THE

U.S. War Dept.

WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE

OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE

UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

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PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

The Hon. DANIEL S. LAMONT, Secretary of War,

BY

MAJ. GEORGE W. DAVIS, U. S. ARMY,
MR. LESLIE J. PERRY, CIVILIAN EXPERT,
MR. JOSEPH W. KIRKLEY, CIVILIAN EXPERT,
Board of Publication.

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PART II—CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

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PART II.—VOL. XLVIII.

CORRESPONDENCE, ORDERS, AND RETURNS RELATING TO OPERATIONS IN LOUISIANA AND THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI STATES AND TERRITORIES,* FROM APRIL 1, 1865, TO JUNE 30, 1865.

UNION CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.†

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF MORGANZA, *Morganza, La., April 1, 1865.*

I. All trade beyond the military lines under the Treasury Regulations being suspended, no person will be allowed to pass until further orders, except for purposes connected with the service and on permit from these headquarters.

II. Civilians unconnected with the service of the Government will not be permitted to loiter about the camps, and any such person found lurking about or holding intercourse with the troops will be arrested by the nearest commanding officer and turned over to the provost-marshal.

III. The provost-marshal will send off at the earliest practicable moment all civilians not having any occupation directly connected with or of convenience to the service.

IV. In the case of citizens calling at the pickets for the purpose of sending in requests or communications, the picket officer will not allow any intercourse with the soldiers, except so far as may be necessary to make their business known. Any such person calling under suspicious circumstances will be arrested and turned over to the provost-marshal.

By command of Brigadier-General McKean:

G. G. BENNETT,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 155. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, April 1, 1865.*

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75. Brig. Gen. A. N. Duffié, U. S. Volunteers, will report in person without delay to Major-General Pope, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Military Division of the Missouri, for assignment to duty.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Including Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Indian Territory, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, and Texas, and the Department of the Northwest, embracing Dakota, Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

† For Union and Confederate Correspondence from January 1, 1865, to March 31, 1865, see Part I.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
Baton Rouge, La., April 1, 1865.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: Your telegram of the 30th ultimo* was received same day, and I at once made such arrangements as in my opinion were necessary to prevent any movement of the enemy across the river within the limits of my command. I have seen the naval officers of both divisions with regard to doubling the patrols above the mouth of Red River and placing a gun-boat at Morganza, and have had it so arranged. The water has finally driven us to boats at Morganza, but one regiment is regularly on duty in the fort ready for work, and I think we can without doubt retain our foothold there. The troops will not be as healthy on boats, but that is unavoidable. The quartermaster's, commissary, and ordnance stores have all been removed. I shall be at the mouth of Red River and Morganza at least twice a week and will give personal attention to matters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

CIRCULAR No. 1.] HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., April 1, 1865.

In obedience to instructions from headquarters District of Morganza the troops of this command in case of attack will be disposed as follows: Battery G, First Indiana Heavy Artillery, will take post in the fort to assist the Eighty-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry in serving the guns. The Fourteenth New York Cavalry (dismounted) and the provost guard will move into the fort and will be posted at the parapet. The Sixty-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry will be placed in the fort at such point to be hereafter designated as will best enable it to support and assist the forces above mentioned. The Sixty-seventh and Ninety-second U. S. Colored Infantry will take post at the levee above and below the fort, respectively. To familiarize the troops with their position as above designated and to enable them to take their posts rapidly and without confusion, they will be drilled in moving to and from their respective stations each day until otherwise directed from district headquarters, commencing to-morrow, 2d instant, at 2 p. m. One gun fired from the fort will be the signal for the troops to commence moving to their positions above mentioned. In case of alarm the troops will take post as before directed without further orders. This circular will not be published to the troops.

By command of Col. William H. Dickey:

FRANK MOREY,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *April 1, 1865.*

Major-General POPE,
Mouth of White River:

Major-General Reynolds left here yesterday (31st) morning for Pine Bluff and mouth of White River upon tour of inspection, taking all the

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*See Part I, p. 1298.

chiefs of staff departments, except myself, with him. He was at Pine Bluff last night, and will no doubt be at mouth of river to-day. This is opportune and accidental, as your dispatch of the 27th has not reached us. Learned yesterday, by rumor, that you were contemplating a visit to this place at an early day.

Very respectfully,

JOHN LEVERING,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT CHARLES, ARK., *April 1, 1865—2.20 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Little Rock, Ark.:

Arrived here with steamer Jenny Brown at 1 o'clock this morning Am directed by General Pope to ask if you have a steamer at Little Rock in which you can come down the Arkansas River? If not, I am to proceed with the Jenny Brown to meet you at Devall's Bluff. Please answer.

J. DE WITT CONGDON,
Lieutenant and Chief of Artillery.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *April 1, 1865.*

Lieut. J. DE W. CONGDON,
Chief of Artillery, Saint Charles, Ark.:

Major-General Reynolds and most of the officers of the departmental staff left here yesterday morning upon steamer Southwester for mouth of White River. Will probably reach there early to-day. I have telegraphed Major-General Pope to that effect.

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., April 1, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Department of Arkansas:

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward for your information extracts from Southern papers relating to movements of rebel troops in the Trans-Mississippi Department:

From the Amite Wanderer, March 30, 1865: The Montgomery papers say a gentleman just from Richmond, and a Member of Congress, informs us that the Commander-in-Chief has ordered Kirby Smith with his whole army into Missouri.

A copy has been furnished General Pope, commanding Military Division of the Missouri.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. JACKSON,
Major, Tenth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery.

(In absence of Capt. S. M. Eaton, chief signal officer, Military Division of West Mississippi.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., April 1, 1865—11.15 a. m.

Brigadier-General McGINNIS,
Commanding, Mouth of White River:

Please inform Major-General Pope that the dispatch of 27th ultimo from Saint Louis is received this morning indicating repair of line between Fort Smith and Saint Louis; also that Major-General Reynolds left Pine Bluff for your post at 5 o'clock this morning. Brooks is reported to have crossed the Arkansas River between Illinois Bayou and Piney with a force of 500 or more men. There are three steamers up the river, two of them at Forts Smith and Gibson, the other supposed to be above Dardanelle, and is safe, no doubt.

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
AND U. S. FORCES AT DEVALL'S BLUFF, ARK.,
April 1, 1865.

Lieut. J. K. WHITSON,
Ninth Kansas Cavalry:

SIR: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you assume charge of the outposts on Lower Surrounded Hill, taking up your quarters with the picket reserve until further orders. You will lose no time in thoroughly reconnoitering and making yourself familiar with every foot of land guarded and the means and route of approach, making as complete a map of the hill as your facilities will enable, for the information of these headquarters. The commanding general desires you also to make such disposition of the troops sent to report to you as in your judgment seems best to properly guard and protect the hill against the incursions of bushwhackers and horse thieves, constructing with as little delay as possible suitable shelters, block-houses, &c., for the guard as seems to you necessary. For this purpose tools can be obtained of the residents of the neighborhood. The utmost vigilance on the part of all the detail will be required, and under no circumstances must discipline be relaxed. Slight offenses will be corrected and merit rewarded on the spot. You are referred to existing orders concerning the duty on outposts and scouting, and improve every opportunity to impress upon the men the necessity of their observance. You are authorized to pass through the lines and forward to the provost-marshal's office such persons as seek permission and can satisfy you of their loyalty, giving to each individual a written permit, which must be delivered to the provost-marshal here. If at any time you obtain reliable information of the presence of guerrillas, jayhawkers, &c., in your vicinity, and a delay of sufficient time to inform these headquarters would make a search for them useless, you are authorized to detach a portion of the guard to scour the country within a few miles of your lines, always taking every precaution against surprise. The discretion herein authorized must be exercised only in cases that promise almost certain success, and it is preferred that you should accompany and command all such scouts in person, leaving always one officer fully instructed with the guard behind. An occasional visit among the people on the upper hill will enable you to judge with tolerable accuracy to what extent they can be relied upon for information. A close watch will also be kept by you upon the persons employed as well as the principals engaged in grow-

ing cotton near your lines, and any and all information obtained by you regarding the operations going on within the lines, as well as the movements of those outside, will be promptly reported to these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. E. HOWE,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., April 1, 1865—11.15 a. m.

Col. A. H. RYAN,
Lewisburg, Ark.:

It is presumed that you are advised of movements at Norristown. Reports from there say that the force is Shelby's ; but they are doubtless under command of Brooks. Can you send out a reliable scout to learn their strength and object? Their crossing the river indicates a purpose to effect something beyond you, or to concentrate.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., April 1, 1865—1.15 p. m.

Colonel RYAN,
Commanding, Lewisburg, Ark.:

Have you anything further in relation to movements of Brooks? Can he be driven out? Please keep General Bussey advised as to condition of things. He will detain boats at Fort Smith until notified that the river is clear.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., April 1, 1865—11 a. m.

Brigadier-General BUSSEY,
Commanding Fort Smith:

As a rebel force is reported to be in vicinity of Norristown, be cautious in dispatching steamers for this place. It will be best to know that the river is clear before taking risk.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT SMITH, *April 1, 1865.* (Received 10.50 p. m.)

Major-General POPE,
Commanding Military Division of the Missouri:

A rebel force has been reported on north side of Arkansas River near Dardanelle, but I am satisfied it amounts to nothing. The forces, with

the telegraph operator, evacuated Norristown this a. m., but the telegraph line has not been disturbed, and it is now, 9 p. m., working to Little Rock. No word of Shelby being on the south side.

CYRUS BUSSEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 87. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., April 1, 1865.*

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14. The military post at Franklin, Mo., will be abolished and the commanding officer of the post and the troops now stationed there will join their respective regiments. The commanding officer of the artillery camp at Franklin will furnish the necessary details required by the provost-marshal at that point.

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By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KANSAS CITY, *April 1, 1865.*

General DODGE:

Three companies of infantry arrived here to-night. They were short of officers and short about thirty men to each company, on detached service. I expected four full companies. No cavalry has reported as yet. General Blunt telegraphs me that he had started what you had ordered, but that they were delayed by high water. If I get the men you ordered to me I think I do not need more. I shall of course act with General Blunt or any other commander in this region.

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, April 1, 1865.

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis:

I am informed by General Bussey that 100 Missourians (rebels) crossed the Arkansas near Clarksville on the 28th and came directly north; also that General Shelby is at or near Dardanelle, this afternoon, trying to cross the river. A detachment of my command attacked a squad of fourteen rebels about twenty miles from here on the 29th ultimo, and captured three and several horses. These men were directly from the army, and stated that it would not attempt to cross the Mississippi River at present, and that some portions of the army were being dismounted and others mounted. There are some indications and information that Shelby designs moving into the State at once, and to come to a pass near this place. This latter information comes from a scout of Shelby's, recently in this vicinity. I am moving some troops west and organizing some troops for constant field service, and shall try and force these rebels to fight in this district. My stock is poor.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., *April 1, 1865.*

Brigadier-General SANBORN:

Brigadier-General Bussey informs me that 100 rebel Missourians, well mounted, crossed the Arkansas near Clarksville day before yesterday, going north. I think their destination is North Missouri.

M. LA RUE HARRISON,
Colonel, Commanding.

SAINT JOSEPH, *April 1, 1865.*

Brevet Major-General FISK:

The Liberty Tribune says that W. T. Reynolds was shot by an unknown man dressed in soldier's clothes. James M. Jones, of Liberty, says that it was by a person in soldier's uniform, supposed to be one of Captain Hunter's company of Missouri State Militia, who left for Weston March 31 to be mustered out. James Leopole, Armstrong, and Reed all write me that there are guerrillas in the county, and that if McMillan's and Younger's parts of companies are not ordered on duty many Union men will leave Clay County. Please tell me what to say to them. The messenger will wait a few hours.

W. R. PENICK,
Brigadier-General.

HAMILTON, *April 1, 1865.*

General FISK:

It is reliably reported that Thrailkill and Gordon crossed up west of Warrensburg, Mo., and at this time they are reported in Clay County, 150 strong. My force numbers sixty-five recruited men of Missouri Militia. Shall I delay until I get more men?

CLAYTON TIFFIN,
Captain, Commanding, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Macon, Mo., April 1, 1865.

General ISAAC V. PRATT,
Chillicothe, Mo.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your favors (two) of the 31st ultimo, and would say that Captain Herrick has been considered a sort of provisional commander of the troops in Colonel Shanklin's sub-district since the 12th ultimo. Strictly speaking, you cannot command any of the troops that are in the U. S. service, unless upon the request of the department commander you are ordered into active service for that specific duty. The Missouri Militia officers (general) are now on duty as enrolling and organizing officers only, and cannot command any of the troops in service. I have most earnestly recommended to both the national and State authorities that an immediate dissolution of their military copartnership in North Missouri be made, and that the governor take my district into his own hands and care for it with militia officers and men exclusively. I think that the best plan, and shall urge it until something of that kind is done. I will send a volunteer officer to Chillicothe to take command of the few troops in service. Captain Herrick will be relieved early in the coming week. I want to organize a good company of volunteer

militia as provided in General Orders, No. 3, current series, State headquarters, in Livingston County; also one in Linn. I wish you would select at once proper men for officers, that they may be authorized and proceed immediately to the recruitment, and select honest, loyal, temperate veterans for officers, and I will authorize them to go ahead at once. The counties ought to aid financially in the purchase of arms for all these volunteer companies. Can't you stir them up? I hear various rumors of guerrilla bands. We shall have trouble, more or less. Let us be ready for the more.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Macon, Mo., April 1, 1865.

CHARLTON H. HOWE,
La Grange, Mo.:

DEAR SIR: I have with great satisfaction perused your law and order leader in your valued, fearless, free, and independent National American of the 30th ultimo. That is just the sort of talk for the times. We have, alas, too many citizens who claim because a man is radically loyal he has a *carte blanche* to conduct himself as his inclinations may at any time suggest. Many such claim the right to order their neighbors out of the State and appropriate the personal effects of sympathizers, and that class of outlaws is very apt to class all men as very mean rebels who happen to own good horses, fine arms, or other convenient articles of property which may be coveted by the villains under the radical, loyal cloak. There has been much of the mobocratic spirit in Lewis and Clark Counties. I am exceedingly gratified that the radical press of Northeast Missouri has so emphatically pronounced against the evil. It behooves all in authority, civil and military, to punish wrong, whether committed under butternut or blue covers. Mobocracy is a relic of the great barbarism in the shadow of which Missouri has been chained for more than forty years; but, thank God, is no longer subject to such bondage. The sunlight of liberty falls upon us. Freedom is ours. Let us earnestly labor to restore the supremacy of the civil law throughout our redeemed Commonwealth, and advance the banner of Christian civilization. The military arm will be laid heavily upon armed offenders and outlaws and their friends who harbor, aid, and abet them, and will not hesitate to take hold of any disturbers of the peace and good order of the State, whoever they may be, and require the civil authorities to bring them to trial and punishment for their offenses. Again I thank you for your well-chosen words in behalf of law and order.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

PATTERSON, MO., *April 1, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE:

I have the honor of giving you a synopsis of what is going on down here: First. There are citizens with arms furnished by the United States Government to fight bushwhackers, but, as there are no com-

missioned officers responsible for their conduct, they frequently usurp the power given them and turn bushwhackers, so far as to take stock and other articles for themselves. Second. There are citizens who have done all they could against our Government, and now come and ask the commander here to help them out into our lines, and when they get a scout to help them out they will press teams and frequently keep them. So you see it is a perfect swindle and all wrong. Third. A man by the name of Polick, at Chester, Ill., who is a rebel, has a livery stable at that place, and is doing a considerable business in buying horses that citizens steal and carry to him. Fourth. There is a post surgeon employed at this post who is not competent, and one at the hospital at Ironton who is a rebel, and who Captain Leeper believes furnishes arms to bushwhackers. Fifth. The soldiers are allowed to go to the Knob almost whenever they please, and all over the county, which keeps their horses run down. Sixth. And now I can say in so few words that everybody is trying to see who can get the best share of what is left. Something has to be done or this county is lost forever. The above are the reasons that I requested you in a former letter to give me a place somewhere else. I have some twenty recruits, but I cannot put much dependence in them, as five have deserted that gave me their names. I would like to have a command to scout this county. I know that I can do great service.

I remain, your most obedient servant,

W. J. MORRIS.

FORT SCOTT, *April 1, 1865—12.33 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

I have reliable information of small parties of rebels coming from below and passing through Southwest Missouri toward the Missouri River. The indications are that bushwhacking on the border by numerous small parties will soon be resumed with a great deal of activity.

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 1, 1865—5.35 p. m.

Major-General BLUNT,
Paola:

The Wisconsin regiment went to Sedalia three days ago, and must be on march to you. Do all you can to catch these guerrillas. Use your cavalry freely. Colonel Potter has sent you 300 horses.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 1, 1865—12.30 p. m.

Brevet Brigadier-General FORD,
Fort Larned:

Major-General Halleck telegraphs that great care must be taken and not come in conflict with friendly Indians. Colonel Leavenworth represents the Comanches as friendly, as not having taken part in late

troubles, and disposed to remain friendly, and to take part against Cheyennes and Kiowas; also Little Raven as anxious for peace and friendly relations.

Those bands that have committed depredations should be punished and made to give up stolen property. Colonel Leavenworth has gone to meet the Comanches. Were they part of the Indians whom the scouts reported on Cimarron? You are on the ground and must judge of these matters.

If they are friendly Indians it is the policy of the Government to have them remain so; and those who are unfriendly to punish until they will keep the peace and desist from molesting whites and interfering with our lines of travel.

What news you have send me, and keep me fully posted as to your movements.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 92. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., April 2, 1865.

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4. Brig. Gen. A. L. Lee, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby directed to remain in this city until further orders. This order to date from February 3, 1865.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. H. DYER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., April 2, 1865.

Brevet Major-General GRIERSON,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to inform you that no more troops can be drawn from the Department of Arkansas.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 89. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, April 2, 1865.

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2. The Veteran Reserve Corps, Department of the Gulf, Capt. W. W. H. Lawton commanding, will report to Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman, commanding Southern Division of Louisiana.

By command of Major-General Hurlbut:

J. C. STONE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, La., April 2, 1865.

Col. W. O. FISKE,
First Louisiana Volunteer Infantry, Donaldsonville:

The general commanding directs that you send a cavalry detachment of 100 men from your command toward Lake Natchez. They

should start in time to reach Jauntes' Landing by Tuesday evening. They will take five days' rations and sixty rounds of ammunition. The object is to scour the country between Grand Bayou and Grand River for the purpose of capturing or destroying a gang of Whitaker's men, now said to be in that section of country recruiting and pillaging. A force of 100 men has been ordered to proceed from Bayou Bœuf in small boats to Micheltre's plantation. Care must be taken not to have the two detachments come in collision in Bay Natchez. If it is found impracticable to reach Grand Bayou, Pierre Pass, or Bayou Corn with horses, they will be left under sufficient guard for their protection, the detachment proceeding on foot. If possible, send a guide who is acquainted with the country and the people. If you cannot do this send some one who can speak French, so that information may be had from the inhabitants. You will call the attention of the officer going in command of this detachment to the requirements of General Orders, No. 45, series of 1864, from headquarters Defenses of New Orleans.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. B. CAMPBELL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, La., April 2, 1865.

Lieut. Col. JOHN L. RICE,
Seventy-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry, Bayou Bœuf, La.:

By direction of Brigadier-General Cameron I have ordered two officers, with a detachment of fifty dismounted men from the Sixteenth Indiana Mounted Infantry, to report to you to-morrow for temporary duty. The general directs that you at once start out an expedition of 100 men, 50 from the Sixteenth Indiana, 25 from Company K, Second Louisiana Cavalry, and 25 from the Seventy-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry. These men will move in your small boats on Tuesday morning, April 4, 1865, taking eight days' rations and sixty rounds of ammunition, proceeding from Bayou Bœuf, via Lake Palourde, Grass Lake, and Lake Verret, to Bay Natchez and Grand River to Micheltre's plantation, at the head of Bayou Pigeon. At this point they will meet and communicate with the commanding officer of a gun-boat which will be sent there for the purpose of co-operating with your infantry force. The commanding officer will be instructed to bring away or destroy all flats, small boats, and other means of crossing found in these lakes and bayous, and capture or destroy all gangs of guerrillas or thieves found in that country. Failing to find any of these gangs at Bayou Pigeon, he will return with his command, via Grand River, Bell River, Bayou Long, and Bayou Milhomme.

The object of this expedition is to destroy or capture a gang of Whitaker's men, now said to be infesting that section of country for the purpose of recruiting and thieving. Great care must be used by the commanding officer to prevent any surprise or disaster, and every possible effort must be made to accomplish the object of the expedition. The commanding officer will be held strictly accountable for the conduct of the men under his command. Pillaging must not be allowed. His attention is particularly called to General Orders, No. 45, series of 1864, from headquarters Defenses of New Orleans, a copy of which is herewith inclosed. It is expected you may meet a detachment of cavalry from Donaldsonville at Bay Natchez, but you will not wait for them, but

move as rapidly as consistent. Messrs. Decker and Escudier will report to you for duty as guides. Immediately on return of the expedition a full and complete report will be made out and forwarded to these headquarters. Acknowledge receipt by telegraph.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. B. CAMPBELL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *April 2, 1865—3.20 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

Following dispatch just received from General Bussey, commanding at Fort Smith, Ark.*

General Sanborn, at Springfield, Mo., telegraphs that he had a skirmish with small party near that place, capturing three men, who report that the rebel force in Arkansas would not attempt to cross the Mississippi at present, and that Shelby intends moving into this State by way of Springfield.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *April 2, 1865.* (Received 7.15 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

General Dodge has telegraphed Colonel Ekin, of the Cavalry Bureau, for authority to purchase 600 horses to mount cavalry in District of South Kansas. His cavalry is nearly all dismounted. While it is much needed to prevent bands from Price's army from moving north, horses can be obtained in Kansas in two weeks at same rates paid as in Saint Louis, and of a better quality. I respectfully request that the purchase be ordered.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., April 2, 1865—1.30 p. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Mouth of White River:

Reports from Colonel Ryan indicate that the rebel force above Illinois Bayou is not so formidable as represented yesterday. Major Mason was sent out with a small force from Lewisburg to learn their strength and probable purpose. Colonel Ryan does not report his return, but at noon to-day telegraphs that he thinks the river clear. I had stopped steamers at this place and Fort Smith, but have just instructed that they may run. The Randolph will leave here in the morning. Partly Government freight. Boat at owner's risk.

Nothing new. All is well. I can't believe the rebels crossed the river.

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See p. 7.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., April 2, 1865—1.15 p. m.

Colonel RYAN,
Commanding, Lewisburg:

The steamer Randolph will probably leave here to-night or early to-morrow. She is loaded with private and public freight. The captain will report to you for instruction or advice as to safety of the river above you.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., April 2, 1865—1.15 p. m.

Brigadier-General BUSSEY,
Commanding Fort Smith:

Colonel Ryan reports at noon to-day that he thinks the river perfectly safe for boats. You had as well start one if ready, reporting time of leaving to Colonel Ryan, at Lewisburg, and to these headquarters.

By command of Major-General Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Fort Smith, Ark., April 2, 1865.

Col. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Arkansas:

The boats that return to Little Rock should be loaded heavily with commissary stores and returned here on the high water. Sales of subsistence stores were made to over 4,000 persons at Fort Gibson for the ten days ending March 31, and 5,000 more reported by the Indian agent and brigade commander in a starving condition. The suffering of the people is very great. Fort Gibson will require a large amount of stores if those who are starving are fed. Send all the supplies you can and I will relieve the suffering as far as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CYRUS BUSSEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, April 5, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded through headquarters Military Division of the Missouri for information of the War Department, inviting attention to inclosed copy of communication from U. S. Indian agent at Fort Gibson.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 17, 1865.

Respectfully transmitted for the information and action of the War Department.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

FORT GIBSON, CHEROKEE NATION, *March 31, 1865.*

General BUSSEY,
Commanding Fort Smith, Ark.:

SIR: There is under Major Cutler (now absent) and my agency some 5,000 or more loyal refugee Indians, embracing Creeks, Seminoles, Choctaws, and Chickasaws, who are absolutely on the verge of starvation, no supplies having been furnished within the last three weeks, owing in a great measure to the difficulty of transportation, teams hauling during the winter having been detained here so long that it is impossible to get them to try the trip again under such circumstances. Would you order that half rations of flour be furnished from the commissary here, to be returned or accounted for by the Indian Department, as you may direct.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAAC COLEMAN,
U. S. Indian Agent.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *April 2, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE,
Saint Louis:

General Mitchell has not yet arrived to take command of District of North Kansas. Could not General Davies be considered in command until General Mitchell arrives? It makes confusion, there being no district commander.

JOHN WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 2, 1865.

Colonel MORRILL,
Rolla:

What condition is the Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry in? Are they mounted, and how long will it take to concentrate them?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HUNTSVILLE, *April 2, 1865.*

Lieutenant CLARKE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Say to General Fisk that Bill Stephens and two men robbed Cairo last night. Went south from there. I have ordered some men in pursuit. I sent a dispatch to Lieutenant Hayman notifying him the direction

they took. I am waiting to hear from Allen further particulars, and if more men are sent from this post may wait until morning before going to Glasgow.

A. F. DENNY,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

WESTON, *April 2, 1865.*

Brigadier-General FISK:

I have not been able to get the particulars as to the shooting of Reynolds at Liberty. The matter is being investigated. I have two more arrested, and shall send them to Liberty to have them identified by Reynolds. Will report as soon as I can procure the particulars.

H. M. MATTHEWS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, April 3, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

From dispatches received to-day it appears that Johnston, combined with Bragg, made no material impression on Sherman in the recent battles, and that the rebel loss in their desperate hurling of masses on our lines must have been very heavy. There is nothing of material moment here except that the continued high water has driven all but one regiment at Morganza upon their boats. Stores of all kinds have been placed out of reach by shipping on boats or sending to Port Hudson. Our ordnance supplies are very much reduced at this depot, and if there is a probability of long-continued expenditure by siege they should be amply filled up. Mortar rafts sent down the Mississippi are here. The quartermaster reports that it is impossible to tow them over via river and Gulf, and from my knowledge of them I am inclined to believe his report. The mortars and shell can be taken off and sent in some other way.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General, Commanding.

BRAZOS SANTIAGO, *April 3, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: After an absence of nearly a month, I returned to this place two days ago. I have been up the Rio Grande a long distance, and report the following facts for your consideration: The demoralization in the rebel army in Texas is very extensive. In all the counties from San Antonio and Austin up to the mountains the rebel soldiers are coming home in large numbers, and in two or three places have notified the enrolling officer and provost-marshal that their services were no longer needed. In most parts of the State there has been fine rains, and the grass is consequently abundant. On the Rio Grande the forces under Ford and Benavides do not amount to more than 800 men.

Benavides commands about half the number. Ford's men are stationed on the Lower Rio Grande, and Benavides' forces from Ringgold Barracks up to Laredo. It seems that Benavides has come to the conclusion not to fight against the United States Government, but has pledged himself to a certain gentleman that whenever the proper time arrives he will with most if not all of his command cross over into Mexico and help to fight the enemies of the Republic. General Cortina is the gentleman to whom Benavides has pledged his services, and I got the information from the general's brother-in-law. He sent his chief of staff on to Matamoras last week, with instructions to move his (Cortina's) family over to Brownsville as soon as the Federal army should occupy that place. You can judge by that whether he intends to fight for the Empire or not.

All the towns east of the mountains are prepared and have measures concerted to rise against the Empire as soon as the Union army returns to Brownsville. Cortina is working hard to make the move successful. If that does not occur soon they may fail, as Mejia has asked for large re-enforcements from the interior, but I don't think he can receive any for at least one month. Everything is quiet on the island, but I regret to hear that Colonel Jones is about to leave here, as he has been an excellent commanding officer and faithful in the discharge of his duties.

M. DOLAN.

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, La., April 3, 1865.

Col. J. HALE SYPHER,
Eleventh U. S. Colored Artillery, Plaquemine:

The general commanding directs that you send all your available cavalry to The Park on Tuesday, April 4, 1865. The commanding officer will be instructed to take eight days' rations and sixty rounds of ammunition. The object of the expedition is to cut off the retreat of Whitaker's gang, should they attempt to leave the La Fourche country by that route. This detachment will remain at The Park six days unless otherwise ordered from these headquarters. Great care must be taken to prevent surprise or disaster. You will call the attention of the officer going in command of this detachment to the provisions of General Orders, No. 45, series of 1864, from headquarters Defenses of New Orleans.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. B. CAMPBELL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, La., April 3, 1865.

Captain LEONARD,
Commanding Naval Forces, Brashear City:

Brigadier-General Cameron, commanding La Fourche District, directs me to present you his compliments and requests you to send a gunboat on Tuesday next to blockade Grand River at the head of Little Bayou Pigeon, for the purpose of co-operating with an infantry force of 100 men to be sent out in small boats from Bayou Bœuf. The commanding officer of this infantry force has been directed to communicate with the commanding officer of your boat at or near Micheltre's

plantation. The object of the expedition is to capture or destroy a gang of Whitaker's men, said to be infesting that section of country. The commanding officer at Brashear City has been directed to send you seventy-five men for the expedition. The boat should remain up there about five days, or until the small boats arrive, unless other orders are received. The general requests that the object and destination be considered confidential by you until the boat is ready to start. Please acknowledge receipt.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. B. CAMPBELL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, La., April 3, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Brashear City, La.:

The general commanding directs that you order two officers and seventy-five men from your command to report to Captain Leonard, commanding naval forces at Brashear City, La., early on Tuesday morning, April 4, 1865. They will be instructed to take eight days' rations and sixty rounds of ammunition. After taking these men on board the gun-boat will at once proceed to the head of Bayou Pigeon, where it will remain for eight days, unless otherwise ordered, or until the arrival of the detachment from Bayou Bœuf, when it will return. The object of the expedition is to co-operate with a force sent out from Bayou Bœuf in small boats for the purpose of capturing a portion of Whitaker's gang, said to be in that country. The object and destination of this expedition will be considered confidential, and not given to the officer in command of the detachment till his command is ready to embark. You will direct this officer's attention to General Orders, No. 45, series of 1864, from headquarters Defenses of New Orleans, in regard to straggling and plundering. Immediately on the return of the expedition you will cause a full and complete report to be made out and forwarded to these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. B. CAMPBELL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NATCHEZ, MISS., *April 3, 1865.*

General E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: During the course of my inspections in this department I have found a great deficiency of commissioned officers serving with the troops. In one regiment there was but one commissioned officer present at inspection; in another regiment four companies were without a commissioned officer, and it has been seldom that I have found more than one officer with a company. This scarcity of officers has been mainly owing to the fact that large details have been made from the line for special and detached service, such as upon the staffs of general officers, upon courts-martial and military commissions, and to fill various offices connected with the administration of the municipal affairs of towns. The Department of the Mississippi as at present defined only includes the

troops at this place and Vicksburg, with a few small detachments guarding wood-yards and refugee camps along the river, amounting in the aggregate for duty to only about 8,000. The commanders of the two military districts composing this department are zealous and efficient officers, who, in my judgment, are fully competent to perform all the duties devolving upon them without the immediate presence of a department commander, especially at this time when there are no organized forces of the enemy in the vicinity of the river. In view of these circumstances, if the two districts were merged into other departments, placing that of Natchez into the Department of the Gulf and the District of Vicksburg into the Department of the Cumberland, it would obviate the necessity of keeping up a very large and expensive staff organization at department headquarters and return a number of line officers to their appropriate commands, where their services are much needed. Major-General Dana, the department commander, had upon his staff at the date of my inspection (March 22, 1865) two colonels, two majors, one surgeon, eight captains, and seven lieutenants. At the same time he had an escort of two commissioned officers and eighty men of the Second Wisconsin Cavalry Volunteers, with five wagons and an ambulance, besides twenty-nine soldiers detailed as clerks and printers, who received each, in addition to their pay proper, 40 cents per day (extra pay), and $8 per month from the provost-marshal's fund. From December 16, 1864, to February 28, 1865, the amount paid out of the provost-marshal's fund for gas, clerk hire, printing, books, &c., at the department headquarters offices was $4,529.80. From the foregoing facts it will be seen that the expense to the United States of sustaining the headquarters of this department as at present organized, including pay of officers and men, subsistence, quarters, fuel, &c., with the cost and forage of animals, will not amount to less than $150,000 per annum. General Dana has upon his staff several very efficient officers who supervise thoroughly the different staff bureaus of the department, but as the number of troops is so small at the present time the line officers could, in my judgment, do better service with their regiments than in the positions they now occupy.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. MARCY,
Colonel and Inspector-General.

CAIRO, ILL., *April 3, 1865.*

Capt. J. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Division Headquarters:

Will be in Saint Louis about 6 o'clock to-morrow evening. Send my carriage to the river about 5 o'clock, with orders to wait until 9 o'clock for our boat, the C. E. Hillman.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 3, 1865—3.45 p. m.

Brigadier-General McCALLUM,
Superintendent of Military Railroads, Washington, D. C.:

The late freshet washed out nine bridges on Iron Mountain Railroad and did immense damage to road bed. The company have notified me that they are unable to replace the bridges. It is important that we

should have the road running to supply our troops in Southeast Missouri. I respectfully request that orders be immediately sent to Captain Fox to rebuild the bridges. Claflin & Co. have their bridge men all here, just finishing trestle-work, and could put them on this. Please answer. Railroad company will repair road bed. Estimated cost of bridges not to exceed $100,000.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 89. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 3, 1865.

Upon the receipt of this order a national salute will be fired at each post and arsenal within this department in honor of the victories achieved by our armies under Lieutenant-General Grant, and the capture of Petersburg and Richmond.

By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *April 3, 1865.*

Colonel BEVERIDGE,
Cape Girardeau:

Keep communication open, via Anna, Ill., by telegraph until the line between here and Pilot Knob is opened, and keep open the line from Cape Girardeau to Pilot Knob and as far down toward Saint Louis on the Iron Mountain Railroad as possible.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., April 3, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Neosho, Mo.:

SIR: Upon the arrival of Company F, Fifteenth Missouri Cavalry, at your post, you will direct Captain Ruark, Company L, Eighth Missouri State Militia, to proceed with his command to this post and report to the commanding officer of his regiment. You will follow with Company M, Eighth Missouri State Militia, as soon as Company L, Fifteenth Missouri Cavalry, arrives at your post, turning over the command to the senior officer.

By order of Brigadier-General Sanborn:

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., April 3, 1865.

Captain ROBERTS,
Company B, Fifteenth Cavalry Missouri Volunteers:

You will take command of the detachment of 100 men who are detailed to operate in the field on the western border. I desire all the cattle,

horses, and mules along the border in the Indian Nation driven out. Lieutenant Graves, acting commissary of subsistence, is along to take charge of them for Captain See.

In addition to driving out these cattle you will operate as much as possible against guerrillas and rebel bands now moving north along the border. You will make timely requisitions for ammunition, forage, and subsistence, and report your position and progress from time to time through Neosho and Mount Vernon. You will move and manage in such manner as not to injure or break down the stock, if it is possible to prevent it.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Macon, Mo., April 3, 1865.

Major-General DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the district in comparatively good order. I hear of the return of several old chieftains of bandits, who for the last four summers have carried on their thieving operations in North Missouri. One most excellent feature in the conduct of the present stealing campaign is that the villains make no discrimination between loyalists and rebels. They discriminate only in favor of a poor man. I fear that many of our returning "three-year-olds" will make their old secesh neighbors very uncomfortable during the present year. One good result of this state of things will be a concentration of effort on the part of all good citizens to put down all manner of lawlessness, by whomsoever committed. I have made a personal inspection of all the prisons in the district, examined each case myself, and turned over to the civil authorities every case not strictly military. At Saint Joseph I literally turned the prison into the grand jury room, with a portion of the bar of Saint Joseph with them. Over 300 indictments were found at Saint Joseph during the term just ended. Another communication accompanying this will fully explain certain abuses and corruptions in and about the provost-marshal's department, all of which I have corrected.* The volunteer militia companies organized by the governor are progressing well in most cases. Platte County has done but little for Captain Eads, and will not until they reach the conclusion that it is to be Eads or nobody. Howard, Chariton, and Randolph are doing splendidly; Boone and Callaway not so well. The Third and Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia detachments are so near the expiration of their terms of service that they are of but little value. If the War Department would authorize the conversion of the Fifty-first Regiment Infantry Missouri Volunteers, now organizing at Saint Joseph, into a cavalry regiment, it would be very desirable. Their services, mounted, will be needed in Northwest Missouri when the leaves come out. Infantry is of but little account in a bushwhacking region.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

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*See Fisk to Dodge, April 5, p. 33.

WESTON, *April 3, 1865.*

HON. T. C. FLETCHER:

DEAR SIR: I am very sorry to say the bushwhackers are again making their appearance in our midst. Thirty-five were seen last week in one squad in Clay County. One was killed last week some eight miles from here, on the Plattsburg road some two or three days since. Two were captured at Smithville, in the edge of Clay, on Saturday night last. Yet these very men who are feeding and harboring them will tell you that everything is quiet, and that three-fourths of the men in Platte County are loyal and desire peace. I will admit such to be the case according to a rebel's idea of loyalty and desire for peace, but not on the terms of Union men or radicals. They wish to keep many if not all the rebels who were elected last fall in this county in office by representing them as loyal men; yet there is not one of them who did not do all in his power to defeat the radical and to elect the McClellan, Price & Co. ticket. The true men, governor, want none but radicals put in office in this county, and, in fact, I feel confident we shall never have peace here until we have radical officers throughout the county. I am now slowly recovering from a very severe attack of erysipelas, and between this time and the 1st of May will be in your city, and hope as a matter of favor to our party you will hold open the appointments for our county until I see you. We remember with great satisfaction your remark on the 11th of January, "If there was but one Union man in a county that county belonged to him, and he should be protected." Thank God there are a few Union men of 1861 here, and I know you will protect them. If you should at any time have a leisure moment, I should be pleased to hear from you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. W. MOORE.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 67. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI, *Macon, Mo., April 3, 1865.*

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3. Capt. William F. Flint, Company F, Forty-third Infantry Missouri Volunteers, will proceed with his company without delay to Kansas City, Mo., reporting on his arrival at that point to Col. Chester Harding, jr., commanding Forty-third Infantry Missouri Volunteers, for duty.

4. Commanding officer Company E, Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, will proceed with his company without delay to Macon, Mo., reporting on his arrival to Capt. F. W. Fuchs, commanding Post and Sub-District of Macon, for duty.

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6. Capt. Luman W. Story, Missouri Militia, having reported at these headquarters with a full company of Missouri Volunteer Militia, organized under General Orders, No. 3, current series, headquarters State of Missouri, and General Orders, No. 28, current series, headquarters Department of the Missouri, is hereby with his entire company ordered into active service, and will forthwith report in person at these headquarters for orders.

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8. Capt. A. Denny's company, Volunteer Missouri Militia, organized under General Orders, No. 3, headquarters State of Missouri, current series, and General Orders, No. 28, headquarters Department

of the Missouri, current series, having been duly mustered into service on the 28th day of March, 1865, is hereby ordered into active service from that date.

By order of Brig. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk:

W. T. CLARKE,
First Lieutenant, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Macon, Mo., April 3, 1865.

Hon. WILLIAM HERRON,
Savannah, Mo.:

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your valued favor of the 31st ultimo, and thank you for the information therein. You have discharged your duty fearlessly. I wish every civil and military officer would do the same thing. We should then have a better state of society. I am pained to have the least suspicion that Circuit Attorney Parker winked at the Saint Joe Military Prison attorney iniquity, and hope that investigation will show that he has had no complicity with the wrong practiced upon prisoners, or has endeavored in any way to shield any guilty attorney from the just blows of the offended law. I have always had a high opinion of Parker, and should regret the necessity of changing it. I assure you I shall not hesitate to go to the bottom of the iniquity, caring not those whose fingers are pinched in the operation. Saint Joseph has done well. I trust that every county in your district will thus lay hold of the horns of the altar of civil liberty, law, and order. I will act as your aide-de-camp, while I shall in no case relax my energies and preparations to properly meet and exterminate armed outlaws. I will in every proper instance stand second in command to the civil authorities. Lawlessness and a mobocratic spirit were born of the great barbarism—slavery. I trust the good name of loyalty and freedom will not be tarnished by contact with the relics of the abomination now dead, thank God. I have seen Governor Fletcher since my interview with you and gave him a history of the rise and fall of the Hill conspiracy to accumulate greenbacks. Your reappointment is beyond doubt. I shall be pleased to hear from you frequently.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Macon, Mo., April 3, 1865.

Maj. R. A. DE BOLT,
District Provost-Marshal, Macon, Mo.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to state that it has come to my knowledge that many persons have been arrested and imprisoned for a long time by some of your subordinates upon evidence insufficient to warrant the military authorities restraining citizens of their liberty. Great care should be exercised in the use of the arbitrary power confided to provost-marshals, and we cannot be too cautious in receiving as truth the statements of apparently good men who seek through the military power the punishment of neighbors for alleged offenses, old grudges, local animosities, and private griefs, to frequently seek adjustment through the military arm of power, much to the scandal and prejudice

of honesty and loyalty. You will direct your assistant provost-marshal to henceforth, in each case of arrest and imprisonment, to immediately report to me at these headquarters in writing the evidence upon which such arrest has been made, and the names of parties who caused the arrest. Each prisoner will be instructed to make a full report in writing of his case, and the cause of his arrest as he understands it, and forward the same to these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

GLASGOW, *April 3, 1865.*

General C. B. FISK:

I learn that Capt. Joseph Gooch, Lieutenant Bragg, Holtzclaw, Lindsley Peyton, Reuben Peyton, and Kit Peyton, all guerrillas from Howard County, are at or near Nebraska City. Gooch's wife went up a few days since. They have some stock at Prairie Home, near there. It is believed they are preparing to cross the plains.

A. F. DENNY,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

MEXICO, *April 3, 1865.*

Brigadier-General FISK:

Lieutenant Lehman reports having killed a bushwhacker in Callaway, ten miles south of Bloomfield. The fellow's name was Scott.

DAN. M. DRAPER,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST, *Milwaukee, Wis., April 3, 1865.*

The following-named officers constitute the staff of the major-general commanding. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly: Maj. T. J. Weed, additional aide-de-camp and chief of staff; Maj. T. I. McKenny, additional aide-de-camp, inspector-general, and chief of cavalry; Maj. C. S. Charlot, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. S. S. Curtis, Second Colorado Cavalry, aide-de-camp and judge-advocate; Capt. I. N. Mason, assistant quartermaster of volunteers, acting chief quartermaster; Maj. W. W. Burns, commissary of subsistence, chief commissary; Lieut. Col. Ebenezer Swift, surgeon, U. S. Army, medical director; Maj. R. H. Hunt, Fifteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, chief of ordnance and artillery; Capt. R. J. Hinton, Second Kansas Colored Volunteers, aide-de-camp; Lieut. S. P. Curtis, Sixteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, aide-de-camp.

By command of Major-General Curtis:

C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 58. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST, *Milwaukee, Wis., April 3, 1865.*

I. Maj. T. I. McKenny, additional aide-de-camp, having reported is assigned to duty from the 23d of March ultimo.

II. Maj. R. H. Hunt, Fifteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, having reported is assigned to duty from the 17th of March ultimo.

By command of Major-General Curtis:

C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Keokuk, April 3, 1865.

Brig. Gen. H. H. SIBLEY,
Saint Paul, Minn.:

GENERAL: I am in receipt of your favor of the 26th ultimo* containing a letter from Captain Howe, commanding at Fort Ripley, expressing apprehensions of hostilities on the part of the Chippewa Indians as soon as spring fairly opens. The cause of hostilities represented by Captain Howe is not, as your letter implies, attributable to rebels, but "dealers in substitutes;" and your immediate exertions must be manifested not only to prevent outrages such as the captain names, of running off "their young men in considerable numbers and much against their will," but also to show these Indians our resentment of such conduct. If possible, you will also ascertain where such young men may have been sent and the circumstances, so that they may be released if, as stated, they have been abducted and improperly made to enter our service. In the meantime it is proper to prepare for the threatened resentment, whatever may be the cause, and I have forwarded your communication to division headquarters, calling attention to the necessity of retaining or substituting the troops proposed to be withdrawn. I must also express my hope that State authorities will see to the organization and arming of the frontier militia, so as to secure convenient co-operation from that great national reserve if occasion seems to require assistance.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

THIBODEAUX, *April 4, 1865.*

Colonel SAYLES,
Napoleonville:

General Cameron directs me to say that Whitaker's gang will probably come down on the west side of the Grand Bayou. It is reported that the detachment pursuing them from Donaldsonville has retaken a number of mules, and had a skirmish with them.

B. B. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

THIBODEAUX, *April 4, 1865.*

Colonel SAYLES,
Napoleonville:

The general commanding directs me to say that Whitaker and fifty men with fifty stolen horses left McCall's plantation, three miles above Donaldsonville, this morning. They will probably attempt to retreat by Doctor Martin's or Doctor Ford's road to Bay Natchez. The general

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* See Part I, p. 1264.

commanding directs that you send about fifty men under two good officers with instructions to proceed out Doctor Ford's road to the crossing of Grand Bayou, Bayou Corn, or Bayou Pierre Pass. At one of these places they will probably find a small squad of the Sixteenth Indiana Mounted Infantry, left in charge of a lot of their horses, while the main body of the detachment has gone forward dismounted. Your force will be instructed to approach this picket or squad very carefully to prevent a collision. Your force is for the purpose of re-enforcing this picket to prevent their capture, and to communicate if possible with the dismounted detachment, informing them of Whitaker's probable coming, and that he left his boats in Bayou Pierre Pass when he entered the district. These boats should be captured and removed to Bayou Bœuf or destroyed, the former being preferable. Whitaker, finding his retreat cut off, may hide in the Pierre Pass country. He should be hunted out if possible. Your detachment should take at least three days' rations.

B. B. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 4, 1865—11 a. m.

Brigadier-General BUSSEY,
Fort Smith:

Is there any news of the enemy in your quarter? Keep me posted, please.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, April 4, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Department of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.:

SIR: I returned a few days ago. I employed all the spare force of my command putting in crops or assisting the refugees to put in crops. I shall do so for two or three weeks. There is great suffering among the refugees. I shall endeavor to have beef driven from the south for them. Sales of subsistence, under the division commander's orders, had been made to those actively engaged raising crops, but General Bussey directs me to stop it, or issue to but few parties. As the Government has been subsisting them, I had thought it well enough, until supplies could reach them by the river, for the Interior Department to let those who had money buy under the order at cost and carriage. I had designed issuing ten days' "refugee rations" to such as must have it, hoping that by that time supplies would reach here by river, and that it would enable them to put in crops. However, I countermanded the order on the instructions from Fort Smith. I wish that a supply of garden seeds and sweet and Irish potatoes, for seed, could be obtained and sent at once. If possible, I desire to see this community self-sustaining another year. I requested General Bussey to telegraph to you, requesting that supplies be sent by river for the refugees while the water was in stage. The Interior Department supplied them, but little has been brought down this winter. The small amount they have received has been hauled from Leavenworth at ruinous rates. This is

a bad time to starve them, for I want to encourage them to work for the next few months. I advise you again of these facts and solicit such assistance as you may be able to render.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. A. PHILLIPS,
Colonel, Commanding.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *April 4, 1865.*

Colonel LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Captain Norris, with seventy-four men of the Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry, has just returned from a four days' scout, going about fifty miles southeast. Reports having killed 1 lieutenant, and bringing in 10 prisoners, with no casualties on our side. Also brought in about 90 head of cattle.

JAMES M. TRUE,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. THIRD SUB-DISTRICT OF SAINT LOUIS,
Pilot Knob, Mo., April 4, 1865.

Maj. H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Eleven bridges have been washed away; also several miles of the track above Pevely Station. It is estimated that it would take a month or six weeks yet to put the railroad in running order. Fifty wagons have gone to Sainte Genevieve for forage. If it can be furnished at that point to-morrow morning we can get along well. We have full forage to include the 6th; subsistence to include the 30th. I have connection with Cape Girardeau by telegraph. The troops in the Third Sub-District can be supplied with subsistence from here, as the road is in good condition to Mineral Point. Yesterday, 3 p. m., Hilderbrand, with fifty men appeared at Doe Run, about four miles south of Farmington, robbing teams, &c. I have 115 men after him, and have sent instructions to outposts to endeavor to head him off. I have just organized an expedition into the lower part of the district, which is delayed temporarily. When I start it, it can perform the double object of scout and carrying out your Special Orders, No. 71, of March 29. It is very currently reported here that Shelby is organizing a raid in this direction. The horses of his command are being shod for that purpose near Pocahontas, Ark. Do what you can to get forage to Sainte Genevieve for us to-morrow morning.

D. J. HYNES,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

PATTERSON, MO., *April 4, 1865—7.35 p. m.*

Colonel HYNES:

I have sent a force to Indian Ford. They will get there by 6 a. m. to-morrow. I will keep a good watch on all the roads that I think the guerrillas are likely to travel. I have no news concerning them.

JAMES SMITH,
Captain, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., April 4, 1865—6.40 p. m.

Major-General DODGE,
Saint Louis:

I do not learn of any more rebels crossing the Arkansas. The hundred that came over are reported to be on Spavinaw, near the nation. I have sent troops there to capture or drive this band back. It is said to be Major Piercey's command. We have captured all that band of fourteen that I telegraphed about a few days since near Ozark, four of them wounded. They were well armed and mounted and going to North Missouri to spend the summer. My scout from the vicinity of Batesville reports that all Dobbin's command, four regiments, had been ordered to cross the Arkansas and join the main army. It may be that this force had appeared on the north side of the river with the view of crossing, in obedience to such orders.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FORT SMITH, ARK., *April 4, 1865.*

Brigadier-General SANBORN:

Please keep me advised of any information you may obtain of guerrilla movements in Southwest Missouri. I will also communicate to you direct any facts I may learn that will be of importance to you. It is essential that we co-operate with each other to insure success in putting down the numerous small bands of bushwhackers that will operate in Southwest Missouri and on the border this spring and summer.

JAMES G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 68. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Macon, Mo., April 4, 1865.

I. Glad tidings of great joy have been announced to the country. At 8.15 o'clock on the morning of Monday, April 3, A. D. 1865, the army of General Grant occupied the city of Richmond, late the capital of the so-called Southern Confederacy, and conquering legions are pursuing the routed, retreating rebels. The troops at the post of Macon, together with the citizens of the city, will this day celebrate the glorious victory the Lord of Hosts has vouchsafed to our arms. The several military offices at the post, including district headquarters, will be closed at noon, at which hour a national salute will be fired from Fuchs' battery, Second Missouri Artillery. All the troops at this post will be paraded under arms at 3 p. m., and join with the civic procession in honor of the occasion. Capt. F. William Fuchs, Second Missouri Artillery, commandant of the post of Macon, is charged with the execution of this order.

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By order of Brig. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk:

W. T. CLARKE,
First Lieutenant, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

WESTON, *April 4, 1865.*

Brigadier-General FISK,
Commanding District of North Missouri:

Lieutenant Praul, from Liberty, writes me to-day that of the twenty guerrillas who came into Clay County last week twelve can be accounted for—2 killed, 3 captured, and 7 have given themselves up. One of the last is here now. I have ordered them to send in the balance, and will forward them as soon as they arrive, unless ordered otherwise. The rest of the gang he thinks have left the country.

H. M. MATTHEWS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Sub-District of the Platte.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH KANSAS, *Fort Leavenworth, April 4, 1865.*

By directions from headquarters Department of the Missouri, until the arrival of Brig. Gen. R. B. Mitchell, U. S. Volunteers, I hereby assume command of the District of North Kansas. All official communications will be addressed to Capt. D. J. Craigie, assistant adjutant-general.

W. R. DAVIS,
Colonel Sixteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, Commanding.

DENVER, *April 4, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Saint Louis, Mo., Department of the Missouri:

Your dispatch of 29th received.* Have you any instructions about making sub-districts of former districts. I would prefer not, but to have all report direct to me. I fear expedition will be detained longer than you anticipated, for want of forage and supplies. Corn thus far at Julesburg and Laramie is consumed as fast as received. Sixteenth Kansas nor Third United States have not arrived at Kearny yet.

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 12. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST, *Milwaukee, Wis., April 4, 1865.*

In accordance with orders from the War Department, a salute of 100 guns, in honor of the capture of Richmond, Va., will be fired at meridian the day after the receipt of this order at each military post and arsenal in this department.

By command of Major-General Curtis:

C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., April 4, 1865.

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

MAJOR: I beg leave, respectfully, to inclose herewith extract from a dispatch of 28th ultimo from the commanding officer at Fort Wadsworth,

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* See Part I, p 1295.

stating the location of the camps of the hostile Sioux. North Mountain is on the line between U. S. territory and the British Possessions. There is a hostile camp at or near Devil's Lake. I am making all needful preparations to intercept and punish raiding parties, should they make attempts upon the settlements in this direction, as they probably will as soon as the state of the weather and the disappearance of the snow in the upper country will admit of such movements. Will you please inform me whether the line of posts in the District of Iowa from Spirit Lake south will be maintained? Major Brackett's battalion has received orders to march from Saint Peter's, on the Minnesota River, to Sioux City on 15th instant, so as to reach the latter point by 1st of May, and General Sully has been advised thereof, as directed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

(Extract from dispatch to Capt. R. C. Olin, assistant adjutant-general, District of Minnesota, from Maj. R. H. Rose, commanding Fort Wadsworth, Dak. Ter., dated March 28, 1865.)

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Paul, Minn.:

* * * * * * *

Two Indians recently came into the encampment on the James River. Report a large camp of hostile Indians on Turtle Mountain and at Devil's Lake; one camp of Lower Sioux and two of Sissetons, Cut-Heads, and Yanktonnais; also that forty lodges of Sissetons are on the way to this fort to surrender themselves. Thirty of the lodges are detained at Bone Hill by snow, but ten of them are working down from that point. Standing Buffalo and Wa-na-ta are on Assinniboine River, but have very few lodges with them.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. H. ROSE,
Major, Commanding.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Saint Paul, April 4, 1865.

Major-General CANBY, U. S. Army,
Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: I very respectfully and earnestly request that the Third Regiment Volunteer Infantry, now stationed at Devall's Bluff, Ark., be transferred from that place to some active and fighting position in your department. This regiment was basely surrendered by its then commanding officer at Murfreesborough, Tenn., in 1862, and has ever since vainly sought for an opportunity to wipe out the stain which attaches to its reputation. I know that it is made up of as brave material as walks the earth, and hundreds of its gallant officers and men have re-enlisted for three years, with the sole purpose of regaining upon the field of active duty the good and glorious name which was wrecked at Murfreesborough. For more than eighteen months the regiment has been engaged upon fatigue duty on fortifications and railroads. During that time 150 of their number have died of the fever

incident to that terrible climate, and the survivors and their executive now ask that they may have an opportunity to die at the post of honor.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STEPHEN MILLER,
Governor of Minnesota.

CHICAGO, ILL., *April 4, 1865.* (Received 2.45 p. m.)

Captain BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Telegraph me what day General Pope will be in Saint Louis, certainly.

SULLY,
General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *April 4, 1865—5.40 p. m.*

General SULLY,
Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.:

General Pope will be here to-morrow.

JOS. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 91. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., April 5, 1865.*

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6. Bvt. Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry, U. S. Volunteers, having reported in compliance with Special Orders, No. 141, extract 34, current series, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, will report in person to Brig. Gen. P. E. Connor, commanding District of the Plains, at Denver, Colo. Ter., for assignment to duty according to his rank. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation for the authorized number of horses for himself and staff.

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9. Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. L. Beveridge, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned temporarily to the command of the Saint Louis District, headquarters at Saint Louis, Mo.

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By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 77. } HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT, *Saint Louis, Mo., April 5, 1865.*

I. The detachment of Company A, Second Cavalry Missouri State Militia, now on duty in this city, is relieved, and will proceed on the 6th instant to New Madrid, and report to the commanding officer of the company for duty. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

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By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Major Fiftieth Missouri Volunteers and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

WARRENSBURG, *April 5, 1865.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Lexington, Mo.:

A squad of seven bushwhackers passed Clinton, Henry County, Mo., yesterday afternoon, going in the direction of Kingsville. They have probably gone into Greenton Valley. I have telegraphed these facts to Pleasant Hill, directing that they be followed if possible. If at all practicable you will send after them also.

M. C. HENSLEE,
Major, Commanding Seventh Cavalry Missouri State Militia.

WARRENSBURG, *April 5, 1865.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Pleasant Hill:

Twelve bushwhackers passed twelve miles west of Clinton, Henry County, going north last night. Send a scout in the direction of Kingsville, if practicable.

By order of Brig. Gen. J. McNeil:

C. G. LAURANT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOBNOSTER, *April 5, 1865.*

Captain LAURANT:

Mr. J. C. Wingfield, living nine miles south of this place, has just come in here. Reports seven bushwhackers came to his house about daylight, but he was well armed and would not admit them. About 10 a. m. they were at George Peak's house, about one mile east of his house, and was stopping there at the latest account. He refers you to W. E. Chester, of Captain Box's company, for his reliability.

U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH OPERATOR.

KNOBNOSTER, *April 5, 1865.*

Capt. C. G. LAURANT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Mr. William West has just come in. He was taken prisoner about 4 o'clock this p. m. and made to pilot them to Cropper's old store, about six miles southeast of this place. They said they were going to John D. Mercer's, about three miles southeast of Cropper's. They told him they intended to stay around in the country six days. He reported seven in the gang and well armed.

U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH OPERATOR.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Macon, Mo., April 5, 1865.

General G. M. DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the following facts in relation to the administration of the provost-marshal's department at Saint Joseph, Mo.: Reports having reached me that there were certain irregularities connected with the arrangement of the military prison and

prisoners at Saint Joseph, Mo., indicating that illegal arrests had been made, and that there was a collusion between the assistant provost-marshal and certain attorneys and law firms at that place, by which good, law-abiding citizens who were known to possess considerable means were arrested and incarcerated in prison and made the victims of a premeditated scheme of rascality, I at once determined to give the matter a thorough examination and eradicate the evils if found to exist. For this purpose I proceeded in person to Saint Joseph on the 25th ultimo and made a searching investigation. I took the statement of thirty witnesses, making upward of 100 pages of testimony. The facts as developed in my examination seemed to more than justify the reports that had reached my ears, and, in fact, I found the state of affairs much worse than I had any reason to anticipate. It seems that for some time past, through some agency which I was not able to fully trace out, witnesses have been brought, or came voluntarily, before the provost-marshal and made affidavits to show the disloyal character of certain individuals residing within the limits of the sub-district. The parties against whom such affidavits were filed were in all cases men of considerable wealth, and resided generally at some distance from the post. Upon these affidavits, no matter how flimsy, against an individual the provost-marshal would send out a scout of picked men selected by himself and arrest the man, bring him in, and incarcerate him in jail. If the prisoner demanded to know the charges against him he was informed that he would find out soon enough, or that he could not know. In any event, he received no satisfaction, but was hurried off to prison. Once in prison no one, not even his wife or any member of his family, was permitted to see or have any communication with him whatever, except a few members of the legal profession who were in favor with the provost-marshal. These were allowed to pass to and from the prison *ad libitum*. After the prisoner had been confined several days, long enough to realize all the horrors of his situation and ready to sacrifice almost anything to regain his liberty, an attorney visits the prison ostensibly to see some client. Our prisoner, anxious to learn something of his own probable fate, approaches him and inquires if he knows anything of the charges against him. Attorney shakes his head ominously and tells him that he has heard something of them from the provost-marshal, and that it is a very bad case. Prisoner wants to know if he can do anything for him. Attorney replies that he will see what can be done. Says he possesses great influence with the authorities, and if any one can save him he is the man, but that he would not think of touching the case for less than $1,000. Next day attorney calls again. Says he has examined the papers and finds it a much worse case than he had anticipated; that if the case ever comes before a military commission his (prisoner's) life is not worth a cent. But he says further that he is a brother-in-law of the provost-marshal, and that he may possibly be able to induce him to suppress the charges and not bring the case to trial, but says if he does undertake the case he must have $1,500; and he works upon the fears of the prisoner until he finally secures that sum. He then tells the prisoner that his only hope of saving his neck is to make or sign a written application to the commanding general to be banished from the State, not to return during the war. This the prisoner finally does. His application is of course granted, and the provost-marshal releases him from custody upon these conditions, giving him twenty days to make his arrangements for moving. Before he is released, however, this attorney exacts from him a promise under oath that he will reveal nothing that has passed between them. Then, to more fully illustrate the

mode of procedure, and to show the slight grounds upon which citizens have been deprived of their liberty and made the victims of this species of prosecution and rascality, I forward them with exact copies of the affidavits upon which J. C. Compton was arrested and imprisoned and finally banished from the State (see papers* marked A), together with an order* issued by the assistant provost-marshal. These papers are the only evidence on file against Mr. Compton, and the provost-marshal knew of no other evidence against him. I also forward the within statement of Mr. Compton (marked B*) taken before me, which gives a full history of the case. The case of Compton is but a fair sample. The cases of Boone, Finney, Fielding, and others are in every way similar and more or less aggravated. These parties had, during the first year of the war, been known as Southern sympathizers, but they have from the first been law-abiding citizens, and have given no material aid to the rebellion in any way, shape, or form, and are as bitterly opposed to guerrillaism and kindred offenses as the most radical Union man. Some of them have aided me materially during the past year by giving important information relative to the movements of guerrilla bands. During my investigation I called in the circuit judge and laid the matter developed before him, and requested that the rascals be brought to punishment. I have since learned that two of them have been indicted by the grand jury, which was then in session. I revoked the order of banishment in the cases of Compton, Boone, Finney, Fielding, and Maupin, subject to your approval. I cannot reason to any other conclusion than that the provost-marshal, Capt. G. H. Walser, is guilty of a criminal complicity in these rascalities; but whether the evidence is sufficiently clear to warrant his arrest and trial before a court-martial is somewhat questionable. Unless there is strong reasonable probability of his conviction, of course it would be impolitic to bring him to trial. Until the investigation I had every reason to believe Captain Walser an honorable and trustworthy officer, in whom I reposed full confidence.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

WESTON, *April 5, 1865.*

Brigadier-General PENICK:

SIR: Tinsley was found dead by some people who had been to church in the Boydson neighborhood. Who killed him is not known. He is supposed to have been seen in company of King Litton and Morton Dryden, two notorious bushwhackers. I will write particulars to-morrow.

Respectfully,

A. G. BELLER.

WESTON, *April 5, 1865.*

Brigadier-General PENICK:

Tinsley was killed by soldiers from Saint Joseph, so says report.

H. M. MATTHEWS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

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* Omitted.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS,
Denver, Colo. Ter., April 5, 1865.

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Missouri:

SIR: I returned on the 3d instant from Fort Kearny and am very glad that I made the trip, as it placed me in possession of much reliable information. I regret to say that I found but very little discipline among the troops and but little regard paid to economy, or care given to public property. Although affairs are badly mixed up at present, I hope soon to have them in different shape and trust that the major-general commanding will have patience with me for a short time. I do not approve of the plans of fortifications laid out by the district commanders who have preceded me. If completed they will cost large sums of money. If this business is left with me I will guard the road as effectively and with less expensive works. I will do everything in my power to expedite the expedition north, but supplies are coming in very slowly from the river, and it will take a longer time than you probably anticipate to get it in motion. I am not well posted in regard to what has been done at the river, not yet having time to communicate with the officers in charge. I trust that supplies will be forwarded as rapidly as possible, particularly so as I am expected to supply General Sully's command. I have received Major-General Dodge's telegrams directing that neither contracts nor purchases be made without first obtaining his approval or that of the chief quartermaster of the department. In consequence of the peculiar condition of affairs in Utah, I have deemed it necessary to purchase in open market fuel, forage, and other articles required and of which we were short. I request authority to continue said system in Utah until contracts are let for the ensuing fiscal year; also to make from time to time purchases of such small articles as may be required for immediate use. I have always made economy in use of public property and careful disbursements of public funds my first duty.

I have the honor to forward, indorsed, copies of requisitions for ordnance and ordnance stores and quartermaster's stores for Utah, with the request that the same be filled in every particular. The originals were forwarded to headquarters Department of the Pacific, but for fear they may miscarry I send duplicates. The requisitions for subsistence stores for Utah have been forwarded to the Commissary-General by Major-General McDowell, commanding Department of the Pacific. I have also the honor to inclose the resignation of Maj. Presley Talbot. I required him to tender his resignation on account of his very bad conduct. I expect that I will be compelled to exact the same action from others, in order to bring the service in this district up to the proper standard, and in doing so trust I will be sustained by the major-general commanding. It is absolutely necessary that officers here be required to reflect credit and honor on the service. Failing to do so, that they may be compelled to leave it. Will forward by next mail a communication on Utah affairs. I have not received any communication, excepting telegrams, from department headquarters.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

COLORADO CITY, COLO. TER., *April 5, 1865.*

Lieut. IRA I. TABER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of Colorado, Denver, Colo. Ter.:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following as the report of my actions on and in compliance with instructions from Colonel Moonlight, dated March 20, 1865: I reached Colorado City April 1, at which place Major Head arrived on the 3d of April. We had a talk with Neraro Colorado, Shaguano, and Carragut, chiefs of the Utes. The Indians are not much to blame for what they have done at this place. It seems there has been a mutual misunderstanding of both parties, owing to imperfect interpretation, the Indians understanding the citizens to say they would furnish them flour and the citizens intending to convey to the Indians that they (the citizens) would use their influence with the authorities at Denver to get them subsistence. The promises made by the citizens were owing to the fact that the Indians are in a very needy condition and therefore annoyed and troubled the citizens by eternally hanging around their residences begging for something to eat. These matters were all talked over amicably and the Indians leave here for the other side of the mountains in a few days. Major Head intends distributing fifty sacks of flour among them to subsist them in getting away. They were told of the difficulty between their people and the Mexicans (which Major Head speaks of in his letter to the governor) and they say they are perfectly willing to let it pass without trouble; that they wish to live in peace with the whites; that they are not able to go to war, and that no slight breach of the treaty will cause them to do so; that they are willing and hope this last trouble can be amicably settled by negotiation.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK MURRELL,
First Lieutenant, Veteran Battalion, First Colorado Cavalry.

P. S.—Major Head directs me to say that he will forward a full report soon.

F. M.

NEW ORLEANS, *April 6, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: Inclosed please find the letter about which I spoke to you yesterday.* It is addressed, as you will perceive, to Major-General Walker, who, on the Confederate side, commands the District of Texas. Its purpose, however, was to put me in communication with General E. Kirby Smith. Walker, unfortunately, is of the "last ditch" school, so that it is doubtful whether he will forward it. Our arrangement of yesterday will accomplish the purpose just as well. If General Smith accedes to the suggestion of an interview, please take the business in your own control. If he is willing to confer he must be willing to treat. I will make it a point when I get to Washington to ascertain what our authorities think of the proposition, and post you in time for General Smith's reply.

Respectfully, your friend,

LEW. WALLACE,
Major-General.

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* See sub-inclosure No. 7, Wallace to Grant, May 16, p. 462.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, La., April 6, 1865.

Colonel PARKHURST,
Opposite Donaldsonville:

Information has reached this office that about sixty men intend coming in from back of the Amite, striking the river between you and Bonnet Carré, to rob, plunder, and try to burn boats. They may go in above you. Keep out scouting parties and not let them move on any road without your knowledge.

By command of Brigadier-General Sherman:

W. D. SMITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Inspector-General.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, La., April 6, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Bonnet Carré:

Information has been received at these headquarters that about sixty men, the same party that captured Captain Darling, intend coming in again, striking the river at some point above you. Make such disposition as will at once prevent this raid.

By order of Brigadier-General Sherman:

W. D. SMITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Inspector-General.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, La., April 6, 1865.

Colonel BYRNE,
Bonnet Carré:

Get your men ready to march up the coast. Directions will be sent inside an hour. Have every man ready, leaving a strong guard at camp.

By command of Brigadier-General Sherman:

W. D. SMITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Inspector-General.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, La., April 6, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Bonnet Carré:

The general directs that you take every precaution to prevent surprise on any point of your line, and to be prepared to promptly and effectually capture this band, the post at Bonnet Carré always to be kept secure. This is the first requisite, and all other available men to be held in readiness to move to any point the occasion may call for. You will communicate with Colonel Parkhurst to make similar dispositions; the point opposite Donaldsonville to be held at all events, and what troops that can be spared to co-operate with the troops below. These instructions to be general for whatever may transpire in your

district. Prompt communication must be kept up between the outer pickets and main bodies, and the main bodies at Bonnet Carré and Hermitage Plantation, but must keep pickets well thrown out.

W. D. SMITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Inspector-General.

THIBODEAUX, *April 6, 1865.*

Col. SIMON JONES,
Brashear City:

Whitaker's gang was overtaken and scattered on Tuesday last near head of Lake Verret. They are expected to escape by way of Bayou Long. You will send the steamer Cornie with fifty men from your command into Flat Lake this evening, for the purpose of watching the mouth of Bayou Long. The men will take three days' rations and remain near the mouth of Bayou Long until the morning of the 8th.

By command of Brigadier-General Cameron:

B. B. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

THIBODEAUX, *April 6, 1865.*

Colonel SAYLES,
Napoleonville:

You will send Major Davis at daylight to-morrow (Friday) morning with 125 mounted men, five days' rations, and such forage as they can carry to Doctor Ford's Landing, on Grand Bayou. From that point Major Davis will proceed with seventy-five dismounted men, cross Grand Bayou, and scour the country between Grand Bayou and Grand River, for the purpose of hunting out and capturing the remainder of Whitaker's gang, scattered in the engagement of Tuesday. The men left in charge of the horses at Ford's Crossing will be instructed to keep themselves well picketed to prevent surprise or disaster. Major Davis will communicate, if possible, with Lieutenant-Colonel Rice, in command of the expedition which left Bayou Bœuf in small boats on Tuesday last. He will forward a written report on his return.

By command of Brigadier-General Cameron:

B. B. CAMPBELL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 84. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., April 6, 1865.

I. The major-general commanding commends the gallant act of Capt. R. C. Custard, One hundred and twelfth U. S. Colored Infantry, and nineteen soldiers (colored) under his command, for their bravery on the 2d instant, in defending the train of cars, thrown from the track in consequence of removal of rails, against a company of rebel bushwhackers nearly double their number, under a leader signing himself M. F. Maybery to demand for surrender, after being repulsed. Occasion is taken to remind officers in charge of guards on trains or boats that they will refuse, as in this case, any demand for surrender. Government property will be defended to the last extremity. Fred. Taylor,

private, Twelfth Michigan Infantry, dispatch bearer, who is noticed in the official report of the action as having "ran off and secreted himself in the grass on the prairie, throwing away his saber, and after the affair was over returning to the train and recovering his saber and dispatches," is entitled to all the notoriety he is likely to incur at the hands of his fellow-soldiers for this disgraceful conduct.

* * * * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT SMITH, *April 6, 1865—5 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

My scout returned yesterday from Red River. The enemy are conscripting in all the counties south, and are concentrating at Washington, shoeing their horses, and preparing to move, but in what direction could not learn. A cavalry force was understood to be moving toward this place, and several small parties have already made their appearance. Yesterday morning twenty mounted rebels came within two miles of Van Buren and stole some property. I sent out eight men, who overtook them seven miles from town, killed two of them and captured nine horses. From papers found on their bodies they were from Red River and on their way to Missouri. Will report as often as I have news of importance. Arkansas River very high; boats running to Fort Gibson.

CYRUS BUSSEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 6, 1865.

Lieutenant ROBINSON,
Engineer, Fort Leavenworth:

Order the engineers on north route to report to General Connor, and submit their plans to him before any change is made in the posts. Telegraph them.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 94. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 6, 1865.

The practice of officers and soldiers visiting citizens' houses and forcing them to furnish them meals must be stopped. Hereafter citizens are requested to report to these headquarters the names of any officer or soldier ordering them to furnish meals for themselves or commands without proper compensation therefor, when they will be immediately arrested and punished.

By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, *April 6, 1865.*

Maj. G. W. KELLY,
Sedalia:

Seven well-armed bushwhackers were at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon nine miles southeast of Knobnoster. They are undoubtedly making for Cole Camp. Can't you send twelve or fifteen men after them?

C. G. LAURANT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEXICO, *April 6, 1865.*

Brigadier-General FISK:

Lieutenant McIlwrath, Company D, Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, reports that a scout sent out by him on the night of the 3d on the morning of the 4th ran into their camp, when the guerrillas, being warned by the noise of their own horses, escaped in the brush, leaving as trophies one shotgun, one carbine, two revolvers, four horses and equipments, boots, coats, &c.

DAN. M. DRAPER,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 6, 1865—2.45 p. m.

Major General BLUNT,
Paola:

Order Fifteenth Kansas to report to Major-General Reynolds at Little Rock, marching overland via Fort Smith. The balance of Third Wisconsin is on way to replace them. The horses being brought serve to mount Third Wisconsin.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT SCOTT, *April 6, 1865—7.10 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

Shall I send away the Fifteenth Kansas before the arrival of the Third Wisconsin? If I do it will leave me destitute of troops to protect the border. The Wisconsin infantry have not yet reported in my district.

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 6, 1865—8 a. m.

Colonel POTTER,
Chief Quartermaster, Fort Leavenworth:

General Connor reports that forage is consumed at Julesburg and Fort Laramie as fast as it arrives; that no supplies are ahead.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 6, 1865—8 a. m.

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR,
Denver:

The commanding officer of Sixteenth Kansas Cavalry should be brought to account for his delay. It is near two months since he left Fort Leavenworth, time enough to walk to Kearny and return twice.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 6, 1865—2.45 p. m.

Brigadier-General CONNOR,
Denver:

I have ordered the engineers on plains from my headquarters to report to you for approval of their plans. In selecting post at Julesburg, which I think must be an important depot, great care should be had that the right plan is selected; also give instructions at Cottonwood about that post as you deem best. I think an order has been reissued to move the stage station. I do not know as it is necessary; you have been there and are the judge. How are you off for supplies? Don't let us get behindhand.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 6, 1865—11.45 p. m.

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR,
Denver:

You must divide up your command to the best advantage of the service. I have preference in the matter. Bvt. Brig. Gen. Guy Henry has been ordered to report to you.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

OPPOSITE DONALDSONVILLE, *April 7, 1865.*
(Received 12.30 p. m.)

Lieut. Col. W. D. SMITH,
Acting Assistant Inspector-General:

My scouting parties have just come in. One met a detachment of Eighteenth New York Cavalry at College Point. No enemy were seen by either of the parties.

C. H. PARKHURST,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Third Rhode Island Cavalry.

BONNET CARRÉ, *April 7, 1865.* (Received 1.15 p. m.)

Lieut. Col. W. D. SMITH,
Acting Assistant Inspector-General:

Have just heard from Lieutenant-Colonel Parkhurst. I can learn of no enemy anywhere in district and no indications of any except that

what appeared to be signal rockets were sent up, three in the direction of Maurepas and two in that of Pontchartrain, and plainly seen by myself and several others at this post at about 2 o'clock this morning.

JOHN TRACEY, JR.,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

BONNET CARRÉ, *April 7, 1865.* (Received 7.10 p. m.)

Lieut. Col. W. D. SMITH,
Acting Assistant Inspector-General:

Commanding officer at Pass Manchac telegraphs to expect Lucks with thirty men to-night. Will look out for him. Nothing new except a few shots in direction of Pass Manchac early this morning. Have not yet discovered cause.

J. TRACEY, JR.,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MORGANZA,
Morganza, La., April 7, 1865.

Brig. Gen. CYRUS HAMLIN,
Commanding District of Port Hudson, Port Hudson, La.:

GENERAL: I am advised by the major-general commanding the Northern Division of Louisiana that the Fifty-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry and some cavalry from your command are to be held subject to my call. The high water here and danger of a crevasse may cause a delay on my part of three or four days. I will therefore communicate upon the subject again to advise you more definitely and send transportation from this place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THO. J. MCKEAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 33. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., April 7, 1865.

The resignation of Lieut. Col. George B. Drake, assistant adjutant-general, has been accepted by the War Department, to take effect March 23, 1865, on account of health impaired in the public service. In parting with Lieutenant-Colonel Drake the commanding general acknowledges his obligations for his uniformly correct conduct and thorough performance of duty. Capt. J. C. Stone, assistant adjutant-general, will take charge of the adjutant-general's office until assignment shall be made by the permanent commander of the Department of the Gulf, or until the action of the Adjutant-General of the Army upon the recommendations of Captain Stone for the appointment to that position is made known.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 7, 1865. (Received 6.45 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The Congressional committee appointed to examine into Indian matters have applied to me for an officer experienced in service in Indian country to go with them to Indian country, New Mexico, and Utah to direct their attention in the investigation to the points which need reform, and the manner in finding out what is sought by the inquiry. It is exceedingly desirable, in view of the unsatisfactory condition of Indians and the hostility of Indians to War Department officials, that such an officer be sent with the committee to see that the facts are fully brought out. Otherwise, as there are certain to be many Indian agents and superintendents along, the military will be placed in very unfavorable and false positions. I wish to send General McCook, who has served long in the Indian country and knows all about these matters. His services at Helena are not important, as Reynolds has taken away a large part of his force. Can I send him?

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 7, 1865.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Have just returned from Arkansas. Canby stripped the department of horses. Reynolds' cavalry nearly all dismounted; has not horses enough for necessary reconnaissances to enable him to intercept raid or invasion of Kansas or Missouri by Price. Please order 5,000 horses to be supplied him without delay. Letter and requisition sent by mail to-day.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *April 7, 1865.*

Lieutenant-Colonel LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Seventeen deserters from the rebel army came in here to-day, bringing in with them forcibly three rebel soldiers. A great many deserters are arriving here daily, averaging about five per day. They are principally from Clark's brigade, Missouri troops.

JAMES M. TRUE,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
April 7, 1865—11.25 a. m.

Brigadier-General BUSSEY,
Fort Smith:

Major-General Pope directs that you communicate with your department commander, who will give you the necessary instructions.

J. F. MELINE,
Major and Judge-Advocate.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 93. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., April 7, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

9. Brig. Gen. George D. Wagner, U. S. Volunteers, having reported at these headquarters in compliance with Special Orders, No. 28, headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, dated April 7, 1865, is hereby assigned to the command of the Saint Louis District. He will at once assume command of the district, relieving Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. L. Beveridge, who will report to Brigadier-General Wagner for duty.

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By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 7, 1865.

Lieut. Col. HENRY SHEARS,
Forty-eighth Wisconsin, Warrensburg, Mo.:

Push on to Paola as soon and as fast as possible. The balance of your regiment will be forwarded as soon as they arrive at Saint Louis. With the number of men you have you should be able to bridge the streams between Warrensburg and Paola that cannot be forded.

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PATTERSON, MO., *April 7, 1865.*

Colonel HYNES:

The force I sent to Indian Ford has returned. They could not find Hilderbrand or hear anything of him. Everything is quiet in this vicinity. I think a great many guerrillas have left this part of the country.

JAMES SMITH,
Captain, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., April 7, 1865—3.30 p. m.

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Missouri:

Eight more deserters from Shelby's division came in last night. They left Fulton early last month and appear to be earnest and reliable men. They say that the rebel army is in a most demoralized condition and that several whole companies, officers and men, have deserted and gone to Mexico, and that those sent after them also deserted. The men composing Anderson's old band were at Sherman, Tex., and stated to one of these men that most of them were in favor of going to Mexico instead of coming back to Missouri, and thought they should not come back this summer.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 7, 1865—10.30 a. m.

Major-General BLUNT,
Paola or Fort Scott:

Have Fifteenth Kansas ready to move on arrival of Wisconsin infantry. Telegraph to Sedalia and see where they are.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 7, 1865—2.10 p. m.

Major-General BLUNT,
Paola:

Your district extended to include Indian country west of Arkansas, headquarters on Arkansas River. Please repair without delay to Little Rock, reporting for orders in person to me on the way.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

FORT SCOTT, *April 7, 1865.* (Received 8th.)

Major-General POPE:

Your telegram of this date just received. I will be in Saint Louis with as little delay as possible. I have been detained here by high water. It will be several days yet before I can cross the streams between here and Leavenworth.

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *April 7, 1865—1.55 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE,
Saint Louis:

I submit the following:

OLATHE, *April 6, 1865.*

Major HEATH,
Provost-Marshal-General:

Bushwhackers are recruiting very fast, and commit depredations almost daily about Oxford and Little Santa Fé. Vaughn says they are plenty on Spring River. They are coming up as soon as leaves come out, when, to use his words, "they are going to make their support off Kansas." Thirty came up under Young about a week ago and are in the vicinity of Lone Jack. I would think one of those companies sent to Hickman Mills the other day would be of more service to our immediate border at Little Santa Fé instead.

W. F. GOBLE,
Lieutenant and Assistant Provost-Marshal.

JOHN WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *April 7, 1865—2 p. m.*

Maj. H. H. HEATH,
District Provost-Marshal, Leavenworth:

Holtzclaw, Gooch, Bragg, and three Peytons, Missouri guerrillas of the worst stamp, are at the Prairie House, near Nebraska City. Take prompt measures to secure them.

J. H. BAKER,
Colonel and Provost-Marshal-General.

DENVER, *April 7, 1865—2.10 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

Commander of Laramie informs me that Sioux Indians have not been captured, but are living peaceably ten miles from the post. Part of their young men volunteer to fight Cheyennes. Would recommend they be left where they are until I visit Laramie.

P. E. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 7, 1865—4.35 p. m.

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR,
Denver:

Let the Indians remain as you suggest.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, April 7, 1865.

Lieut. GEORGE W. HAWKINS,
Comdg. Co. A, Veteran Battalion, First Colorado Cavalry,
Bijou Basin, Colo. Ter.:

SIR: Your communication of the 1st instant received. Should you find a more suitable place for a camp a few miles eastward of the Basin, that is, nearer to wood and grass (forage), you have permission so to move. I have understood that good grass was in that neighborhood in abundance, and that there was little or no snow in the vicinity, particularly eastward. The horses and mules must be properly cared for, and should they deteriorate you will be held responsible. While I am aware that forage is scarce, yet with the little your animals have to do and the watchful eye of the commanding officer continually on the men, they must improve. You will on receipt of this send a scout of two non-commissioned officers and ten privates, well mounted, armed, and equipped, to examine thoroughly the headwaters of the Smoky Hill and Republican streams for Indians, or signs of Indians. Should the scout strike any trail I desire it followed up until the enemy is found, his strength ascertained, and general locality. The non-commissioned officer whom you place in charge must be brave and reliable, and will report in writing the result of scout as well as the entire distance traveled, which will be forwarded to these headquarters with your indorsement thereon. Stationed as your company is, away from all towns and inducements to run astray, the finest state of subordination, drill, and general discipline should exist, and anything short of this must be attributed to your carelessness and neglect of duty as an officer.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 7, 1865—2.02 p. m.

Governor LEWIS,
Madison, Wis.:

Please inform me how many regiments are organizing in Wisconsin, their progress, and when I may expect them here?

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

(Similar messages to Governors Stone of Iowa, and Miller of Minnesota.)

HEADQUARTERS FORT SUMNER, N. MEX.,
April 7, 1865.

Capt. BEN. C. CUTLER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of New Mexico, Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

CAPTAIN: Inclosed please find a communication relative to some Indians that were said to be at large from this reservation, killing stock, &c., in the vicinity of the Rio Conchas. Upon investigation the report seems to have been made without any foundation whatever. The report of the officer sent to ascertain the facts in regard to this matter is also herewith inclosed.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. McCLEAVE,
Major, First California Cavalry, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

APRIL 25, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Mr. Miguel des Marais, of Las Vegas, N. Mex., for his information.

Is it not possible that the herders may have lost, or stolen, or sold, or eaten the sheep and accounted for their absence by charging it to the Navajos? I was informed by Mr. Santiago L. Hubbell that some sheep were killed at Mr. Whittemore's ranch when he was there. Mr. Whittemore admitted this to myself, and only a few days since, when I stopped at his house, he said his herders had found the day before eight sheep and driven them up to his house, where they were then. He said one of the sheep had both ears cut off. It might be well to inquire of Mr. Whittemore, whose sheep were killed, what marks they had, &c. Please return these papers. Every effort will be made to prevent Indians from depredating upon the herds of the people, but the owners of herds are liable to be imposed upon by false reports.

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

LAS VEGAS, N. MEX., *March 1, 1865.*

Lieutenant EDGAR:
(Or any other picket officer at the Alamo Gordo.)

SIR: My herders have just arrived here from my ranch, which is called La Turpentino; it is close to Las Conchas. They say there are twenty Navajo Indians there and have been there some eight or ten days, and are daily killing my sheep and cattle; sheep they have killed

* See report of Lieut. James C. Edgar, First New Mexico Cavalry, Part I, p. 140.

some sixty head. Will you, sir, be so kind as to send and take these Indians back to their reservation at once, as I do not wish my stock destroyed by them; besides they will take the rations from my men.

Hoping you will at once see to this, I am, sir, truly, yours,

MIGUEL DES MARAIS.

P. S.—Mr. Taylor or Whittemore can tell you the exact direction to the Turpentino.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., April 8, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report of information received at this office this 8th day of April, 1865: A rebel deserter makes the following statement of the number and stations of the different scouting parties in Louisiana: The Ratliff Scouts, acting under General Brent, C. S. Army, as a courier-line, numbering about fifty men, are stationed on Bayou Maringouin. Captain Carmouche's command of forty-five or fifty men acting in the same capacity and by the same authority, and is stationed on False River Island. Captain Barrow, acting the same as the above, with twenty-five or thirty men, has no regular station. Captain Williams, acting without authority, commands forty jayhawkers and makes headquarters at Bayou Grossetete or Bayou Fordoche. Lieutenant Collins, acting under General Brent, &c., has forty-five men stationed at Simsport. A report from Maj. George Webster, Pass Manchac, 6th instant, states that Colonel Powers' and Colonel Griffith's regiments are at Whitestown, Miss. A scout reports forty or fifty men at Springfield, La. Forrest has started with his force toward Mobile. The naval force which came down on Lake Maurepas are reported to be going to the Mississippi, near Baton Rouge, to place torpedoes in the river. They also talk of trying to blow up the gun-boat Fort Gaines.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. JACKSON,
Major, Tenth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery.

(In absence of Capt. S. M. Eaton, chief signal officer, Military Division of West Mississippi.)

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY FORCES,
MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., April 8, 1865.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Before leaving for the field permit me to state for your information the condition of the cavalry of this command. The eight regiments sent from Tennessee, under General Knipe, consisted of four new Indiana regiments, three Tennessee regiments, and the Nineteenth Pennsylvania, and arrived here about half mounted and very poorly armed. Four of the poorest of those regiments are now at points on the Mississippi River above this, dismounted, having been sent to take the place of cavalry now at the front and that which was temporarily

sent to Memphis and which is being detained by General Washburn, and in regard to which I telegraphed you on the 28th of March. The want of transportation has very much delayed the shipment of the cavalry to Mobile Bay. I have organized it as effectually as possible with the material at hand, but we are very much in need of arms, and I hope the Spencer carbines and accouterments for which I applied on arrival here have been forwarded. Very few horses have been received since my arrival, and nearly all the cavalry left in the Departments of the Mississippi and Gulf is entirely dismounted. There are now at Memphis eleven regiments of cavalry, mostly veteran troops. If it is deemed best to keep a force of cavalry there and if all the cavalry applied for by General Canby cannot be spared, I hope the following regiments at least may be ordered to join us in the field: The First Iowa, Twelfth Illinois, and Eleventh New York, and, if consistent with your views, I would request that the Eighth Missouri be ordered here also from the Department of Arkansas.

Relying upon your assistance and necessary orders for the material to fully equip and render effective the cavalry of this military division, I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 8, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
General-in-Chief:

GENERAL: I have just returned from Arkansas, and have the honor to report as follows: There are in that department 17,000 effective men, of whom about 7,000 are cavalry. The cavalry is nearly all dismounted, the horses having been taken south by General Canby and not yet replaced. There are required 5,000 cavalry horses, and they should be supplied as soon as possible, in view of any cavalry raid toward Kansas or Missouri by Price. I respectfully request that orders be given to furnish these horses to General Reynolds with as little delay as possible. All other arms of service in Arkansas are well supplied, and quartermaster's and subsistence supplies for six months are on hand. There is also abundant transportation for any service for the troops now in that department. I propose to reorganize the Cherokees (numbering about 2,500) now in garrison at Fort Gibson, and whose term of service is about to expire, and to mount them on Canadian ponies for service hereinafter designated. In the Department of the Missouri, after leaving the force necessary to protect overland routes to the Pacific and for some police duty in Missouri, there will be left about seven regiments, nearly all new troops. These include the new regiments now organizing in Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, which have been ordered to the Department of the Missouri. In the Department of the Northwest there is barely force sufficient for absolutely necessary defensive purposes. The Missouri State Militia will be disbanded in June. If necessary their duties can be performed by the State militia, organized by late act of the State legislature, and who serve under the orders of the governor, wholly independent of the General Government. I hope very soon to turn over the State of Missouri to the civil authorities, who are even now abundantly able to maintain peace and enforce the laws. The troops in Arkansas, therefore, constitute almost the entire disposable force in this division for any forward

movement. At present and for the future, in all human probability, they are sufficient for defensive purposes, and to cover the States of Kansas and Missouri from any invasion, provided cavalry horses are sent immediately to remount Reynolds' cavalry regiments. He has not now enough mounted men for ordinary reconnaissances. The enemy in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Northern Texas, under the general command of Kirby Smith, are believed to number nearly 60,000 men of all arms. Some of these are doubtless good troops; many of them no doubt ill disciplined and disorderly. They are posted from Clarksville in Northern Texas (their extreme left) to Alexandria, on Red River (their extreme right). The mass of these forces occupy Camden and Fulton in Arkansas, and Shreveport and Lewisville in Louisiana. Clarksville, Shreveport, Fulton, Camden, Lewisville, and Alexandria are more or less fortified. The line of communication and supply of this whole force is through Shreveport and Marshall into Eastern Texas. This is their only practicable route into Texas; and from the counties between the Sabine and Brazos Rivers they draw their main supplies. The Missouri troops are at or near Boggy Depot, in the Chickasaw country, just west of Arkansas. I have carefully considered the suggestions in your letter of the 21st ultimo* in relation to a movement into Texas, and have studied the matter as fully as possible in the light of the information I have been able to obtain, and I respectfully submit the following plan of operations for your consideration: I propose to move in three columns from the Arkansas River toward the Red River below Fort Towson, and cross at a point northeast of Clarksville, Tex., the main column to move from Little Rock, the other two from Dardanelle and Fort Smith. The junction of the two first-named columns will be made on Red River, though they will be brought within supporting distance of each other some distance north, probably near Murfreesborough, west of Arkadelphia. Two-thirds of the entire force will be included in the column from Little Rock. Heavy demonstrations will be made in the course of the march in the direction of Camden and Fulton, so as to cover the true direction of the line of operations and the movements of the other columns. I propose, also, to make as strong a demonstration as possible with the forces to be left in Arkansas from Gaines' Landing, on the Mississippi, toward Camden. I hope to throw the main column across Red River before our true line of operations is developed to the enemy. I shall then march rapidly upon Marshall, Tex., thus turning their left completely and putting ourselves on their only line of communication with Texas. Whilst these movements are being made I propose to start a force of 4,000 or 5,000 mounted men, partly Cherokee Indians, under an active, enterprising officer, through the Indian country west of Arkansas, to drive all the stock of the hostile tribes (Choctaws and Chickasaws) to the army, and, crossing Red River at or above Preston, to sweep the northeast range of counties in Texas of cattle for the use of the army by the time it reaches Marshall. This plan of operations, if successful, will secure results completely decisive, so far as concerns the Trans-Mississippi army of the rebels in Southern Arkansas and Louisiana. They will deliver battle, possibly, though not probably, before we reach Red River. If they are able to resist at all they will, in all likelihood, do so near Marshall, Tex., as with the occupation of that point by our forces their retreat into Texas would be intercepted and their supplies cut off. I think it, therefore, almost certain that if they deliver battle at all they will do so near

* See Part I, p. 1228.

Marshall. If we are successful in these preliminary operations I propose to move from Marshall in the direction of Washington, Tex. (on the Brazos River), via the towns of Henderson, Rusk, Crockett, Madison, and Huntsville. This movement threatens Galveston, Houston, and Austin, and until we leave Madison and Huntsville it cannot be known upon which of these points our movement is directed. As soon as we reach Washington communication will be opened with the coast at Galveston, from which place there is railroad and river communication to Washington. The mouth of Brazos River is connected by a short canal with Galveston Bay, and the Brazos is navigated by steamer to Washington and above. By occupying Washington in force, and Galveston and Houston on one side, La Grange and Austin City on the other, we completely possess Texas, even though there should be a considerable force of the enemy west of that line. This plan of operations, if successful, will accomplish complete results, and I know no other which will be likely to do so. It would be necessary to carry supplies enough to reach Marshall (say forty days'). From that point we could live on the country. Arkansas has been so completely devastated, according to the information given me by General Reynolds, that it will not furnish any supplies whatever. Two results, therefore, will be gained by a movement so far toward the west as Fort Towson, aside from the purely military success it promises. One is that we shall traverse an open, practicable prairie country, and the other that we shall find plenty of grazing to subsist our animals. For such a movement as this there ought to be sent me about 30,000 additional men, Western men, accustomed to make long and rapid marches, and to live without grumbling or discouragement on short rations. Our trains, though they would necessarily be large, would not be a serious impediment to the march, because of the open, practicable country traversed by our line of march and the grazing it would supply for our animals. Several other plans of operations have occurred to me, but none of which promise so complete and conclusive a result. The only objection to the plan proposed would be that we could not well march from Little Rock before June 1, because, depending as we shall do on the country for supplies, it would be desirable to wait until the corn and wheat crops in Eastern Texas were sufficiently advanced, and because the streams in Arkansas and Texas are all high and difficult to cross in May. We could attempt again the movement up Red River, or a movement from Vicksburg along the railroad toward the Upper Red River; but the result would only be to drive the enemy before us into Texas, and the transfer of troops from Arkansas River for such a movement would uncover Northern Arkansas and Missouri. From the coast of Texas, unless Galveston and Houston were first captured, the march would be equally long, and more difficult to make, assuming, as I think would be the case, that the main body of the enemy would continue to occupy Louisiana and Eastern Texas. Even from Galveston the country would for some distance be found very difficult, unless we possessed the Brazos River and Buffalo Bayou to Houston, and the railroad to that place, with the boats and cars necessary to use them. A movement by way of Galveston would of course deprive us of every hope of using river or railroad, until the means to do so could be supplied from the North. In the movement our trains would probably be kept considerably west of us (on our right flank), and would traverse a country mostly prairie and with abundant grazing. The column from Fort Smith is designed for an escort to the bulk of our trains as far as Red River. If you approve the plan of operations, it would perhaps be

well to notify me as soon as you conveniently can, as it will be necessary to throw into Little Rock and other points on Arkansas River the necessary supplies of all kinds. We should need, in addition to what we have now on hand, about 3,500 wagons with mules and harness complete, and a good light pontoon train. The Mississippi, White, and Arkansas Rivers are now very high, and will probably remain so for a month or six weeks. In that time it would be necessary to send forward all we need. If we are not in time now, we can hardly expect another rise in the Arkansas before June. The details and preparations, however, can be satisfactorily determined on hereafter should you approve the general plan of operations suggested. I shall be greatly obliged to you for any advice or any suggestions which you think may be useful to me in the proposed operations.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., April 8, 1865.

Major-General POPE,
Comdg. Military Division of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

News from Red River conflicting. A few days ago a deserter reported that Shelby, with 2,000 men, was preparing for a raid into Missouri. The last information, however, is to the effect that no such movement is on foot. A small party of about twenty men crossed the Arkansas River a few days ago, professedly on their way to Missouri to bring out their families.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, *April 8, 1865.* (Received 17th.)

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Commanding Military Division of the Missouri:

The commissary at Fort Gibson reports about 20,000 people, mostly refugees and Indians, on the verge of starvation. It cannot be expected that the army will supply these people. Please call the attention of the Department of the Interior to this matter. The case demands immediate attention while the Arkansas is navigable.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

(Copy transmitted to General Halleck April 17.)

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16. } HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 8, 1865.

In compliance with paragraph 9, of Special Orders, No. 93, current series, headquarters Department of the Missouri, I assume command of the Saint Louis District. The district staff will remain as at present constituted until further orders.

GEORGE D. WAGNER,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 71. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI, *Macon, Mo., April 8, 1865.*

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5. The company of volunteer militia of Howard County, Mo., commanded by Capt. Warren W. Harris is hereby called into active service from this date.

By order of Brig. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk:

W. T. CLARKE,
First Lieut., Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., April 8, 1865.

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to inform the general commanding that I am now ready to move against the Indians, with the following exceptions: The pack animals and saddles have not yet arrived, nor can I learn from Fort Leavenworth when they will start for this post, and I yet lack 100 horses to mount my command. My estimate was for 350; the general wrote me he would send 400. Three hundred have arrived, quite a number with lung fever and distemper. I ought, therefore, to have 100 more at least, and fifty of them artillery. With this exception, my preparations are complete. The Indians still remain quiet and at their old camp ground, south of the Arkansas. They have not committed any depredations since the attack on train mentioned in my last. I start for Fort Larned in the morning, at which place I have rendezvoused all my available cavalry. A train of twenty-five wagons started with corn, commissary and quartermaster's stores for Fort Larned this morning. I am well supplied with everything that I could ask for, with the exceptions named above. It is almost impossible to make a successful campaign without the pack animals.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. H. FORD,
Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

DENVER, COLO. TER., *April 8, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis:

Have ninety days' rations at Laramie. Are short here and at Kearny. Have no reports from other posts yet. Corn comes up slowly. Would recommend large supplies subsistence stores be forwarded to Laramie. Have no means of ascertaining quantity en route. Commanding officer at Laramie reports Cheyennes moving in two bodies southward. Have taken steps to intercept them.

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS, *Denver, Colo. Ter., April 8, 1865.*

The District of the Plains is hereby divided into the following-named sub-districts:

I. The Territory of Colorado, excepting the post of Julesburg and Fort Halleck, Dak. Ter., will be known as the South Sub-District of the

Plains, headquarters at Denver, Colo. Ter. Bvt. Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry is assigned to the command. The Territory of Nebraska will be known as the East Sub-District of the Plains, headquarters at Fort Kearny, Nebr. Ter. Col. R. R. Livingston, First Nebraska Cavalry, is assigned to the command. All that portion of Dakota Territory, excepting Fort Halleck, lying west of the twenty-seventh degree of longitude, and formerly included in the District of Nebraska, and the post at Julesburg, Colo. Ter., will be known as the North Sub-District of the Plains, headquarters at Fort Laramie, Dak. Ter. Col. Thomas Moonlight, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, is assigned to the command. The Territory of Utah will be known as the West Sub-District of the Plains, headquarters at Camp Douglas, Utah. Lieut. Col. Milo George, First Battalion Nevada Cavalry, is assigned to the command.

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By command of Brigadier-General Connor:

GEO. F. PRICE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT PAUL, *April 8, 1865.*
(Received 10.50 a. m. 9th.)

Major-General POPE:

Organized one regiment. Companies leave as fast as organized.

S. MILLER.

MADISON, WIS., *April 8, 1865.*
(Received 10.50 a. m. 9th.)

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE:

Fifty-first, Fifty-second, and Fifty-third Regiments now organizing, and will probably be completed by last of month. Are being sent forward by companies.

JAS. T. LEWIS,
Governor of Wisconsin.

TO OUR DEAR CAMPBELL, THE BLACKSMITH:

We want to know what the Americans intend to do. We sent three men to a fort on the Missouri to learn whether the Americans would make a treaty, or what they intended doing, but our people have not come back, nor have we learned what became of them. Again we sent off two other messengers to Fort Abercrombie, but there is no word from these either.

There are 1,400 tents of us between Devil's Lake and the Missouri alone, and in April next we expect 4,000 Sioux from across the Missouri to join us here at Dog's Tepee. Now, if we do not make peace with the Americans, we will spill our blood in Minnesota this summer. All we wish is that Sibley would fight like a warrior when he comes, and not make mud-holes and fire at the sky.

We want you to talk with our relations, the Red River people, for us. We call them friends and brothers because we are always treated well by them. The word of our grandmother [Queen Victoria] was always fair and strong, and for that reason we will listen and obey the English in what they tell us. Try and get some news and write to us as soon as you can.

(Written from the Sioux camp at Devil's Lake to Campbell, a Red River half-breed, and published in the Nor Wester, a paper published at the British settlement of Fort Gary, dated 8th of April, 1865).

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 165. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, April 8, 1865.*

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51. Lieut. Col. Lewis Richmond, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty with Major-General Burnside, U. S. Volunteers, and the Army of the Potomac, and will report in person without delay to Brigadier-General Sully, U. S. Volunteers, Dubuque, Iowa, for duty.

By order of the Secretary of War:

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPT., DEPT. OF NEW MEXICO, *Las Cruces, N. Mex., April 8, 1865.*

Capt. BEN. C. CUTLER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of New Mexico, Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

CAPTAIN: For the information of the department commander, I have the honor to report my arrival at Robledo on the night of the 5th instant, and that on the following day I proceeded to examine the country along the river for several miles above, and the next day below this point to the northern boundary of the town of Dona Aña, for the selection of a site for the post of Fort Selden, as directed in Special Orders, No. 10, from department headquarters, of March 10, 1865. The locality I have selected is upon a mesa flat, being a point of land projecting southwest toward a bend in the Rio Grande to the south and east, some fifteen feet above the lower river bottom and about one mile and a quarter above the first camp of Robledo's. Proceeding to Las Cruces this point is doubled by the lower bottom, which forms above and below, and, enveloping it partially, large flats of good arable soil, the upper one covered with cottonwood and the lower one containing considerable grass. To the northeast, on the gently sloping and somewhat undulating and broken ground, to the road, some half a mile and farther, there is the best grazing in this vicinity. On the opposite side of the river, between this point and Robledo, is a bottom containing a good bosque of cottonwood, and above from one to three miles there are similar growths of timber. Still higher and lower down the river to the town of Dona Aña there are several bottoms well wooded, but much of it on the west side of the Rio Grande. Opposite the point in question, and just above the high hills or mountains opposite Robledo, the range of hills is much lower and offers a practicable wagon road westwardly, I think. Captain Whitlock informed me on my arrival here that my selection was the same one that he had made, and that he understood there was a wagon road over the range of hills just mentioned. Mr. Magran, or Poker Jack, reports a good road from just above the site to Rough and Ready. With little labor and expense an acequia can be made across the bottom, above the site selected, from a bend in the river, which will bring water close to the post, and being

continued around the point and down the river, will irrigate much good land for cultivation. Although there is much more timber in this vicinity than at Fort McRae, I am of the opinion that adobes are the best and most suitable material with which to build the post. The corral could be built of timber, should it be found sufficient and suitable in quantity and quality. Captain Whitlock reports that a man has offered to deliver at the roadside good peeled pine logs from Tularosa sufficient for vegas, &c., at $1 each log, taking them as they come, long and short. There is ample area of good ground for the post at the point selected. I have staked the street between the quarters and corrals according to the plan sixty feet wide, running north and south. I suggest that the officers' quarters be in the plan changed to the opposite side, which will put the troops on the lower side, as the ground lies, and nearer the river. I recommend a reserve of three miles on the river and one mile back, exclusive of the land west of a right line drawn between points on the river, be embraced in the post reserve, but the United States should claim and hold the timber for a greater distance. I recommend that a company be sent to the locality at once, establish there a permanent camp, open the acequia to supply water for the post and for making adobes, and that the men make the adobes. I would also recommend that Captain Cook's company, now at Albuquerque, be the company selected for this purpose, it being one of the largest in this department, and the men of which are reported experienced in making adobes, to which may be added Captain Cook is desirous of going there, and promises to enter into the work with spirit and make the adobes as fast as possible. This arrangement with Captain Carey, U. S. Army, to have charge and construct this post, if he can be spared—and no better officer or man can be found for this duty—will, I feel assured, cause the buildings to be completed in less time and expense to the Government and more satisfactorily than to build by contract or otherwise.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. H. DAVIS,

Assistant Inspector-General, U. S. Army.

TIGERVILLE, LA., *April 9, 1865.*

Capt. GEORGE BUTTRICK,

Seventy-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry:

SIR: I have the honor to report, as the result of the expedition up Bayou Cocodrie and its tributaries, April 8, 1865, the acquisition of one large skiff capable of carrying ten men, and one light yawl capable of carrying five or six men. We found the boats at the head of a bayou which empties in the Cocodrie eight or ten miles from Bayou Black. I have appended a map* which though imperfect will give a general idea of the direction taken. The boats were evidently left there by parties coming from the outside of our lines who are probably now at some convenient point making preparations to return, and as a mail-boat is deemed of very great importance, it appears to me very reasonable that this may have been used for that purpose, being a quick and comparatively safe way to the rebel lines. The trail leading from the place where the boats were fastened was not very distinctly marked. However, I sent a small party on the trail to see if they could

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*Not found.

detect anything more to our purpose, but they soon returned, stating that the water increased in depth the farther they went, but learned nothing additional. The whole distance traveled after leaving Bayou Black did not present a spot of dry land of any size. The timber is of large growth and chiefly of cypress, live oak, and gum. The eleven men who were seen in one skiff on Bayou Cocodrie were going down instead of up the bayou, as I learned from Mr. Shirley, who is engaged at rafting logs from the Cocodrie and saw them when they passed.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL H. REESE,
First Lieutenant, Seventy-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 9, 1865.

Colonel KUHN,
Alton:

As soon as the companies of Fifth U. S. Volunteers are clothed and equipped send them to Fort Leavenworth to report to commanding officer at that place. How long before they can start? If you have no arms they can draw them here or at Fort Leavenworth.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS, HUMBOLDT, KANS., *April 9, 1865.*

Lieut. W. H. HEWETT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Scott, Kans.:

SIR: I have just received a dispatch from Captain Donovan, Fifteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, requesting me to send him immediately 5,000 rounds of Sharps cartridges, 2,000 rounds of army and 1,000 rounds of navy revolver cartridges. He also states that there is a force of Stand Watie's Indians and white men at the junction of Whitewater and Walnut Creek, about 600 strong. I have barely enough ammunition for the troops at this post, but I will try and send him a few thousand at any rate. Please send immediately some ammunition to this post; also, if you can spare them, a few mountain howitzers and another company or two companies of troops. The above statement of Captain Donovan has been confirmed by other parties who came from below.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. HAAS,
Major, Fifteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, Commanding.

FORT RILEY, *April 9, 1865—11 a. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

GENERAL: The following report has just been received:

THE MOUTH OF LITTLE WALNUT, OSAGE RIVER,
April 7, 1865—4 p. m.

General JAMES H. FORD,
Commanding Upper District of Arkansas:

SIR: The rebels and Big Hill Osage Indians are coming into the southeast part of your district in strong force. They killed one man in the camp of the Delawares, but told those Indians they wanted to be friends with all the Indian tribes; that

they were rebels, were going through Kansas and kill all the white men, women, and children they came across. The Shawnees and Delawares don't want to be friends with them and are falling back on the settlements. The settlers in Walnut Creek and Whitewater have all left their homes and gone up the headwaters of Walnut. The Shawnee interpreter told me that those Indians boasted a good deal about their being secesh, and said there was a heap more coming.

SAMUEL PEPPARD,
Scout.

Nearly all of my cavalry are west, at Fort Larned. I have sent down to ascertain the truth of this report. I am not inclined to believe it all. I think it is exaggerated.

JAS. H. FORD,
Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General.

FORT RILEY, *April 9, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE:

I am ready to start my expedition. Pack trains, &c., arrived last night. Colonel Leavenworth is on his way to make a treaty of peace with the Indians. Is it the intention to make peace before punishing them? These Indians are just as guilty as those on the Platte.

J. H. FORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., April 9, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis:

GENERAL: I have just had an interview with Colonel Leavenworth. He starts to-morrow to visit the Indians. His object is to separate the Comanches and Little Raven's band of Arapahoes from the Kiowas. He is confident that these bands will keep the peace. It places me in a difficult position. He starts on a peaceful mission at the same time I start on a campaign against them, and as these Indians are all camped together it would be impossible for me to distinguish between the different tribes. I forward telegram from him direct to you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JAS. H. FORD,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FORT RILEY, *April 9, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE:

After an interview with General Ford at this place to-day, I would respectfully request that he may be instructed to await with his command a short time, or until I can effect a separation of the Comanches, and Little Raven's band of Arapahoes from the Kiowas, for which camps I start immediately. The result of visit shall be reported promptly to General Ford.

J. H. LEAVENWORTH,
U. S. Military Indian Agent.

DENVER, *April 9, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE:

Sixteenth Kansas has arrived at Cottonwood, and Third U. S. at Kearny. I have sent them their orders. Are you sending any more troops?

P. E. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS,
Denver, Colo. Ter., April 9, 1865.

Col. R. R. LIVINGSTON,
Comdg. East Sub-District of the Plains, Cottonwood Springs, Colo. Ter.:

You will order distribution of Third U. S. Volunteers as follows: Two companies at each of the following posts, Kearny, Cottonwood, Julesburg Junction, and Laramie. The headquarters of the regiment will be at Julesburg. The whole of Nebraska is in your sub-district, headquarters at Kearny.

By command:

GEO. F. PRICE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, Colo. Ter., April 9, 1865.

Capt. GEORGE F. PRICE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of the Plains, Denver, Colo. Ter.:

CAPTAIN: In obedience to instructions from Brigadier-General Connor, commanding District of the Plains, I submit the following statement as to how the First Regiment Colorado Mounted Militia was raised: When I assumed command of this district (in obedience to general orders from headquarters Department of Kansas, on the 4th of January last) I found but about 200 soldiers, all told, under my command, and they were scattered from Fort Garland, in Costilla County, to Julesburg. I had passed over the route from Julesburg but three days when the Indians, knowing the helplessness of our condition (the Third Regiment Colorado Cavalry having been mustered out immediately on their return to Denver after the Sand Creek affair), and smarting under the treatment they had received at the hands of the U. S. officers, while claiming to be under their protection at Fort Lyon (I have reference to the great battle or massacre at Sand Creek), determined to possess themselves of our lines of communication eastward and cut this Territory off completely, as well as the settlements westward; kill all men, women, and children whom they found in retaliation for those of the same age, sex, and condition killed by Colonel Chivington at Sand Creek. Cut off as I was from all communication with department headquarters except by telegraph at times, and receiving no answer to my many inquiries as to what I should do, and whether I would be supported, I determined to remain passive no longer. On the 8th [6th] of February I proclaimed martial law as per General Orders, No. 10,* herewith inclosed, and called for six companies of mounted militia of sixty men each, to open communication with the east, and keep it open, as well as to protect the lives and property of

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*See Part I, p. 763.

citizens. Some of these companies were enlisted in a few days as militiamen for home protection, but to enable me to issue quartermaster's, commissary, and ordnance stores to the officers commanding companies, and to impress upon the minds of the officers and soldiers that they were under the orders only of the Government of the United States, I directed the assistant commissary of musters of the district, Capt. J. C. Anderson, to verify the presence of the men by calling the roll, and certifying on that roll that they were duly mustered in as set forth in the dates. This I considered prudent and necessary, both to insure justice to the men and protect the Government. Officers and men distinctly knew from the beginning that they would receive no pay from the Government directly, but that the Territory would pay them, and be reimbursed by the Federal Government on the action of Congress, who will undoubtedly legislate in favor of my action and in justice to the Territory. The general order proclaiming martial law prescribes what the Government would do in the way of arming and equipping, and the tenor of that order has been strictly observed by me. The companies were mustered in for three-months' service. The horses belong to the Territory. The arms and accouterments for men and horses belong to the Government, except the pistols, which belong to individuals. No clothing of any description has been issued to officers or men. The camp and garrison equipage belongs to the Government. In conclusion, I would say that the Territory responded promptly to the call for troops, and to this promptitude is the country westward indebted for the free, open lines of communication.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., April 10, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that no information of importance from the enemy's lines has reached this office to-day.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. JACKSON,
Major, Tenth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery.

(In absence of Capt. S. M. Eaton, chief signal officer, Military Division of West Mississippi.)

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 35. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, La., April 10, 1865.*

I. A special commission, consisting of Maj. Gen. W. F. Smith, U. S. Volunteers, and Mr. James T. Brady, duly appointed under executive orders, was organized in the city of New Orleans on the 9th instant, and the organization has been officially reported.

II. The jurisdiction of this commission extends to all officers and persons in the military, naval and revenue service, or in any branch of the public service under the authority of the United States Government, who, when required upon subpœna issued from said commission, will

appear at the place and time designated, and answer under oath as to such matters as they may be interrogated, or make report in writing if required.

III. Persons not included in the foregoing paragraph and not in any way in service under the authority of the United States Government are subject to the jurisdiction of this special commission as witnesses only, whose depositions the commission have a right to take under their orders.

IV. The rule in relation to the exhibition of books, papers, vouchers, &c., is already laid down in General Orders, No. 3, headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, bearing date January 5, 1865.*

V. Lieut. Col. Nicolas Bowen has been properly appointed judge-advocate of the special commission, and will be obeyed and respected as such.

VI. All officers and others in the military service, and all persons subject to military law within this department, are enjoined to render all possible respect and obedience to the special commission thus organized within the limits of this department in the performance of their legitimate duties.

VII. If any officer summoned before said commission shall at the time named in the subpœna for appearance be in actual performance of public duty which cannot be postponed he will at once report that fact to the special commission and to his immediate superior, and await further orders.

VIII. No officer on duty at posts outside the city of New Orleans will leave his post on the reception of a subpœna without first reporting to his proper commander and obtaining his authority, which will be given promptly unless extreme exigency exists to prevent, in which case the facts will be at once reported.

By command of Major-General Hurlbut:

J. C. STONE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., January 5, 1865.*

All officers or agents in the military service of the United States, within the limits of this command, who have received, disbursed, or hold any moneys received from the sales of seized, captured, or abandoned property, or from rents, fines, taxes, assessments, permits, or from any other source whatever except pay and allowances authorized by law, will be prepared to exhibit their books and papers to the commission appointed by the executive order of December 10, 1864, whenever called upon by the commission.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, April 10, 1865.

Brigadier-General CAMERON,
Commanding District of La Fourche:

Brigadier-General Sherman desires me to inform you that the work on the fortifications at Brashear does not progress with that activity

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* See next, *post.*

and efficiency proportionate to the number of men composing the garrison of that place. A garrison of that magnitude should furnish at least 600 men daily for work and at the same time keep up a vigilant system of pickets. The work is dragging with a slowness beyond all precedent. You are respectfully asked to give this matter immediate attention. There is a want of promptitude and activity on the part of the artillery in getting off their guns and manning them; the fuses and friction-primers are not kept dry enough—they miss too frequently for efficient service in action; the gunners are not sufficiently drilled in handling the lanyard. The artillery is too deficient in the practice with shot and shell. The officers all say they are not allowed to practice. Can this be true? The commanding officer of the post cannot handle his command. The commanding officers of the regiments are equally deficient. General Sherman desires me to say that in organizations that have been in service the length of time these two regiments (Ninety-third and Ninety-eighth) have, he never saw so much ignorance and stupidity with regard to the simplest duties. For instance, the officers have no command over their men in line of battle; commands are neither given nor propagated; officers know not what to do in the fires. The duties of officers and men in the firings are the first to be learned. No infantry can be good for anything without this. A complete renovation is required in the system of duties at Brashear.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. J. MALONEY,

First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, La., April 10, 1865.

Lieut. P. J. MALONEY,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Southern Div. of La., New Orleans:

Inclosed I have the honor to hand you reports* from all the detachment commanders (except the one from the force sent out by Colonel Sypher from Plaquemine, which was to occupy The Park and prevent any escape by that route) commanding in the expedition sent out on the 3d of this month under instructions from these headquarters, resulting in the capture of 1 first lieutenant, 15 privates, all the stolen stock, about — mules, and the complete defeat and route of Captain Whitaker's company. Whitaker was said to have started with sixty men, leaving a force to guard his boats. He reached McCall's plantation, about three miles above Donaldsonville, on the Mississippi, with forty-five men. Whitaker was so closely pursued himself that he only saved himself by abandoning his horse, throwing away his coat (which was captured), and swimming one of the bayous.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. A. CAMERON,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding District.

THIBODEAUX, *April 10, 1865.*

Colonel SAYLES,
Commanding Post Napoleonville:

SIR: The general commanding has learned from a reliable source that a party of recruits for the rebel army are going to cross Bayou La

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* See Part I, p. 168.

Fourche to-night or to-morrow night at Plattenville, near Mr. Charlet's, and make their escape from thence to Grand River. The general commanding directs that you send a reliable officer with a party of picked men and capture them if possible. He further desires me to say to you that Major Hildreth captured Captain Whitaker's coat and found in the pockets a letter from one R. A. Gordon, a sergeant in the rebel army, and who is now somewhere in your section of the country recruiting for the rebel army. The letter stated he had recruited already twenty-five men and wanted Whitaker to send him 2,000 rounds of ammunition, buck and ball, for the use of his men. The general directs that you employ some reliable man whom you can trust, and who is well acquainted with the country and its whereabouts, and capture said Gordon.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES R. FYFFE,
Lieutenant, Thirty-third Illinois, and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 10, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
General-in-Chief U. S. Army:

GENERAL: I have sent you under date of the 8th instant a plan of operations in Texas. The glorious result of your operations in Virginia and the surrender of Lee's army may make such a movement unnecessary. It is more than likely that when this news reaches Kirby Smith's army in an authentic form they will disperse to their homes. Would you consider it advisable for me to send it to Kirby Smith under flag ot truce and demand the surrender or dispersion of his army?

I am general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 10, 1865.*

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Little Rock, Ark.:

The Secretary of War authorizes the organization of such number of Indian troops as may be required for scouts and guides, but none others.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *April 10, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS:

Representatives Aceman and Kennedy are here in town; will go to Little Rock on first boat. Vallandigham seems to be absent from here. Some say that he has gone North.

JAMES M. TRUE,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 10, 1865—10.45 a. m.

General BUSSEY,
Fort Smith:

Following dispatch just received from General Canby. Keep your scouts and spies actively employed and a good look out. Communicate this dispatch to General Reynolds and acknowledge its receipt:

NEW ORLEANS, *April 1, 1865.*

The Montgomery papers say a gentleman just from Richmond, and a Member of Congress, informs us that General Lee has ordered Kirby Smith to move with his whole army into Missouri.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

FORT SMITH, *April 10, 1865.*

Major-General POPE:

Your dispatch concerning Kirby Smith just received. Will comply with your orders.

CYRUS BUSSEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
April 10, 1865.

Hon. THOMAS C. FLETCHER,
Governor of Missouri, Jefferson City, Mo.:

In compliance with instructions from the Secretary of War a salute of 200 guns will be fired at every post and arsenal in this department at meridian on the day of the receipt of this order in commemoration of the surrender of General Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia to Lieutenant-General Grant and the army under his command.

By order of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to commanding officers District of Central Missouri, Warrensburg; Southwestern Missouri, Springfield; District of Rolla, Rolla; District of South Kansas, Paola; District of North Kansas, Fort Leavenworth; District of Upper Arkansas, Fort Riley; District of the Plains, Denver; Alton; Franklin; Saint Louis Arsenal. Governors of Missouri, Jefferson City; Kansas, Topeka; Utah, Salt Lake City; Nebraska, Omaha; Colorado, Denver; Illinois, Springfield; and Maj. George C. Tichenor, Des Moines, Iowa.)

JEFFERSON CITY, *April 10, 1865—4.45 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

We have nothing here to fire with; nothing in the capital of the State to sound forth the joyful news.

THOS. C. FLETCHER.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 68. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA, *Rolla, Mo., April 10, 1865.*

1. Commanding officer Thirteenth Regiment Cavalry Missouri Veteran Volunteers will detail from his command one company to move early to-morrow morning, with camp and garrison equipage, to Little Piney, Mo., to relieve Company F, Fifth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, stationed at that station.

2. On being relieved by the Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers Lieut. Albert Muntzel, Company F, Fifth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, will repair with his command to Rolla, Mo., and report for duty to the commanding officer of the Fifth Regiment Cavalry Missouri State Militia.

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By order of Col. John Morrill, commanding:

H. W. WERTH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Macon, April 10, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to recommend the early abrogation of martial law in this district and the withdrawal therefrom of all U. S. military officers and forces. The civil courts are now discharging their proper functions in every county in my district. The local militia organizations will be sufficiently effective for the suppression of apprehended lawlessness. Of this I am quite sure. There will be a battalion of Missouri State Militia remaining in service during the present year, after the muster out of the original organizations of the Third and Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia. I would recommend that they be stationed at Glasgow, on the Missouri River, where they would be centrally located in a region where guerrilla depredations are to be most feared, and that they report to the commanding officer of the Saint Louis District. I have expressed the same views as herein to His Excellency Governor Fletcher.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Macon, Mo., April 10, 1865.

His Excellency Governor THOMAS C. FLETCHER,
Jefferson City, Mo.:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to recommend both to yourself and my superior military commanders that the District of North Missouri, comprising all that portion of the State lying north of the Missouri River, be at once relieved from the operation of martial law, and that all U. S. military officers and forces be immediately withdrawn from the interior of said district and stationed only in the counties on the Missouri River and at points where disturbances may be apprehended. I have carefully considered this proposition before presenting it to my superiors, and am quite sure that the time has fully come when martial

law can be safely abrogated in North Missouri. The courts are discharging their proper functions in every county in my district. The local military organizations will be effective in the suppression of lawlessness, and I doubt not but that the return to the old paths will have a most salutary effect not only upon North Missouri, but upon our entire Commonwealth. That there will be some disturbances and much lawlessness in the counties of the border cannot be doubted. It is equally true that the civil authorities can as well, if not better, check such evils. The signs of the times indicate an early return of peace and unity to all the land. May God hasten its coming and give us wise, Christian, prudent statesmanship for the great work of restoration and the enjoyment of a just and lasting tranquillity.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 10, 1865.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. H. FORD,
Fort Riley:

The following dispatch from Colonel Blair, at Fort Scott, is sent for your information. You had better ascertain the strength of this force before you start west:

Captain Donovan writes me from Eureka, a hundred miles west of here, that a portion of Stand Watie's force, 600 strong, is about fifty miles south of him, at junction of Whitewater and Walnut. The force is composed of Indians and whites, and may be only the advance of a larger body. I have sent out about 250 and a howitzer, which is about all I have mounted. Will have 200 of Third Wisconsin Cavalry mounted to-morrow, and if the news is confirmed I shall take them and go out myself.

CHAS. W. BLAIR,
Colonel.

We must ascertain if any force is there that Blair cannot handle; if so, you must move on them. It will not do to leave them to threaten our frontier. Referring to your dispatch of 9th, if there are any Indians who are friendly and took no part in the troubles, we want to keep them so. All others we must punish and make them keep the peace. I have no authority to make treaties of peace. That belongs to the Indian Department.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 10, 1865.

Major-General BLUNT,
Paola, or
Colonel BLAIR,
Fort Scott:

Colonel Ford, at Fort Riley, sends report of one of his scouts of force on Whitewater. Take all the troops you can raise and move out in that direction to head them off.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

PAOLA, *April 10, 1865.*

Col. C. W. BLAIR:

You will call out the militia of the southwestern counties if you have not sufficient regular force to repel any threatened raid of the enemy.

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

DENVER, COLO. TER., *April 10, 1865.*

Bvt. Brig. Gen. G. V. HENRY,
Fort Leavenworth:

I desire to take the field immediately. Cannot do so until you arrive. Please report here as soon as possible.

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 10, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. SULLY,
Commanding District of Iowa:

GENERAL: The line of posts along the northern border of Iowa and Dakota settlements I wish you to establish at the earliest practicable moment. I suggest as the points to be thus occupied, first, Sioux Falls; second, Forks of Vermillion River; third, Mouth of Flint or Firesteel Creek on James River; fourth, Crow Creek; fifth, on the Niobrara River at the Keya Paha. One company of cavalry at each of these posts will be sufficient. Report to me on the subject immediately.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 11, 1865—10.40 a. m.
(Received 3.10 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

The following dispatch from New Orleans just received. It has been confirmed by intelligence from another source. General Reynolds' cavalry is nearly all dismounted, General Canby having taken all the horses from Arkansas. Whilst Reynolds might defend the posts he occupies, he has no force sufficient to oppose Kirby Smith's advance, nor is there any force elsewhere in this command for the purpose. It is not known what effect Lee's surrender may have on this movement, but your immediate attention is invited to this dispatch:

The Montgomery papers say a gentleman just from Richmond, and a Member of Congress, informs us that General Lee has ordered Kirby Smith to move with his whole army into Missouri.

Our spies report that Kirby Smith is preparing to make the movement at the earliest possible moment.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 11, 1865.*

Major-General POPE,
Saint Louis:

General Grant's orders were to send all cavalry horses in the West to General Canby. This, I presume, was to fit out Canby's cavalry and to refit Wilson's when it reached the Gulf coast. I cannot change these instructions till I can consult General Grant.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 11, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Little Rock, Ark.:

Print and circulate the correspondence between Generals Grant and Lee for the surrender of Lee's army. Perhaps General Kirby Smith and others may accept the same terms. It is believed that the rebel forces in North Carolina are about to lay down their arms on the same conditions. Jeff. Davis' Assistant Secretary of War has come in, and admits that the Confederate Government has gone up, and the leaders ask for terms. Those who refuse to surrender now may be harshly treated hereafter.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 88. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, *Little Rock, Ark., April 11, 1865.*

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6. Upon the arrival of the Fourth Arkansas Cavalry Volunteers at Little Rock, as provided in orders of this date, the Third Wisconsin Cavalry Volunteers will be relieved from duty with the Cavalry Brigade of the post of Little Rock, and will be reported without delay to Brigadier-General Shaler, commanding at Devall's Bluff, for duty at the cavalry depot at that post. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation. All public horses for which officers of the Third Wisconsin Cavalry Volunteers may be responsible will be turned over to the Fourth Arkansas Cavalry Volunteers on the arrival of the latter at Little Rock.

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By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 11, 1865—3.20 p. m.

General BUSSEY,
Fort Smith, Ark.:

Intelligence from other quarters confirms the belief that Kirby Smith designs to move north at once. Be on your guard and keep me advised frequently. Send this dispatch to General Reynolds and acknowledge receipt.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

FORT SMITH, ARK., *April 11, 1865.*

Major-General POPE,
Commanding Military Division of the Missouri:

Your dispatch of this date, that intelligence from other quarters confirms the belief about Kirby Smith's design to move north at once, is received and will be forwarded to General Reynolds. I will immediately send out other scouts, and if possible learn the intention of the enemy and keep you advised. The large amount of supplies here is, in my opinion, a great temptation to the enemy, as my force is not large.

CYRUS BUSSEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FORT SMITH, ARK., *April 11, 1865.*
(Received 4 p. m. 12th.)

Major-General POPE,
Commanding Military Division of the Missouri:

I returned from Gibson to-day. I have no news of any movement of the enemy, who were at last accounts on Red River. I have sent scouts and spies, with orders not to return until they can obtain reliable information of their designs. Will keep you advised.

CYRUS BUSSEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
April 11, 1865. (Received 10.35 a. m.)

Major-General POPE:

Commanding officer at Fort Riley and commanding officer at Fort Scott both report Stand Watie at forks of Whitewater and Walnut, which is 100 miles west of Fort Scott and fifty south of Kansas line, with from 600 to 1,500 men, Indians and whites. They have committed some depredations and claim to be the advance of a force moving north from Red River. I have sent all the force I have, 400 mounted men, from Fort Scott out to attack and check them.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

(Repeated by Pope to Halleck, April 11, 1865.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 11, 1865.

Governor FLETCHER,
Jefferson City:

I have ordered a section of artillery to Jefferson City.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 82. } HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT, *Saint Louis, Mo., April 11, 1865.*

1. The Third Sub-District is consolidated with the Second Sub-District. Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. L. Beveridge, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the Second Sub-District.

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By order of Brig. Gen. George D. Wagner:

H. HANNAHS,
Major Fiftieth Missouri Volunteers and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS,
Bloomfield, Mo., April 11, 1865.

Lieut. J. C. THOMSON,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cape Girardeau, Mo.:

I have just received information worth looking into, that Jeff. Thompson is at Jonesborough, Ark., with 1,500 men, and intends to make an attack upon this post and destroy the works.

ED. COLBERT,
Captain, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, Mo., April 11, 1865—2 p. m.

Major-General DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

Do you intend sending the Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers out of this district? If not, I desire to send a scout to Oregon County, and it may be necessary to go into Arkansas, which may take two or three weeks.

JOHN MORRILL,
Colonel Sixty-fourth Illinois Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 11, 1865—5.45 p. m.

Colonel MORRILL,
Rolla:

Don't send the scout for a few days. I may need the regiment.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 11, 1865—8.05 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. MCNEIL,
Warrensburg:

I have ordered the organized recruits of the Third Missouri State Militia now at Weston to report to Colonel Harding immediately, 150 strong, well armed and equipped.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
April 11, 1865—2.50 p. m.

Capt. JOHN WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Leavenworth:

General Blunt is on his way to Saint Louis. Left Paola to-day, I suppose. Telegraph him wherever he may be to remain there. Dispatches have been sent by telegraph by General Pope.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
April 11, 1865—2.50 p. m.

Major-General BLUNT, *Paola:*

Well authenticated [reports] represent Stand Watie with 600 or 800 men advancing on Southern Kansas. I wish you to remain in South Kansas until that force is driven back. It may possibly be necessary to call out some Kansas militia. If so I wish you to be there to take command. Keep me advised frequently. Acknowledge receipt of this dispatch.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
April 11, 1865—11.30 p. m. (Received 9 a. m. 12th.)

Major-General POPE:

Your telegram of this date just received. Captain Donovan, Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry, stationed at Eureka, reports that on the 9th instant a rebel force of Indians and whites under Stand Watie, numbering 600, were at the junction of the Whitewater and Walnut, fifty miles south of Eureka; 300 troops were started to the point threatened yesterday. Colonel Blair, who is a vigilant and reliable officer, will be ready to leave Fort Scott to-morrow morning with about 150 of the Third Wisconsin Cavalry and a section of guns. The militia of southwestern counties are advised of the threatened raid. They are well armed, and can be put into the field without delay. I have directed Colonel Blair to call out a portion of them, if necessary; but if the rebel force is no larger than is represented they will not be required. I will advise you promptly of all information I may receive relative to this force.

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

PAOLA, *April 11, 1865—10 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

The forces reported by Colonel Ford's scouts as being on Whitewater are doubtless the same referred to by Colonel Blair at the junction of Whitewater and Walnut, fifty miles south of Eureka, and where dispatch was sent you yesterday. I have directed Colonel Blair to call out the militia of the southwestern counties in case he has not sufficient force to repel any threatened raid. The militia are well armed and can be made available without delay. I will keep you advised of any further information I may obtain.

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

FORT SCOTT, *April 11, 1865—10 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

I am apprised of the movements of the rebel forces about which Colonel Ford telegraphed you on the 9th. There were 600 at the junction of Whitewater and Walnut, part of Stand Watie's command. This may be only the advance of a larger force, or it may be all there is of it. If the latter, they can accomplish nothing. I have had 200 men in that country for several days; started sixty more yesterday. Am issuing 150 horses to-day, which were received yesterday, and shall start myself with these to-morrow. It will take all day to get the men in from the outposts and the horses issued. Some of my outposts are twenty-two miles off.

CHAS. W. BLAIR,
Colonel.

PAOLA, *April 11, 1865.*

Colonel BLAIR:

Have you heard anything further from Stand Watie's forces? Answer.

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

FORT SCOTT, KANS., *April 11, 1865.*

Major-General BLUNT, *Paola, Kans.:*

Nothing further, except that Colonel Ford has been telegraphing to Major-General Dodge on the same subject. I started out sixty men of the Fifteenth [Kansas] yesterday. I start myself to-morrow with the Third Wisconsin Cavalry and one 6-pounder field piece. As I leave almost nothing here, I hope you will send forward that infantry as soon as you get control of it.

CHAS. W. BLAIR,
Colonel.

PAOLA, *April 11, 1865.*

Col. C. W. BLAIR:

Have you heard anything further from the rebel force reported to be south of Eureka?

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

FORT SCOTT, KANS., *April 11, 1865.*

Major-General BLUNT, *Paola, Kans.:*

Nothing further since my dispatch of this morning. Did you receive that?

CHAS. W. BLAIR,
Colonel.

PAOLA, *April 11, 1865.*

Col. C. W. BLAIR:

Yes; just received it a few moments after I wrote my last telegram.

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

PAOLA, *April 11, 1865.*

Col. C. W. BLAIR:

Move to-morrow to the southwest with such force as you have, and if you have reason to apprehend immediate danger make your march as rapidly as possible. Keep me advised by messenger to Fort Scott, and from there by telegraph, of all information of importance you may obtain relative to the rebel force. General Pope wishes me not to leave Kansas until the threatened danger is passed. I shall go to Leavenworth to-morrow and remain there until I learn something definite in regard to the reported forces of Stand Watie and the extent of the rebel movement. I will forward the Forty-eighth Wisconsin as soon as they arrive.

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, April 11, 1865.

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

I have the honor to make the following statement for the information of the general commanding: There are in this district eight companies of the Second U. S. Volunteers, with their complement of officers. These officers having just received their commissions, and none of them having yet been mustered into the service, it is impracticable at present to send them to Fort Leavenworth to be mustered, as they cannot be spared from their present station without great detriment to the service. Also the term of service of some of the troops of my district (Second Colorado Cavalry) will soon expire. I would therefore respectfully ask that a mustering officer may be ordered to report to me for the purpose of mustering these officers in; also to muster out such troops serving in this district whose term of service will soon expire.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. H. FORD,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
In the Field, Fort Larned, Kans., April 11, 1865.

Lieut. J. E. TAPPAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Riley, Kans.:

SIR: I have the honor to report my arrival at this post from Fort Dodge, having accompanied the command that left here the 5th instant, under Captain Pearce, for the purpose of establishing that post. There was no fresh sign of Indians seen on the road. Everything indicates that they are living up to their agreement with Colonel Leavenworth to keep off the Santa Fé road until their peace propositions are heard from. The buffalo are getting scarce on the river. None were seen above the Mulberry Crossing, fifty miles from here, and very few between this post and that point. It is my opinion they have nearly all moved north. The Indians will be forced to follow them unless they have their summer supplies already laid in. Captain Pearce, when arriving on the ground, determined on locating the new post on the site of Adkins' ranch, about two miles above the head of the Dry Route, for many reasons, that point offering many natural advantages

over either the Five-Mile Point or old Fort Atkinson. The guide Brodley, I directed to remain at Fort Dodge for the present to show them where to obtain wood, &c. Good wood can be obtained about eight miles from Fort Dodge, on the South Branch of Pawnee or Cordwood Creek.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. D. JANES,
Scout, &c.

[First indorsement.]

ADJT. GEN'S. OFFICE, DIST. OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., April 15, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the general commanding.

JAS. H. FORD,
Brevet Brigadier-General.
J. E. TAPPAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.
(In the absence of general commanding.)

[Second indorsement.]

Write General Ford and ask him to give exact location of this fort as near as he can.

G. M. DODGE.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, April 11, 1865.

In pursuance of General Orders, No. 80, current series, headquarters Department of the Missouri, I hereby assume command of the District of North Kansas, headquarters at Fort Leavenworth. All officers on staff duty in this district except those serving on the staff of Major-General Dodge, commanding Department of the Missouri, will report immediately to these headquarters with a copy of the order detailing them on such duty. The following staff officers are announced: Capt. John Pratt, assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. Ira C. Schenck, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, aide-de-camp; Lieut. E. F. Ware, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, aide-de-camp.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. SUB-DISTRICT NO. 2, DIST. OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Fort Scott, Kans., April 11, 1865.

Capt. R. CARPENTER,
Comdg. Battalion Third Wisconsin Cavalry, Fort Hamer, Mo.:

CAPTAIN: By direction of the colonel commanding, I have forwarded to each of the company commanders under your command instructions for them to report here, with the least possible delay, with every available man of their respective commands; also instructions to have the men supplied with twenty days' rations of hard bread, bacon, sugar, and coffee, and to see that each man is supplied with at least 100 rounds of ammunition, and for each company to take along one company team, and if possible two to carry the rations, extra ammunition, and forage. Company F has also been instructed to bring along their howitzer and plenty of ammunition for the same. All the company

commanders have also been instructed to bring along horses, arms, and equipments for the men now at work on the fortifications here, as they will be relieved to go along. The colonel desires that you report here to go along also, and be sure and bring Rebstein along, as the colonel wants him to act as adjutant. The colonel will take command of the whole command, and proceed out west to intercept Stand Watie's command, which is reported as moving toward Kansas.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. HEWETT,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
April 11, 1865—11 a. m.

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR, *Denver:*

One more regiment of infantry, and perhaps two, will be sent you.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 11, 1865—3.10 p. m.

Governor LEWIS,
Madison, Wis.:

Please send the field and company officers of the regiments you have sent and are sending here. There are no field officers, and not enough company officers even to take care of the men. All the officers are greatly needed here.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 12, 1865—11 a. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Via City Point:

The new regiments sent to General Hancock since March 9 number 17,500 men. This is in addition to the First Veteran Corps, which has about five full regiments. Shall I continue to send him other new regiments nearly ready at the North? Considering General Pope's apprehensions of an advance of Kirby Smith, would it not be well to send to Arkansas all new regiments raised in the West? Over 6,000 cavalry horses have been sent to General Canby between October 20 and March 31. As General Reynolds is very destitute of horses would it not now be well to supply him?

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, VA., *April 12, 1865—1 p. m.*
(Received 3 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

I thought of sending General Pope a full corps of Ord's troops. You may send him all the cavalry horses from the West until he is supplied. I shall be in Washington to-morrow.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 12, 1865—11.30 a. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Will it not be well for me to send authenticated copies of the correspondence between Grant and Lee, and the latter's surrender, under flag of truce to Kirby Smith and offer him the same terms? At all events, the effect of such news in his army would go far to demoralize it.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 12, 1865—11.15 a. m.

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

The Fifth U. S. Volunteers still lacks two companies. The recruiting of the Sixth prevents me getting recruits from Chicago camp. Please order one of the field officers appointed for the Fifth to recruit the two companies from prisoners at Camp Morton or Camp Chase.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 12, 1865—2.40 p. m.
(Received 5.30 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

The First Missouri Light Artillery is much reduced in numbers. It is very important that it be filled to its maximum strength. General Reynolds urges it strongly, and I respectfully request that instructions be sent to the provost marshal of Missouri to have it filled at once by substitutes or drafted men.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 12, 1865.*

Major-General POPE, *Saint Louis, Mo.:*

All cavalry horses purchased in the West will be assigned to your command until it is supplied. Mount no infantry or militia. Only such Indian troops should be organized as may be required as guides, scouts, &c. An infantry force will soon be available for assignment to Arkansas.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, April 12, 1865.

Brigadier-General CAMERON,
Commanding La Fourche District:

Your report is received.* Brigadier-General Sherman desires me to inform you that it is quite satisfactory, to the extent it explains the

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* See April 10, p. 63.

whole expedition. Colonel Sypher's report is looked for with much interest.* Whitaker's father should be arrested at once, and he should not be permitted to reside any longer in that region of country. It is for you to decide whether charges of aiding and abetting the enemy can be substantiated against him. If thought not, he should at least be held as a hostage for the further conduct of his son. Burnley's case also should receive immediate attention.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. J. MALONEY,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN SUB-DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Harrisburg, Poinsett County, April 12, 1865.

Major-General REYNOLDS, U. S. Army,
Commanding U. S. Forces in Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.:

GENERAL: The inclosed papers in reference to outrages committed by the Federal troops in the neighborhood of Clarksville, Ark., have been sent to me from district headquarters, with instructions to take action to bring the perpetrators of such infamy to justice. It might be useless to make demands of the immediate officers of such men, and therefore I hope you will pardon me for sending the charges direct to your headquarters and requesting you to issue such orders in the premises as will wipe out this stain from your flag. I will not presume to make suggestions, but leave the matter entirely to your sense of justice and humanity, for such horrid crimes as are related in the inclosed statements will surely sicken the heart and rouse the indignation of every gentleman in your army, and if the guilty parties can be discovered I feel assured that you will properly punish such fiends or turn them over to me for punishment. I would be pleased to know your action in the matter, that I may know whether other steps will be necessary to carry out the instructions from my superior officers.

I have the honor to be, yours, most respectfully, &c.,

M. JEFF. THOMPSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
February 16, 1865.

Col. E. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have just finished reading a letter from Mrs. Swagerty, of Johnson County, Ark., to her husband, Major Swagerty, of McNair's brigade. The lady is personally known to me, and I put implicit faith in her statement. She describes the conduct of the Federals in the neighborhood of Clarksville since Brooks fired on the boats as perfectly fiendish. Even the persons of the ladies are outraged. I made this extract from her letter, and while it is modestly said, it has its terrible significance:

Mr. Harris escaped being killed, and has gone south. Tell him his wife was greatly abused, but will recover; Mrs. Major Thompson, it is thought, will not. These things are too horrible to write or think of.

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* See Part I, p. 172.

Colonel Waugh is in command at Clarksville, with about 600 men—negroes, Kansans, and Arkansans. These outrages are committed by his command, and took place about the 18th ultimo. The letter is dated the 25th of January. This command say they will stay where they are until April. The letter was brought out by hand, as well as others, all concurring, I am told, in describing wrongs to our helpless women committed indifferently by black and white.

I hardly know why I write this to you; but yet I have some hope that steps may be taken to secure the helpless women from further wrong, and that some retribution may be devised that may reach the guilty. Wrongs such as are so delicately alluded to in the extract ask prevention and avengers.

I am, colonel, respectfully, &c.,

D. PROVENCE,
Provost-Marshal-General, District of Arkansas.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

OFFICE CHIEF PROVOST-MARSHAL, FIRST DISTRICT,
Center Point, Ark., March 8, 1865.

Major-General FAGAN:

GENERAL: Having just returned from Johnson County I write you in order to give you some knowledge of the ill treatment of some of your old friends, outrages committed by the Federal soldiery. After being robbed of all their household, wearing apparel, and subsistence, they are then a subject of search for money. Not being satisfied on searching their persons, they are taken from their beds and placed upon beds of fire and tortured for the purpose of getting money. Aunt Tish (Mrs. Howel) was taken from her bed and burned so severely that there is but little hope of her recovery. All the flesh from below the knee of one leg has dropped off. Mrs. Susan Willis at the same time burned severely on the feet. Mrs. Wiley Harris burned by placing her head in the fire, and then whipped almost lifeless. Mrs. Major Thompson burned on head, arms, and hands. I must yet tell you that Isabell, my wife, was taken from her bed and placed upon coals of fire, and after being burned severely was made to go in the damp of night some 400 yards to get money, and made to walk a part of the way with her feet all in a crisp, Isabell's mother remaining at the house suffering with like punishment. Notwithstanding these outrages, that of still deeper infamy is now the suffering pangs at heart of some of the helpless ladies of Johnson.

Oh, general, the story is true, sad, and sickening. May God avenge their wrongs. These outrages cannot be placed upon any other than the U. S. soldiery. The deserters from the Federal army occupied the county some time previous to the Federals holding post, and did not commit these outrages.

Shall we suffer all this? Have we no spirit to avenge their wrong? I hope the soldiery of Johnson County will not forget the Federal Second Arkansas Regiment, Second Kansas, Fourteenth Kansas, Col. G. M. Waugh, and Colonel Stephenson, that they may, if ever chance offers, mete out to them like reward.

Hoping that some measures may be adopted that will avert any further outrages, I am, general, as ever, your friend and obedient servant,

L. N. C. SWAGERTY.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Lewisville, February 17, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded to Major-General Magruder, at Shreveport, La., for his information and necessary action.

ED. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Lewisville, Ark., March 6, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Brig. Gen. M. Jeff. Thompson, commanding Northern Sub-District of Arkansas, who will take such measures as he may deem necessary to have the perpetrators of these outrages brought to justice. He will communicate with the Federal commander at Clarksville and demand the men who are guilty of such inhuman outrages.

By command of Major-General Magruder:

M. M. KIMMEL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

HDQRS. NORTHERN SUB-DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Harrisburg, April 12, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded to the commanding officer of the Federal forces in Arkansas at Little Rock, with a request that he either punish these fiends or turn them over to the C. S. military authorities for punishment.

M. JEFF. THOMPSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 12, 1865.

Hon. T. C. FLETCHER,
Governor of Missouri:

DEAR SIR: From the reports of General Fisk and other responsible persons, everything seems ready for resumption of civil administration in North Missouri, except probably the counties immediately along the river. I propose, quietly and without any published orders, to withdraw all provost-marshals in that region and gradually concentrate all the troops in the river counties. I prefer, with your acquiescence, to allow the whole administration in North Missouri to drift quietly into the hands of the civil authorities, without public notice, so that some day, before long, the people will find everything in their own hands, without being aware of the process. We ought to make a beginning immediately. The example, even of one county, would lead to rapid and complete results. The surrender of Lee's army, foreshadowing an immediate end to the rebellion, disarms all opposition to our policy even in this city. The arguments used by Strong and Drake against such a policy so long as the rebellion was still alive and in force have lost their value. Now seems to me the time to strike. Be the first in this reconstruction.

The longer you wait the less originality and force there will seem to be in your policy. Please write me on the subject at your earliest convenience.

Respectfully, Governor, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 12, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel HYNES,
Pilot Knob:

The mail for your command goes via Sainte Genevieve, where you will receive it. The general commanding has concluded to postpone the placing of a company of infantry in the fort for a short time until other arrangements have been effected to admit of its being done. The detachment of Company F, Fiftieth Missouri Volunteers, now here has been mustered out. Captain Lindsay thinks he can reorganize it. The detachment of that company left at Mineral Point will be placed in charge of Lieutenant Moran, of Company E, Fiftieth Missouri Volunteers, now at Potosi. The orders have been issued and you will receive them in due time.

By order of Brigadier-General Wagner:

H. HANNAHS,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, *April 12, 1865—11.15 a. m.*

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

My regiment is now all in this sub-district. Is it necessary to report any more to General Fisk?

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 12, 1865—3.50 p. m.

Col. CHESTER HARDING, Jr.,
Lexington:

It is not necessary for you to report to General Fisk. Please forward the report asked for in General Pope's letter as soon as possible.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

LEXINGTON, *April 12, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE:

I have just returned from a visit to posts of this sub-district. I have mailed my report. May I send you direct a letter concerning matters in this county?

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., April 12, 1865.

Lieut. T. W. PHILLIPS,
Comdg. Company A, Consolidated Detach., Seventh Cavalry:

SIR: The commanding general directs that you immediately move with all your available men in pursuit of a band of twenty or twenty-five guerrillas, seen in the direction of Tabo and Davis Creeks, and scour the country well in the direction of Marshall. A detachment of the Fourth Cavalry left Sedalia yesterday morning, going north toward Marshall in pursuit of the same band. You will take five days' field rations. The general commanding directs that the houses of all persons harboring or feeding guerrillas be burned whenever you have positive proof to that effect.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. G. LAURANT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CASSVILLE, *April 12, 1865.*

Brigadier-General SANBORN:

I have just received reliable information that Cooper is on White River with from 100 to 150 men. He is to meet all of his forces on White River to-morrow, 13th instant, some twelve miles east of Elkhorn. He says his intention is to break up the colonies and capture the supply trains. He has been recruiting on King's River, and expects to muster 200 men, as he states.

J. M. MOORE,
Major, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., April 12, 1865.

Maj. J. M. MOORE,
Commanding, Cassville, Mo.:

Telegram of this date is received. You will communicate its contents to Colonel Harrison, First Arkansas Cavalry, at Fayetteville, at once, and arrange with him to attack this force to-morrow and if possible capture it. You will co operate with Colonel Harrison with such force as you can spare for this purpose. Spare no effort to defeat or capture this force.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 74. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Macon, Mo., April 12, 1865.

1. The commanding officers of Companies A and B, Third Cavalry Missouri State Militia, will proceed forthwith with their commands to Kansas City, Mo., and report to Col. Chester Harding, jr., for duty.

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By order of Brig. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk:

W. T. CLARKE,
First Lieutenant, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 12, 1865—11.50 a. m.

Major-General BLUNT,
Paola:

We have pretty reliable information that Stand Watie, under orders of the rebel authorities, has made a combination of all the southern Indians, except what are known as Pin Indians, for operations against Kansas. How large a force he could collect you can better judge than I can. I suppose it includes Indians along Red and Arkansas Rivers, but not Plains Indians. However, I do not know as to that. Colonel Leavenworth, Indian agent, says the Comanches and Arapahoes. You had better retain the Fifteenth Kansas until we ascertain the facts. I expect the balance of Third Wisconsin soon, and they will be pushed out to you. Put some good man after Stand Watie if you can.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

OLATHE, KANS., *April 12, 1865.*

Major-Generals POPE and DODGE:

The following telegram just received from Colonel Blair. I will be in Leavenworth to-day:

Maj. Gen. JAMES G. BLUNT:

I am just starting from here. From a report just received from Captain Donovan I am satisfied the rebel force is composed of about 400 Indians and nothing else. I think they contemplated killing all the whites, but are going to wait until grass grows. Don't give yourself any uneasiness about this raid; I will answer that it will be harmless.

CHAS. W. BLAIR,
Colonel.

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

FORT SCOTT, KANS., *April 12, 1865.*

Capt. GEORGE S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Paola:

Colonel Blair left here this morning with all the available men of the Third Wisconsin Cavalry and Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry. Just before he started he instructed me to telegraph to you and request you to use your influence to get the detachment of the Third Wisconsin Cavalry now at Hickman Mills ordered back to this place, as this point is left almost entirely destitute of troops.

WM. H. HEWETT,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

PAOLA, *April 12, 1865.*

Lieut. W. H. HEWETT:

The detachment of the Third Wisconsin Cavalry will soon be relieved from duty at Hickman Mills and will be sent to Fort Scott. Seven companies of the Forty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry will be sent to Fort Scott in a day or two. They will be here to-night.

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., April 12, 1865.

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

The pack-saddles did not arrive here until last evening, and to-day have been fitting them to the mules. Shall load the mules light with corn to Larned to break them in gradually. The mules are very wild and cause a great deal of trouble to saddle them; however, the train will leave early in the morning. It has rained constantly for three days and the roads are very bad, but am in hopes of having good weather after this. I start for Larned in the morning, or as soon as I learn the result of a scouting party sent south under the command of Lieutenant Wise to ascertain the truth of the report of Stand Watie's raid. I started Lieutenant Wise as soon as my scout, Peppard, reported the fact to me. I also ordered by means of courier the commanding officers of Forts Larned and Zarah to have all cavalry ready to move at thirty minutes' notice. I could throw from 600 to 800 troops into that country from Forts Larned and Zarah as quickly as from this post and cut off his retreat entirely. I am anxiously awaiting news from Lieutenant Wise. If, however, you should get news quicker from Colonel Blair and I should be needed to help him, I will be ready to go down at a moment's notice from Zarah or Larned. I am afraid that I have unnecessarily troubled the general commanding in regard to Leavenworth's peace mission, but these friendly Indians of Colonel Leavenworth's are camped with the Kiowas, or were at last reports, and were considered allies. It would be almost impossible to fight one without fighting all. The colonel is very anxious that I should wait until I hear from his mission, therefore I sent the last dispatch. I am, however, going ahead as though I had not seen him. It places me in an awkward position, he going by a different route on a mission of peace at the same time I start on a campaign, both going for the same Indians. If Indian agents and Indian traders were kept out of the way until the fighting was over, I feel satisfied that a lasting peace could be made before the summer is over. I desire before closing to thank the general commanding for the readiness with which supplies have been furnished. I have now received all that I have asked for, and if I do not succeed in the campaign no one can be blamed but myself. I inclose the report of scout by Lieutenant Wise, he having this moment arrived.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. H. FORD,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

[Inclosure.]

FORT RILEY, KANS., *April 12, 1865.*

Lieut. J. E. TAPPAN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of Upper Arkansas:

SIR: I have the honor to report that in pursuance to order I started for Council Grove, Kans., to ascertain the fact about the coming of a large force of Indians, or Stand Watie's men, &c. On arriving at Council Grove I found no excitement there whatever, and the people there told quite a different story, although I sent Sergeants Tibbits and Peppard out that night to go to Walnut Creek, eighty miles from Council Grove, where the excitement started. After forty-eight hours the scouts returned, bringing the news that a party of southern Indians did come up into Kansas, stopped at a ranch where a man was about

driving some stock. A difficulty arose there between the friendly Indians, the Delawares and Shawnees, and one white man, in which the white man was shot. At this the few friendly Indians that were there got scared and ran, notifying the white settlers residing at the ranches along their route that there was a large band of thieves and southern Indians coming up, called Stand Watie's men. Still they were not followed by them, nor on being questioned could they tell how many there were of them. I also saw some Kaw Indians that were near Walnut Creek at that time, and they reported that they saw no one but scared people. They also reported that there might be a force of hostile Indians coming up, but they thought it was rather too soon. I am satisfied that for the present there is no danger, but I would earnestly recommend that a company of cavalry be stationed at or near Walnut Creek, as that country is without any help whatever. There is also more cattle stealing going on in that region of country, of which the Government must be aware, and I believe it necessary that a company of cavalry and an acting provost-marshal be stationed there to see into such cases.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM WISE,

First Lieut. Company D, 2d Colorado Cav. Vols., Comdg. Detach.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,

Saint Louis, April 12, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General FORD,

Fort Riley:

We have pretty reliable information that Stand Watie, under orders of rebel government, has made a combination of hostile southern Indians, which includes all except those known as Pin Indians; we are not certain that it includes any of the Plains Indians. That this combination is made for purpose of entering and operating in Kansas or on its border, and no doubt that is what brings Stand Watie where he now is. It will not do for you to move after Indians on plains until we check or get at the bottom and strength of Stand Watie's movements. If Colonel Blair is not strong enough, you will have to move in that direction. This will give Colonel Leavenworth time to accomplish what he desires; in meantime have everything ready to move in whatever direction the circumstances may require.

G. M. DODGE,

Major-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,

Saint Paul, Minn., April 12, 1865.

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

MAJOR: I beg leave respectfully to acknowledge the receipt this day of your dispatch of 7th instant, referring to the article which appeared in the Press newspaper in this city on 24th ultimo. That article occasioned no less surprise to myself than to the major-general commanding, and from the inclosed copy of a dispatch from these headquarters to Major Rose, commanding Fort Wadsworth, dated 25th ultimo, you will perceive that no time was lost in directing that officer to make a full report of all the facts connected with the allegations

made without unnecessary delay. I know of my own knowledge that some of the statements put forth are false, and as Major Rose, commanding the post, is one of the very best and most conscientious officers I am acquainted with, and for that reason selected by me for the command of the distant and important post of Wadsworth, I am well satisfied that any abuses which may have escaped his observation will be promptly rectified. I need not assure the major-general commanding that I am equally anxious with himself to maintain the purity of the military administration of affairs in every department of the service in this district, and to this end I have spared neither pains nor exertion, and I flatter myself that my efforts have been, for the most part, successful. As you well remark, it is absolutely necessary to employ persons as scouts, interpreters, &c., whose morals are none of the most immaculate, but due care is taken to trust no one with the charge of public property whose character is not respectable and upright. When Major Rose's report shall have reached me a copy will be forthwith dispatched to you.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—I omitted to mention the fact that strict orders have heretofore been issued to Major Rose to permit no one in the employ or pay of the Government to trade with the Indians, and to allow of no traders whatever among those who have surrendered themselves to the military authorities, except such as are specially designated in orders from these headquarters. The prohibition includes Major Brown, special agent, as well as all others temporarily employed in the capacity of scouts, interpreters, &c.

H. H. S.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., March 25, 1865.

Maj. R. H. ROSE,
Commanding Fort Wadsworth, Dak. Ter.:

MAJOR: Your attention is respectfully directed to the marked article in the slip taken from the Press newspaper published in this city, dated at the post under your command 4th instant. While it is not considered requisite in ordinary cases to notice such effusions of correspondents, the charges contained in the inclosed article are so specific in their character, and reflect so severely upon the military administration of affairs at Fort Wadsworth, that General Sibley requests you to make a special report on the subject, embracing all the points noticed in the communication and giving all the facts connected therewith. It is hardly necessary to remind you that it is deemed essential by General Sibley to the purity and reputation of the service that the most stringent construction shall be given to all instructions from these headquarters which are intended to regulate intercourse with the Indians who have surrendered to the Government, protect them against improper treatment from every quarter, and place them under such salutary restraints as the nature of the case demands. In the report you will specify the number of scouts actually employed in accordance with existing orders, and their compensation, &c.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., April 13, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report of information received at this office this 13th day of April, 1865: Major Webster reports from Pass Manchac the 12th instant that he visited Springfield, La., on the night of the 7th. There had been no force there for some time, but a company under Captain Bradley was expected to be stationed in the vicinity. Lieutenant-Colonel Terry, from a Virginia regiment, was attempting to collect men at Amite City. Any officer or soldier on furlough from the rebel army who brings in a deserter receives an extension of thirty days. Colonels Powers and Griffith are still near Woodville, Miss. Mr. Bell, a scout, who left Washington, La., on the 9th instant, reports that he was in Washington from the 6th to the 9th and gained the following information from daily couriers from Alexandria through some Union men in Washington: The situation, as far as Buckner's command is concerned, is little changed. The Seventh Louisiana Cavalry returned to the Teche country from Alexandria on the 16th of March. General Thomas still commands at Alexandria, and Brent's brigade, Bagby's division of cavalry, holds the country this side. This brigade has the Second, Fourth, and Seventh Louisiana Cavalry, and a regiment consolidated from two others. General J. L. Brent was formerly a lawyer of Los Angeles, Cal. Bagby's headquarters were somewhere in the vicinity of Natchitoches. Major's and Parsons' divisions of cavalry have been moved into Texas, also another division, not known, to counteract any demonstration by our forces on the coast. This is simply confirmatory of previous reports. There were no indications of any attempt to cross the Mississippi, as the troops still positively refuse to go. The demoralization of the army has extended to its officers. Several officers of the Second Louisiana Cavalry are in close confinement for attempting to desert, among whom are Captain Morell and one of his lieutenants. Captain Prescott, of the same regiment, commanding at Washington, says if the army falls back into Texas he will surrender himself to the Yankees. The country between Washington [and Alexandria] is so thoroughly policed that Mr. Bell found it impossible to proceed farther than the former place. The water in the Red River and tributaries is falling a little. Orders have been issued by General Kirby Smith for conscripting the slaves.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. M. JACKSON,
Major, Tenth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery.

(In absence of Capt. S. M. Eaton, chief signal officer, Military Division of West Mississippi.)

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *April 13, 1865.*

Maj. A. M. JACKSON:

SIR: On the 28th of March I received orders to proceed to Morganza, pass through the lines, go to Washington, and thence toward Alexandria as far as practicable in quest of military information. I passed through the lines and reached Washington on the 6th of April. There I learned that on the 16th of March the Seventh Louisiana Cavalry, Colonel Bush, passed down toward Brashear City, the same regiment

having passed up toward Alexandria only about two weeks before. The situation at Alexandria was not changed, Brigadier-General Thomas commanding the fortifications, and the cavalry force of four regiments, commanded by Brig. Gen. J. L. Brent, formerly a lawyer of Los Angeles, Cal. I learned that three divisions (Major's, Parsons', and another division, whose commander I have forgotten) left Shreveport some four or five weeks ago for Texas, to be ready to repel any attack that might be made on the Texas coast. There was no indication of any movement of troops toward the Mississippi River whatever. There was an intention of passing troops to the east side of the Mississippi, but the men utterly refused to go, and it seems the design was abandoned. The demoralization of the army has extended to the officers. Several officers of the Second Louisiana Cavalry are in close confinement for attempting to desert to the enemy, among whom are Captain Morell and one of his lieutenants. Captain Prescott, of the same regiment, commanding at Washington, says if the army falls back into Texas he will surrender himself to the Yankees. I found the country so rigidly policed that it was impossible for any person to pass through it without submitting to the closest scrutiny, and my means of acquiring information at Washington being good, and not considering it necessary to go farther, I started on my return on the 9th and arrived at Morganza on the 11th and reported to Brigadier-General McKean. My facilities for getting information at Washington are these: A courier arrived daily from Alexandria; a Mr. Fitz, a New Yorker, who lives at Washington, gets all of the news from them and it is then furnished me. I have several other sources of information, all of which is perfectly reliable.

HORACE BELL.

P. S.—I have become thoroughly known to the authorities and have had my description sent over the country, which renders it out of the question for me to go through that country. I had this information at Morganza from a Mr. Lewellyn, living on the Atchafalaya. Captain Pickens, who deserted his command at Simsport, had my description and an order to look out for me. I can go to Washington at any time, and can get such information as can be collected by my agents, if thought necessary.

H. B.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, April 13, 1865.

Captain STONE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Gulf:

The commanding general is probably aware that there is quite a large force encamped about New Orleans not reporting to these headquarters. Depredations, assaults, and even murders are being committed on the highways outside the city, whether by soldiers or citizens no information has been received. The roads and avenues are patrolled by our guards as much as practicable, but the space to be observed is too large for the troops disposable, all of which are foot troops. To put a stop to these irregularities, I have the honor to ask for the services of a squadron of cavalry, at least until the troops and teamsters around the city awaiting transportation are sent away.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. TALLAHASSA MISSION, CREEK NATION,
April 13, 1865.

Col. WILLIAM A. PHILLIPS,
Commanding Third Brigade:

I have the honor to report that a scout of eight men, four mounted and four on foot, that I dispatched by Choska, west of here in the direction of Concharty, returned late last night in a great hurry and very much scared. The sergeant of the scout reports as follows: That he passed through Choska town and told his footmen to keep on whilst he went ahead with his horsemen to look out for an enemy and gather some beef-cattle, which he performed; and having about fifteen head of cattle on the road, about five miles this side of Concharty (twenty-five miles to Concharty from here), on his return to meet his footmen, when all of a sudden nine well-mounted armed men dashed up after them, but stopped, dismounted, and fired a volley at long range; then mounted and charged, when the sergeant and his men thought "prudence the better part of valor" and charged also, but with their ponies' tails toward the foe, abandoning the beef-cattle, and arriving here minus a pony, which broke down on the retreat. The supposition is that the enemy are cattle thieves and appeared to be white men.

I remain, sir, your most obedient and humble servant,
F. J. FOX,
First Lieutenant, &c.

All's well at the Mission. The Arkansas is reported very deep and impassable. I received rations and clothing all right, which had to be ferried over in small quantities in canoes at old Marshall's place. Then we pressed wagons and hauled them up to the Mission, about six miles. I hope it is true that Richmond is ours.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 13, 1865. (Received 4 p. m.)

Major-General POPE:

One of my staff officers has just arrived at Fort Leavenworth from Eureka, on Kansas border. He does not place much credit in the reports of force at mouth of Walnut intending to come north. Thinks there are only a few Indians there.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 99. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 13, 1865.

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8. The office of district superintendent of refugees will be discontinued. District commanders will appoint local superintendents at such points as subsistence is issued to refugees. Local superintendents, in addition to such reports as may be required by district commanders, will make their reports direct to Chaplain A. Wright, superintendent of Refugee Bureau.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PATTERSON, MO., *April 13, 1865.*

Colonel HYNES,
Pilot Knob:

I have reliable information that Farris is on Big Black River with seventy-five men and his object is to plunder. The river cannot be forded. I cannot get at him for a few days. I have sent a small force across Black River at Moss' Ferry to ascertain facts. They were on the 12th instant eighteen miles from this place on the Centerville road.

JAMES SMITH,
Captain, Seventh Kansas Cavalry, Commanding Post.

PATTERSON, MO., *April 13, 1865.*

Colonel HYNES,
Pilot Knob:

A deserter from Farris' command has just arrived at this post. He says Farris has not got more than twelve men with him, but his object is to raise a company for the purpose of raiding through this part of the State. I will send him south just as soon as I can cross Black River.

JAMES SMITH,
Captain, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 13, 1865—10.10 a. m.

Colonel MORRILL,
Rolla:

You can send out the scout you telegraphed about.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 13, 1865—10 p. m.

Colonel HARDING,
Lexington:

You can write me as requested. I ordered 150 well-mounted men of the Third Missouri State Militia recruits from Weston to you.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 75. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Macon, Mo., April 13, 1865.

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7. Commanding officers of Companies D, E, F, and G, Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, will report with their commands to Sturgeon, Mo., by the 18th instant preparatory to their being mustered out of service.

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By order of Brig. Gen. C. B. Fisk:

THOS. J. TIDSWELL, JR.,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Macon, Mo., April 13, 1865.

Brig. Gen. D. M. DRAPER,
Commanding at Mexico, Mo.:

GENERAL: I am directed by the general commanding to inform you that information has reached both these and department headquarters to the effect that the troops now stationed at Sturgeon, Mo., are committing all kinds of depredations in the vicinity of that post (burning houses and stealing money), and to direct that you take immediate steps to arrest and bring to punishment the guilty parties. This paper to be returned with your report as to the correctness of the charges and your action indorsed thereon.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. J. TIDSWELL, JR.,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *April 13, 1865—2.30 p. m.*

General DODGE:

I returned last evening late from my trip. I went south as far as Eureka, near the south border of Kansas. I have adjusted several cattle claims, and one or two remain open for investigation here. As soon as possible I shall report my doings to Colonel Baker, as per order. I cannot think that the Indian furore has any good foundation. I was at Eureka yesterday a week, and then no one but a pretended scout of General Blunt's who had not been out, and Lieutenant Beam, of the Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry, surmised anything of Stand Watie coming. From what I gleaned then I thought the surmise of the scout in question an interested [one]. I turned out to Humboldt, seventy or eighty miles from Eureka, and there the news of a certain premeditated raid followed me in a day and a half, sent by an officer who had just assumed command at Eureka. I cannot credit the exciting report from what I learned south.

Respectfully,

H. H. HEATH,
Major, &c.

FORT RILEY, *April 13, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of 12th instant received. My cavalry is now concentrating at Fort Zarah. I am ready to move either to the assistance of Colonel Blair or against the Indians, as you may direct at a moment's notice. I am having the country thoroughly scouted along and below the line of the Indian Territory. I send by to-day's mail report of Lieutenant Wise, commanding scout.* If anything of importance transpires I will notify by telegraph.

J. H. FORD,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 36. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., April 14, 1865.

I. Pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of War, a salute of 200 guns will be fired in the city of New Orleans to celebrate the sur-

* See Wise to Tappan, April 12, p. 84.

render of the Army of Northern Virginia, commanded by General R. E. Lee, to the Armies of the United States, under command of Lieutenant-General Grant. Such salute will be fired at noon of the 15th instant on Lafayette Square, under the superintendence of Captain Webster, chief of artillery. The same salute will be fired at the same time at every post provided with artillery, in telegraphic communication with these headquarters, and at all others at noon of the day of the receipt of this order.

II. The salute hereby ordered will also fitly celebrate the capture of Spanish Fort and Blakely, and the occupation of Mobile by our more immediate brethren in arms under the command of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby.

III. The major-general commanding requests all persons, civil and military, in this department to assemble at their various places of worship on Easter Sunday next (16th), and on that day, which commemorates a risen Saviour, to return thanks to the God of Nations for the great favors vouchsafed to our country and for the bright prospects of solid and enduring peace.

IV. The major-general commanding recommends to the citizens of New Orleans such demonstrations as they may feel are appropriate to this great event, and will cordially co-operate with them in fitting ceremonies for this auspicious occasion.

By command of Major-General Hurlbut:

J. C. STONE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., April 14, 1865.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit for your information the following extracts from the daily report from this office, dated April 14, 1865: J. D. Mathews and P. D. Weatherford, of Capt. R. C. Slaughter's engineer company, left Alexandria on the 6th instant. The company numbers eighty men. Lieutenant Seay is with it. Lieutenant Wells detached at Shreveport. The company was at work on the fortifications, but they heard since leaving that they were ordered to Natchitoches. Lieutenant Buhlow is the best engineer engaged on the forts. Captain Randolph is chief engineer. The upper fort is named Buhlow, the lower Randolph. The troops in Alexandria are Colonel Capers' Third Louisiana Cavalry, of Harrison's brigade, the Seventeenth Louisiana Infantry, and a battalion of heavy artillery, including Captain Mason's company of Cook's Texas Heavy Artillery, which came from Galveston with heavy guns. There are two batteries of light artillery, one four the other twelve miles below Alexandria. The rest of Thomas' command are in camp twenty miles above Alexandria, on Bayou Cotile. They are fortifying at Grand Ecore. Forney's division left Shreveport for Houston about March 10 with four brigades, the fourth having been organized for General King by taking one regiment from each brigade. The division was then increased by dismounting Parsons' brigade of Texas cavalry and assigning one regiment of it to each brigade. The division has now about 7,500 in all, or about 6,000 effectives. There is now no Texas cavalry in Louisiana. Churchill's division has also gone

to Texas. Fort De Russy has been dismantled and is now occupied only as a picket station. Magruder's headquarters were at Washington, Ark. The gun-boat Missouri came down to Alexandria on the 4th and anchored opposite Fort Randolph. She is built on the plan of the iron-clad Tennessee, her sides having 35 degrees slope and being covered with two thicknesses of railroad iron, matched in by inverting the outer layer. This iron has also a horizontal angle of 35 degrees corresponding with the angle of the sides. There are no wheel houses visible. She is pierced with seven ports, but has only three guns, one 11-inch gun forward and two 6-inch rifles aft. The rifles are so arranged in the angles of the stern that they can be used astern or on the sides. The two ports not used are on the sides. She is very slow, not being able to stem the current alone. It is not intended to take her below the falls. The Webb is used simply as a ram, and has no guns on her. The Mary T. has no guns, and acts as tender to the Missouri. The deserters from Ross' brigade in Mississippi reported to Buckner and received furloughs for sixty days. The informant thinks that the leaders in the Trans-Mississippi Department are still resolute to hold out, but the rank and file have had enough of the war. A scout who was in Alexandria on the 3d and 4th reports that he was informed that the works at that place had been condemned by General Buckner, and were to be abandoned. The Seventeenth Louisiana Infantry, Colonel Redditt, numbers 300, but have no arms, being composed of the Vicksburg paroled prisoners. There was a six-gun battery (Connor) in that place. At Cotile Bayou were four regiments of infantry and part of another, under command of Brigadier-General Richardson. Polignac's old brigade of his division went into Texas before Forney's division, thus leaving only Mouton's brigade in the vicinity of Natchitoches, Mr. McGuire, a scout, reports that he went to Trinity, Harrisburg. Columbia, and Monroe, La. He reports that the rebels in that section are drawing part of their supplies from along the Tensas River. There were thirty men at Trinity under command of Captain Sewall, forty men at Harrisonburg under Captain Gillespie, and forty men at Columbia under Captain James. The garrison of Monroe numbers about 250, of which 130 are Texans, thirty of McNeill's command, and two companies of Harrison's regiment (Tensas Cavalry). They have four pieces of artillery, two of which are utterly useless, and none of them manned. Col. Ike Harrison's headquarters are there. Dr. W. B. Larkin, who left Monroe, La., on the 3d instant, states that the country is entirely overrun with Confederate scouts and jayhawkers. A perfect reign of terror exists among the inhabitants, who are praying for the occupation of the country by the U. S. forces. Many of the prominent men in Monroe and along the Washita River are Union men, and are organized for mutual protection in a secret league. Deserters from Mississippi state Mabry's old brigade was broken up and the regiments assigned to other brigades. The Fourth and Sixth Mississippi Cavalry were transferred to Starke's brigade. The Fourteenth Confederate Cavalry and the Thirty-eighth Mississippi were transferred to Wirt Adams' brigade.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. JACKSON,

Major, Tenth U. S. Colored Artillery.

(In absence of Capt. S. M. Eaton, chief signal officer, Military Division of West Mississippi.)

(Copy to Lieutenant-Colonel Christensen.)

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, April 14, 1865.

Brig. Gen. R. A. CAMERON,
Commanding La Fourche District:

I am directed by Brigadier-General Sherman to inform you that it has just been reported to these headquarters that on the night of the 18th or 19th of March Whitaker's gang of guerrillas, or some rebel force, visited the Saint Emma Plantation, about three miles and a half from Donaldsonville, and coolly called up the overseer, and forcibly took from him thirty-seven mules, which they carried off, and have not since been heard of. This is evidently in pursuance of a system of the enemy to supply their army with draft animals from this region of country. A similar raid more recently made by Whitaker's gang on a plantation about six miles from Donaldsonville shows this. It is a disgrace to any post which has the force Donaldsonville has to allow the enemy's army to be supplied in this way from before its very eyes. It is time that the mules captured by the last-mentioned raid were all got back; but the system has been very splendidly carried out on the part of the enemy. The most ordinary vigilance exercised by the troops at Donaldsonville would have prevented even an attempt to perform such marked insults by the enemy's guerrillas. The general desires you will investigate this matter, and give such orders that will more effectually protect the planters in the immediate vicinity of Donaldsonville.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. J. MALONEY,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 14, 1865—11 a. m.
(Received 12.20 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

Will you please answer my request, that I be permitted to send General McCook with the Congressional committee going to the plains to investigate Indian management? The committee asks for an officer of experience and knowledge of Indian affairs, and in justice to the War Department and the army one ought to be sent in order that a full examination of the subject be had.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., April 14, 1865.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Commanding Military Division of the Missouri:

GENERAL: I forward herewith the best information attainable relative to routes from the Arkansas to the Red River. The points on the routes are marked as far as practicable on the accompanying map.* From all the information before me I cannot view favorably a move-

*Not found.

ment from the Arkansas River with the purpose of occupying Eastern Texas, but am ready to co-operate to the utmost in any movement that may be deemed expedient.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, HDQRS. DEPT. OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., April 8, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Department of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.:

GENERAL: In obedience to your order I have the honor to submit the following distances obtained from all the best sources at my command. I have taken Paraclifta, in Sevier County, in the southwestern part of this State, as the assembling point. The different roads pursued will be numbered 1, 2, &c., respectively:

	Miles.
No. 1, Fort Smith to Paraclifta:	
Fort Smith to Woodson's plantation	24
Woodson's plantation to Waldron	18
Waldron to Thompson's	18
Thompson's to Dallas (Panther)	20
Dallas to McDonald's plantation	20
McDonald's to Davis' plantation	17
Davis' to Paraclifta	28
Total distance	145
No. 2, Fort Smith to Paraclifta:	
Fort Smith to Waldron	42
Waldron to Mount Ida	40
Mount Ida to Caddo Gap	17
Caddo Gap to Center Point	49
Center Point to Paraclifta	21
Total distance	169
No. 3, Dardanelle to Paraclifta:	
Dardanelle to Danville	12
Danville to Big Fourche	12
Big Fourche to South Fork	12
South Fork to Quinn's Creek	12
Quinn's Creek to Cedar Glades	15
Cedar Glades to Caddo Gap	33
Caddo Gap to Jones' Mill	25
Jones' Mill to Center Point	24
Center Point to Paraclifta	21
Total distance	166
No. 4, Dardanelle to Paraclifta:	
Dardanelle to Danville	12
Danville to Mount Ida	45
Mount Ida to Caddo Gap	17
Caddo Gap to Paraclifta	70
Total distance	144
No. 5, Lewisburg to Paraclifta:	
Lewisburg to Perryville	22
Perryville to Cedar Glades	45
Cedar Glades to Paraclifta	103
Total distance	170
No. 6, Little Rock to Paraclifta:	
Little Rock to Ayliff's	13
Ayliff's to Benton	12
Benton to Dawson's (Hot Springs road)	6
Dawson's to Cooper's (Tulip road)	5
Cooper's to Rockport	10
Rockport to Arkadelphia	25
Arkadelphia to Spoonville	12
Spoonville to Antoine Creek	10
Antoine Creek to Little Missouri	7
Little Missouri to Washington	18
Washington to Columbus	10
Columbus to Paraclifta	28
Total distance	156
No. 7, Little Rock to Paraclifta:	
Little Rock to Rockport	46
Rockport to Tulip	31
Tulip to Princeton	8
Princeton to Bayou Frio	28
Bayou Frio to Camden	12
Camden to Washington	60
Washington to Paraclifta	38
Total distance	223
No. 8, Pine Bluff to Paraclifta:	
Pine Bluff to Mount Elba	30
Mount Elba to Camden	44
Camden to Washington	60
Washington to Paraclifta	38
Total distance	172

Roads Nos. 1 and 2 are the only two in the State of Arkansas by which carriages go from Fort Smith to Paraclifta. There are short cuts

and by-roads which horsemen use, but they are rarely if ever used by wagons. Of these two roads No. 1 is the best; in ordinary weather a good road, but in wet weather the bottom lands on each side of the small streams are almost impassable. Streams are fordable with good gravelly bottoms. As a rule, grazing is good and well watered; no forage. It is generally known by the name of the Line road.

Road No. 2 is longer and rougher, less traveled than No. 1; not so much grass as on No. 1; well watered; some forage around Mount Ida and south of that point.

Road No. 3, which is the most traveled from Dardanelle to Paraclifta, passes through Cedar Glades, where a small quantity of forage may be obtained. Grass and water along the route, the first enough for small parties, the latter for any force.

Road No. 4, from Dardanelle, joins No. 2 at Mount Ida, and the remarks about No. 2 apply to this one. It is a shorter road than No. 3, but less traveled.

No. 5, from Lewisburg, joins No. 3 at Cedar Glades. From Cedar Glades down the remarks on No. 3 are made. From Lewisburg to Cedar Glades the road is mountainous and barren. It would be better to move from Dardanelle by way of river than to cross over at Lewisburg and across the mountains to Cedar Glades.

So far this information has been obtained mostly from Arkansans who are in, or have been in, our service, and who have traveled over the roads mentioned.

Routes Nos. 6, 7, and 8 have been traveled over by our forces for a considerable distance, and I have complete itineraries of them as far as traveled.

No. 6 is the old stage road, and known as the military road. On this road we cross Rocky Creek, Brodie's Creek, Fourche Bayou, Hurricane Creek, Saline River, Ten-Mile Creek, Washita River, Blakely Creek, Dé Lilé Creek, Bayou Roche, Caddo Creek, Stroud's Creek, Terre Noire Creek, Antoine Creek, and Little Missouri. All these streams rise rapidly, and at the present time most of them would have to be bridged. The bottom lands which border these streams are impassable for artillery in wet weather without corduroying. This is the route pursued by Major-General Steele in March, 1864, as far as the Antoine Creek, when he turned off due south and crossed the Little Missouri River at Elkins' Ferry.

No. 7 goes through Princeton and by the way of Camden.

No. 8 joins No. 7 at Camden and, besides many small streams, with bad and steep crossings, crosses the Saline and Moro Creek. Both of these are well known as the worst streams in the State, both from the quickness with which they rise and overflow their banks and from the great width of the bottom lands, which after a rain become perfect quagmires.

If a movement be made from this line and from these points indicated, I deem it an absolute necessity that forage and subsistence be furnished and carried to Paraclifta.

Commencing at Fort Smith and going south as far as Ultima Thule, then east to Murfreesborough, then southeast to Camden, and thence east to the Mississippi River, we form a belt of country in the State of Arkansas over which our moving columns must pass if they use any of the roads I have given. The occupation of Waldron by our forces and scouting parties from this point toward the south, scouting parties from Dardanelle toward Mount Ida, the march of the Frontier Division in March, 1864, from Fort Smith, via Charleston, Danville, Hot Springs,

and Rockport, to join General Steele's command at Arkadelphia; the march of General Steele's entire command from Little Rock toward Washington and occupation of Camden; the march of General Carr to Mount Elba in January last, and the many scouting parties from Pine Bluff to and in the vicinity of Monticello sent by General Clayton have all combined together in stripping this belt of country of forage and subsistence except for very small parties. To prevent their negroes from leaving them every planter in this section has moved to the Red River or into Texas. A very large number of residents of the country have moved in that direction, and deserted houses are more common to be seen than occupied ones. This portion of the State and, as far as that is concerned, the entire State, was never thickly settled, and hence these roads pass through a deserted country until you get to the southern boundary that I have named.

The character of the roads is so well known that I will merely state that since the rebellion no work has ever been done upon them by the inhabitants of the country through which they pass. Hence the bridges are all unsafe where any exist, and where the roads have been corduroyed they are in a worse condition than the ordinary mud road.

I think I am safe in saying that it is absolutely necessary that forage and subsistence must be taken as far as Paraclifta. The distances to be passed over, the difficulties to be met with in bad roads, and the scarcity and the poverty which prevails must be taken into consideration, and you, general, can better decide the number of days necessary to make the march than I can.

I have not discussed the roads leading through the Indian Territory to the same point, not deeming it necessary from our discussion of the matter.

I shall here drop the subject for the present. I have taken Paraclifta as the point of assembling, for from that place the column can move toward the Red River in any direction the general commanding may order, and on reaching and crossing this stream the army is in a country which has never been passed over by a moving force, and we may expect subsistence and forage in quantity.

Hoping sincerely, general, that I have drawn up what you wish in this letter, I remain, with respect, your obedient servant,

J. B. WHEELER,
Captain of Engineers, Chief Engineer of Department.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 14, 1865.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Little Rock, via Fort Smith:

Thirteen hundred horses sent you to-day. Balance to fill your regiments will be sent immediately.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15. } HDQRS. 1ST DIV., 7TH ARMY CORPS, AND POST OF LITTLE ROCK, *Little Rock, Ark., April 14, 1865.*

Capt. T. F. Vaughn, Battery A, Third Illinois Artillery, is hereby announced as chief of artillery of the First Division, Seventh Army

Corps, and Post of Little Rock. Battery commanders will hereafter report through his office.

By order of Bvt. Maj. Gen. F. Salomon:

A. S. KENDRICK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., April 14, 1865.

Maj. Gen. JAMES F. FAGAN, or
COMMANDING OFFICER OF C. S. FORCES IN ARKANSAS:

GENERAL: I have the honor herewith to inclose copy of correspondence between Generals U. S. Grant and R. E. Lee, resulting in the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia;* also copy of telegram received at these headquarters from War Department.† With the hope of speedily restoring peace to our country, I invite your attention to the accompanying correspondence and telegram, and am authorized to offer to the troops under your command the same terms that General Lee accepted from Lieutenant-General Grant. Louisiana and Texas are not embraced in this department, but as this opportunity is probably the most direct means of communicating the terms on which hostilities may cease, I have the honor to request that you will forward copies of the correspondence to C. S. commanders in these States. They can select the most convenient channel of correspondence with a department commander of U. S. forces. An answer as far as regards the troops of Arkansas is requested by the bearer of this flag of truce, Maj. E. C. Bainbridge, aide-de-camp.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *April 14, 1865.*

Major-General POPE:

Thanks for your letter received to-night. I had not learned of your return to Saint Louis. Will write you per to-morrow's mail, and go down to see you as early as it is possible for me to leave here.

THOS. C. FLETCHER.

STATE OF MISSOURI, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
City of Jefferson, April 14, 1865.

[Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE:]

GENERAL: Yours of the 12th instant is at hand. The judicial officers in all the counties north of the Hannibal and Saint Joseph Railroad report no difficulty in holding courts and in enforcing the law. From those counties all troops and provost-marshals may be withdrawn with perfect safety. In the counties south of that road bordering on both the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers there will probably be numerous bands of outlaws as soon as the leaves put out. Large numbers of them

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*Not found as inclosures, but see correspondence between Grant and Lee, forwarded by Grant to Stanton, Vol. XLVI, Part III, p. 663.

†See Halleck to Reynolds, April 11, p. 69.

are in Illinois waiting for favorable opportunities to come into the State. Price's army has in a great measure disbanded, and his men are making their way into the State in small detachments. The crossings of the Missouri well guarded will prevent any considerable number of them getting into North Missouri. The loyal people are rapidly arming, and will soon be able to defend themselves; and, when satisfied of the efficiency of their united action for that purpose, will soon clear out the murderers and robbers from every county in the State. On the south side of the river the law can be executed in the counties of Saint Louis, Jefferson, Franklin, Gasconade, and Osage. A vigorous campaign immediately undertaken by a cavalry force in the counties of Cooper, Saline, Lafayette, and Jackson against the guerrillas who are concentrating there would save all trouble to us north of the river next summer. If the blow is struck now they can be driven into Arkansas. In those counties the population of loyal men is now so sparse that they cannot contend with the well-armed robbers who terrorize over them. Formerly, as you are aware, the counties last named were the most populous counties of the State. Seven-eighths of their inhabitants went into the rebel army, but their families are still there, to which they annually return, concentrate in Saline and Lafayette, and make raids into North Missouri. My militia are without horses. All the horses in the country west of Jefferson City, and in fact in all other parts of the State south of the river, have been stolen by the rebels. Once give the people of the infested counties the mastery of the guerrillas and they will, led by energetic sheriffs, keep it. From every circuit in the State the reports are that courts are being held and an improved condition of things is observable everywhere. You are correct in your prediction of good results from the example of even a single county given up to the people and their civil officers. Others will make exertions to obtain the same, the people will shake off the lethargy begotten of military rule, and begin to feel that they are once more men, capable of governing and defending themselves. The opponents of this measure in the convention will one day attempt to deny their present position. We will defeat their new constitution before the people. When that is done and our venerable friend Bates, who is old enough to know better, ceases to write such letters as he has recently published, we shall have peace in Missouri, and our posterity will bless your name for the noble part you have acted toward us.

Truly, yours,

THO. C. FLETCHER.

PATTERSON, MO., *April 14, 1865.*

Colonel HYNES:

I have sent thirty-five men to Poplar Bluff after Farris. He is killing all the Union men he can catch, and robbing all that have any Union sentiments. They killed John S. Hastings on 13th instant, a citizen of this county. Will you uphold me in killing rebels that sympathize with and harbor them in retaliation? There must be something of that kind done. Let me know at once.

JAMES SMITH,
Captain, Commanding Post.

LEAVENWORTH, *April 14, 1865.*

Adjutant HEWETT:

Have you any further intelligence from Stand Watie's forces? Have you heard from Colonel Blair since he left Fort Scott? I telegraphed from Paola to Colonel Blair to send Brayton's commission by mail. Has he done so? Answer.

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

FORT SCOTT, KANS., *April 14, 1865.*

Major-General BLUNT,
Fort Leavenworth:

Have no further intelligence of Stand Watie's forces. I have not heard from the colonel since yesterday morning. He had not then reached Humboldt. He said the roads were so bad that it was almost impossible to get along. He seems to think that the Indian war is a humbug. Brayton's commission was mailed to him on the 10th, and should have started the 11th.

WM. H. HEWETT,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT SCOTT, KANS., *April 14, 1865.*

Capt. GEORGE S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Paola, Kans.:

Just received a letter from Colonel Blair, dated Humboldt 12 m., yesterday. He says he has no further information of Stand Watie's forces.

WM. H. HEWETT,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

PAOLA, *April 14, 1865.*

Lieut. W. H. HEWETT:

Lieutenant-Colonel Shears, with four companies of the Forty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry, left here yesterday for Fort Scott.

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS,
Denver, Colo. Ter., April 14, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of instructions of March 29 yesterday.* I am grateful for your confidence in me, and hope to merit a continuance of it. The instructions contained in the letter will be carried out. I have already designated posts and depots as directed in your letter. I received a few days since information from commanding officer at Laramie that the hostile Cheyennes were talking of dividing into two parties with the intention of crossing

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*See Part I, p. 1295.

to the Arkansas River at Sweetwater and at Alkali. I have but little confidence in the rumor; still I thought it best to guard well those points, and for that purpose I have sent the Eleventh Kansas to Sweetwater and posted the Sixteenth Kansas near Alkali. I believe all the hostile Indians are now north of the Platte and Sweetwater, and I will endeavor to keep them there until I am ready to pursue them. I do not deem it practicable or advisable to make a campaign at present, and shall defer it until you order otherwise. My reasons for this opinion are as follows: There are not 400 horses in the district in condition to make the campaign. The forage cannot be got up in time for want of transportation. The horses could not make the campaign at this season of the year without grain, which would make it necessary to have large and cumbersome trains, and the Indians being on the alert would be aware of our approach and could play around us and probably get to our rear. Therefore I have thought it would be best to postpone the matter awhile, get the horses in as good condition as possible, lead the Indians to believe we are not going to pursue, ascertain their exact whereabouts, get to them by forced night marches without trains when there is grass to feed our horses on and before their horses can gain strength from the new grass. In this manner I think we can succeed. My experience convinces me that a campaign made now under all the circumstances would be an utter failure. I hope with your confidence and counsel to be able to teach the hostile Cheyennes a lesson before the summer passes. There are no hostile Sioux now on the warpath so far as I can learn. Little Thunder and his band, numbering sixty lodges, surrendered this week at Laramie. He says the Cheyennes are about 200 miles north of Laramie, trying to induce the Sioux in that country to join them in a war against the whites, and that they are determined to continue their hostility. The Third U. S. Volunteers is now posted on the Overland Route as follows: Two companies at Kearny, Cottonwood, Julesburg, Junction, and two companies at Laramie; headquarters of the regiment at Julesburg. Two squadrons of cavalry will be stationed at Kearny, Cottonwood, Julesburg, and Junction for scouting service. The infantry companies will be disposed of east and west from each post, twelve to fifteen at a station, to protect stock and other property of Overland Mail Company. The district is in progress of organization as rapidly as possible, and I hope to be soon able to take the field in person. I am in receipt of a letter from the Headquarters of the Army disapproving of the action of Colonel Moonlight in calling out the Colorado Militia. I am now relieving the militia, and will turn them over to the Governor next week.

I have the honor to inclose herewith Colonel Moonlight's explanation of his action.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. EDW. CONNOR,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS,

Denver, Colo. Ter., April 14, 1865.

Capt. ALBERT BROWN,

Second California Cav., Comdg. Expedition, Fort Bridger, Utah:

SIR: A train numbering thirty wagons will leave this place for Fort Halleck on the 16th or 17th instant. Upon the arrival of this train at

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* See Moonlight to Price, April 9, p. 60.

Halleck it will load with grain for your expedition and travel on the Overland Mail road to Fort Bridger, or until it meets you, leaving 3,000 pounds of grain at every station where it remains over night. This grain will be subject to your order. When the train meets your expedition you will transfer your stores and supplies to it and it will return with you to Halleck. You will send back to Camp Douglas the teams you may have brought with you from Bridger. There are thirty kegs of powder on this train, invoiced respectively to Lieut. Col. Milo George, commanding officer Camp Douglas, and to Maj. Noyes Baldwin, commanding officer Fort Bridger. You will see that the powder is properly transferred to the train you send back to Camp Douglas. You will bring with you all the clothing, camp and garrison equipage, quartermaster's stores, ordnance, and ordnance stores belonging to Companies L and M, Second California Cavalry. In the event of your starting from Bridger before the train from Halleck arrives, the commanding officer of Fort Bridger will furnish you with sufficient transportation to accomplish this object. You will also bring with you from Bridger the little howitzer and the pack-saddles, instead of the howitzer mounted upon four wheels. During your march from Bridger to Halleck you will report tri-weekly by letter to these headquarters. Copies of this communication are furnished to Capt. C. L. Gorton, assistant quartermaster, Denver, Colo. Ter.; commanding officers Fort Halleck, Fort Bridger, and Camp Douglas, for their information and guidance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. F. PRICE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 15, 1865—11.05 a. m.

General DODGE:

Please come up to my office. I wish to see you.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 15, 1865.

Governor R. J. OGLESBY,
Washington, D. C.:

Write me full particulars. A general gloom overspreads the entire community. The city is draped in mourning.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 15, 1865—2.40 p. m.

Captain BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Do you know whether General Blunt is on his way to this place?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 15, 1865—8 p. m.

General DODGE:

General Blunt has instructions from the general commanding to proceed at once to this city.

JOS. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 15, 1865—11.45 a. m.

Colonel BONNEVILLE,
Benton Barracks:

Keep all troops in the barracks. Allow none to come to town to-day.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 26. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, Mo., April 15, 1865.

The colonel commanding has the mournful duty to announce that he has received official intelligence of the assassination of President Lincoln and Secretary Seward on the night of the 14th instant at Washington, D. C., and directs that all business be suspended until the 17th instant; that on the 16th instant one gun shall be fired at each post in the district every half hour from sunrise to sunset; that all flags shall be raised at half-mast; all regimental and camp colors be draped in mourning, and that all officers on duty within the district shall wear the usual badge of mourning for the period of sixty days. While the above barbarous act of the abettors of this cursed and non-crushed rebellion arouses the deepest feeling of indignation and resentment, the colonel commanding would especially caution all officers and soldiers against any display of feeling which would be an infraction of the strictest military discipline.

By order of Col. John Morrill, commanding:

H. W. WERTH,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 97. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., April 15, 1865.

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IV. Maj. John Small, Sixteenth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, is hereby assigned to duty as commanding officer of the post of Lebanon, Mo. He will assume command without delay and relieve Lieutenant-Colonel McMahan.

V. Lieutenant-Colonel McMahan, Sixteenth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, upon being relieved from duty as commanding officer post of Lebanon, Mo., by Maj. John Small, Sixteenth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, will proceed without delay to Springfield, Mo., and assume command of that post, relieving Maj. George W. Murphy, Sixth Missouri State Militia Cavalry.

VI. Maj. G. W. Murphy, Sixth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, upon being relieved from duty as commanding officer post of Springfield,

Mo., by Lieutenant-Colonel McMahan, Sixteenth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, will without delay report to the mustering officer for muster-out.

VII. The headquarters of Sixteenth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers is hereby established at Springfield, Mo. Lieut. Col. John F. McMahan will retain command of the same until further orders.

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By order of Brigadier-General Sanborn:

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEAVENWORTH, *April 15, 1865—1.30 p. m.*

Major-General POPE:

On the 12th I received a telegram from General Dodge directing me, that in view of the threatened raid of Stand Watie, to remain in Kansas until the danger was past, and that orders would be telegraphed me from you, but I have as yet received no such telegraphic orders. Colonel Blair is in southwest part of the State with about 500 men. I received a dispatch from him on yesterday, in which he says there is no danger threatened. If Stand Watie has at any time been north of the Arkansas River he has returned again. I think there is no necessity for my remaining here longer for apprehended danger on the southern border of Kansas. Shall I proceed to Saint Louis in accordance with your telegram of the 7th instant?

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
April 15, 1865—2.40 p. m.

Maj. Gen. JAMES G. BLUNT,
Leavenworth, Kans.:

Yes; come immediately.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
April 15, 1865—1.40 p. m.

Brigadier-General CONNOR,
Denver:

President Lincoln and Secretary Seward were assassinated last night; Mr. Lincoln while attending the theater; said to be done by J. Wilkes Booth; Mr. Seward at his home. Mr. Lincoln died this a. m., at 7.30; Mr. Seward at 9.30. A general gloom overspreads the community.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 13. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Fort Sumner, N. Mex., April 15, 1865.

I. Company A, First Veteran Infantry California Volunteers, will proceed without delay from Fort Union, N. Mex, and take post at Fort

Sumner, N. Mex. The chief quartermaster will give orders with reference to the necessary transportation that no time be lost in the movement of the company.

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III. Company I, Fifth U. S. Infantry, now at Fort Union, will proceed without delay and take post at Fort Sumner, N. Mex. The chief quartermaster will order that the necessary transportation be furnished.

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IX. Company F, First Infantry New Mexico Volunteers, will proceed without delay from Albuquerque, N. Mex., to Robledo, at the foot of the Jornada del Muerto, where it will take post as a part of the garrison of Fort Selden, a new post about to be established at that point. The chief quartermaster will give directions with reference to the necessary transportation for this movement.

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By command of Brigadier-General Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF IOWA,
Dubuque, April 15, 1865.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Comdg. Military Division of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: In answer to your communication of the 10th I have the honor to reply: I have made arrangements for the establishing of one-company posts at Sioux Falls and Fire Steel Creek by making requisitions for necessary stores, and only await their arrival to commence operations. I have also made arrangements for a company to be stationed at Crow Creek Agency, which is near the mouth of Crow Creek. Should it be deemed advisable the post could be established farther up the creek. I have a company of cavalry stationed at the different posts from Spirit Lake to Sioux City. I propose to abandon these posts. They will not be needed with the new arrangement of garrisons. In regard to the posts at forks of Vermillion, I do not exactly understand the locality you mean by the forks. There is a branch near the mouth of the Vermillion. I have already a post there of one company. A small detachment there would be amply sufficient. A company stationed on the road from Yankton Agency to Vermillion would guard sufficiently all that road. The post on the Niobrara at the Keya Paha would be about twenty miles from Randall. It could be built without much extra expense, as a part of Fort Randall could be used in the construction. I have already suggested to you the propriety of reducing the size of Fort Randall. It is unnecessarily large, the buildings very much scattered, requiring a very large guard to protect the stores from theft and fire. I will have in my district by the 1st of May the following cavalry: Twelve companies of the Sixth Iowa, three companies of the Seventh Iowa, and one company of Dakota cavalry, and four companies from Minnesota, twenty companies in all. Twelve of these companies are intended for the expedition to the Black Hills. Five companies required for the new posts will leave me only three companies to garrison Fort Randall and the posts near Fort Pierre. This latter post I consider the most important post in the district on account of its position in regard to the Indians. It has always been for years a great point for the Sioux Indians to congregate at. I would, therefore, like to have

some infantry to garrison these posts. If it could possibly be arranged, I would prefer the four companies of the First U. S. Volunteers, now stationed in Minnesota, on account of keeping regiments together as much as possible.

I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY,
Brigadier-General.

[APRIL 16, 1865.—For General Orders, No. 66, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, announcing the death of President Abraham Lincoln, see Vol. XLVI, Part III, p. 788.]

[APRIL 16, 1865.—For General Orders, No. 67, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, announcing the accession of Andrew Johnson to the office of President of the United States, see Vol. XLVI, Part III, p. 789.]

BRAZOS SANTIAGO, *April 16, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: Within the last ten days times on the frontier have been exciting, on the Mexican side of the river especially. General Cortina pronounced against the Empire on the 1st of April with about 350 men, mostly cavalry. He has at present about 1,200, and four nights ago a party of about twenty-five of his men dashed into Matamoras and killed six or eight Imperialists, one of them a colonel. I was in his camp a week ago, and he told me that if you would order our troops to occupy Brownsville, he would capture Matamoras in less than a week afterward. He does not feel safe in attacking Matamoras earnestly while the rebels are in Brownsville, as they have offered Mejia to cross over and protect the city while he would go and attack Cortina. General Cortina requested me to write to you and request that you give orders to the commanding officer at this post to deliver over to him the artillery and small-arms he sent over here last year, as he needs them at present to serve the cause of the Republic. He also told me to say to you that he sent a courier to President Juarez to ask instructions and orders. Everything on the island is quiet. There are about 250 refugees on the island, and many more coming.

Respectfully,

M. DOLAN.

WASHINGTON, *April 16, 1865—9 p. m.*

Major-General POPE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Make your preparations for carrying out the campaign proposed in your communication of the 8th. I will direct General Allen to commence shipping wagons to Little Rock. You may exercise your judgment about sending to Kirby Smith for a surrender. I believe by judicious management he might be induced to give up the contest. He might want to get out of the country himself.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, *April 16, 1865—9 p. m.*

General R. ALLEN,
Louisville, Ky.:

You may send all the surplus transportation in Generals Thomas' and Pope's commands to Little Rock as fast as it can go. Bringing away Schofield's and A. J. Smith's force without their teams must make a large surplus. All through Tennessee the number of teams can be greatly reduced.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

FORT SMITH, *April 16, 1865—7 p. m.* (Received 9 p. m.)

Major-General POPE,
Commanding Military Division of the Missouri:

My scouts were attacked seventy-five miles south and one of them killed. One of them returned to-day and reports numerous small parties moving this way, but heard nothing of any large force. The other scouts went on, and will obtain definite information. An army cannot get through Arkansas now. There are no supplies in the country; the people who are left are in a starving condition. I need cavalry very much; have abundance of forage, but no horses. I am confident the enemy will not again cross the Arkansas River in force.

CYRUS BUSSEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FORT SCOTT, KANS., *April 16, 1865.*

Capt. GEORGE S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Paola, Kans.:

Have just got back from the southwestern border. There was nothing of the rebel and Indian force. There is and has been nothing there, and at present there is no danger. I ought, however, to have at least five or six companies of cavalry at Humboldt, the Mission, Pleasant Grove, and Eureka, and Colonel Ford ought to have two on the south border of his district, of which one should be at El Dorado. I am satisfied that the Kiowas and Comanches will make a raid up there this spring or summer, if they can get help from Texas or the plains, unless we have a pretty good force out there. When I get the infantry and the rest of the Third Wisconsin I can make the country perfectly safe. In this instance the big stories all grew out of the killing of one or two cattle thieves by the Indians.

CHAS. W. BLAIR,
Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS,
Humboldt, Kans., April 16, 1865.

Lieut. WILLIAM H. HEWETT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Scott, Kans.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that I received a dispatch last evening from the Big Hill Indians. They state that there is a force of rebel Indians not far from that vicinity; that they are much in need of ammunition, and would like to be furnished with some. I expect to

start for the Big Hills this morning with twenty-five men in order to ascertain if there is a rebel force there, and, if so, its strength.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. HAAS,
Major, Fifteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, Commanding.

[APRIL 17, 1865.—For General Orders, No. 69, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, relating to the observance of the day of President Lincoln's funeral, see Vol. XLVI, Part III, p. 809.]

[APRIL 17, 1865.—For General Orders, No. 70, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, announcing the extension of the military lines of the United States, see Vol. XLVI, Part III, p. 809.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 106. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., April 17, 1865.*

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2. Maj. Wickham Hoffman, assistant adjutant-general, having reported at these headquarters in compliance with Special Orders, No. 111, paragraph 14, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, March 7, 1865, is hereby assigned to duty with Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman, commanding Southern Division of Louisiana.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. H. DYER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., April 17, 1865.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit for your information the following extracts from the daily report from this office dated April 17, 1865: Some corrections have been made by deserters in regard to the gun-boat Missouri at Alexandria, La. She has ten ports instead of seven, there being two in each angle of the bow as well as the stern, so that a gun mounted in the angle can be used as broadside or bow gun. There is only one gun in the bow, and that is in the starboard angle. The wood-work is one foot and a half thick. Lieutenant Curtiss reports from Baton Rouge the 12th instant that he has ascertained the location of the books and papers belonging to the U. S. General Land Office for the State of Louisiana to be about thirty miles from Baton Rouge, on what is known as the Montpelier road, Saint Helena Parish, La. Captain Knox reports from mouth of White River the 6th instant that a refugee who came from Camden, Ark., March 24, states that General Fagan has his headquarters at Washington, Ark., and Magruder had been ordered into Texas. There were about 1,500 troops at Camden, but all except the reserves (old men) were going to the Red

River. General Price was at Lewisville, Ark., with a small infantry command March 13. General Clark, in command of Marmaduke's old division, and Cabell's small force of cavalry were at Cherry Ridge, near Moro Landing, on the Saline River, Ark., the middle of March. Forage is scarce, subsistence for the troops mainly fresh beef and corn meal, of which there is plenty.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. JACKSON,
Major, Tenth U. S. Colored Artillery.

(In absence of Capt. S. M. Eaton, chief signal officer, Military Division of West Mississippi.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 103. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, April 17, 1865.*

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2. By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, commanding the Military Division of West Mississippi, no person not in the army or necessary to its service will be permitted to proceed to Mobile, Ala., unless application for permission shall first be made to and approved by him. Passes for Mobile for persons necessary to public service will be granted only at department headquarters. Strict search will be made on all boats leaving for Mobile or Fort Gaines, and all persons not authorized arrested and reported to the provost-marshal general, Department of the Gulf, for punishment.

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By command of Major-General Hurlbut:

NATHANIEL BURBANK,
First Lieutenant, 10th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF MORGANZA, *Morganza, La., April 17, 1865.*

First Lieut. Morris Foster, Sixty-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry, is announced as acting assistant adjutant-general at these headquarters, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Col. William H. Dickey:

G. G. BENNETT,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 90. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG, *Vicksburg, Miss., April 17, 1865.*

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V. In accordance with instructions from headquarters Department of Mississippi the Eighth Ohio Battery will immediately proceed to Natchez, Miss., and report to the commanding officer of that place for orders. Quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

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By order of Brig. Gen. M. L. Smith:

A. C. FISK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *April 17, 1865.*

Major-General POPE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

I think now it will be well for you to send a proposition to Kirby Smith to surrender on the terms given to General Lee. General Johnston has commenced a correspondence with Sherman on the subject, and Smith will see that with the vast armies at our control the State of Texas can and will be overrun and desolated if the war continues. On the theory that Mobile has fallen, I have ordered Canby to arrange for operations against Galveston in co-operation with your movements, which I informed him would start about the 1st of June. Go on with your preparations without intermission whilst you are negotiating with Smith. I have directed 2,500 teams to be sent to Little Rock. Troops will also be sent in time.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *April 17, 1865.* (Received 6.15 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington:

Following dispatch just received.* Please call immediate attention of Interior Department to necessity of shipping supplies to these people. The Arkansas River is high. I have no authority to make such disposition of such heavy military supplies. Please advise me by telegraph of the result.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
April 17, 1865—2.40 p. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Little Rock:

Following dispatch just received.† Plan adopted is substantially what I mentioned to you. Make all your preparations accordingly, and do not delay to collect all possible information about country and its resources.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

FORT SMITH, ARK., *April 17, 1865.* (Received 1.30 p. m.)

Major-General POPE,
Commanding Military Division of the Missouri:

GENERAL: The news of the assassination of President Lincoln horrifies every true patriot. The troops of my command unanimously express a willingness to re-enlist for twenty years, if need be, to crush out the last vestige of treason in the country.

Very respectfully,

CYRUS BUSSEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

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* See Reynolds to Pope, April 8, p. 53.
† See Grant to Pope, 9 p. m. April 16, p. 106.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 17, 1865.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Commanding Military Division of the Missouri:

GENERAL: The detective who was sent by Colonel Sanderson to hunt up the O. A. K. matter last summer reports to the provost-marshal-general this morning that the head of the order in this State issued orders for certain members to meet in this city on the 14th; that there was work to be done; that the plot extended to other parties, including officers in this State. We are trying to get at the merits of this report. He also states that several of them left this city on Saturday. I send you this, as I get it, for what it is worth.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *April 17, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE:

I am satisfied that if the rebels are not prevented from concentrating in Lafayette, Saline, Cooper, and Jackson they will make a great deal of trouble north of the river. More cavalry is wanting in these counties. Have you not some four companies of Fourteenth ready? Colonel Giddings' new regiment, eight companies infantry, is at Saint Joseph. If ordered to Lexington, Waverly, and Miami they could guard the crossings of river.

THOS. C. FLETCHER.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 17, 1865.

Major-General DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: Major-General Pope directs me to say that he desires the 2,000 Canadian ponies, now being delivered at Fort Leavenworth, to be held at that place until further orders from him, as he intends them for service in the Department of Arkansas, and does not wish any of them to be issued at this time. Please acknowledge.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General, Chief of Cavalry and Artillery.

BLOOMFIELD, *April 17, 1865.*

Major BARNES:

Rebel forces reported 2,000 at Jonesborough, Ark., under Thompson; presume for the destruction of the forts here. Some without arms. I am ready for artillery. The hired hands here are suffering for want of blankets. Captain Hipple, assistant quartermaster at Cape Girardeau, refuses to send. Please order him by telegraph to fill my bill by next train, which is to leave the Cape to-morrow.

D. F. TIEDEMANN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Engineer.

HEADQUARTERS,
Bloomfield, Mo., April 17, 1865.

Lieut. J. C. THOMSON,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cape Girardeau, Mo.:

I have reliable information that Nath. Bolin is on Hickory Ridge with thirty or forty men. Yesterday he was at Saint Luke with fifty or sixty men. My men have gone for the portion of his men below. I think it advisable that you send men to the ridge immediately.

ED. COLBERT,
Captain, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 17, 1865.

Brigadier-General BEVERIDGE,
Pilot Knob:

Send the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry to Cape Girardeau at once. Make such disposition of your remaining force as will cover Pilot Knob, Centerville, and Patterson. The company at De Soto will be relieved and ordered to the regiment. Will you require any more infantry to effectually cover those points?

By order of Brigadier-General Wagner:

H. HANNAHS,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

IRONTON, *April 17, 1865.*

Mr. MORGAN MACE,
Ironton, Mo.:

SIR: According to your request, I would submit the following statement in reference to the raid said to be in contemplation by Shelby, Jeff. Thompson, Reves, and others into Southeast Missouri. Some time in January last I was ordered to report for duty near Augusta, Woodruff County, Ark. I then belonged, as they told me, to Captain Butler's company, of Lieutenant-Colonel James' regiment, McCray's brigade. However, as I was decided not to go, I left there and came to Pilot Knob, Mo., where I surrendered to Captain Lonergan January 14, 1865. At the time I left it appeared to me that the rebels held undisputed possession of the territory north of Little Rock, in Arkansas, and small bands of them are roaming over the country even in Missouri to but a little distance from Patterson and Bloomfield. Since I came up here my family followed me, having left there about the 1st of April. I hear from my wife that about the 1st day of this month Jeff. Thompson and Tim Reves had their headquarters at Powhatan, having only a few men with them; that most of the men in our neighborhood had returned home, some of them belonging to the different brigades of Jackman, McCray, and Freeman; that all those men had been ordered again to report for duty on the 1st day of May, 1865, at Powhatan, Ark., and that it was for the purpose of meeting Shelby, who, as it was rumored, was on Crowley's Ridge, some seventy or eighty miles below Powhatan, and that thereupon the combined force was to go on another raid into Southeast Missouri. My wife obtained passes from Captain Henderson, of rebel army, near Old Jackson, Randolph County, Ark., and also from Lieutenant-Colonel James, at Smithville, Ark., and, provided therewith, was permitted to come up, not, however, without having been jayhawked several times on the road. James Parker, John Morris,

and Matthew Aiken, below Current River, Ripley County, robbed my family in that neighborhood, and are living there at this time. From my own knowledge and the best information I can obtain I think there must be between 3,000 and 4,000 men belonging to the different brigades named above in that part of Arkansas north of Little Rock. These men say, as they said last year, that they will not go, but there can be no doubt but what they will again be forced in, as they were in 1864, and that the contemplated raid will be carried into effect in the month of May, 1865, unless timely checked by Federal troops. I also feel satisfied from what they say that one-half the people of Northeastern Arkansas would assist the Federal troops if sent there for their protection, as if things are allowed to go on as they now do the people must suffer. I would further say that in the estimate of forces as made above none of the troops now with Shelby are included.

I am, &c.,

A. McLAUGHLIN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
April 17, 1865—3.10 p. m.

Col. JOHN MORRILL, *Rolla:*

Direct Colonel Catherwood to proceed to Saint Louis to procure horses.

By order of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *April 17, 1865—10.20 a. m.*

Brig. Gen. J. McNEIL, *Warrensburg:*

What is the trouble on Pacific Railroad? Have the hands been driven off? Had not more of that infantry better be posted along the line?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 17, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. McNEIL, *Warrensburg:*

The companies of Missouri Militia have to mount themselves. I have ordered two companies of Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry to report to Colonel Harding from North Missouri.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 17, 1865—9 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. McNEIL, *Warrensburg:*

Telegraph me the number of companies of cavalry in Colonel Harding's district of Missouri State Militia; also the condition of Missouri Volunteer Militia raised under Order No. 3.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., April 17, 1865.

Major-General DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

GENERAL: I have the honor to respectfully request that the Fourteenth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers be ordered to report to me for duty in this district. The term of service of the Sixth and Eighth Missouri State Militia has or is about expiring, and that of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Cavalry Volunteers, the only remaining regiments or troops in the U. S. service in my district, expires on July 1. It would be a great advantage to have some portion of the troops that are to succeed them on duty here before all the old troops go out of service, and I am in very great need of better educated and more efficient officers. Those officers of the Fourteenth that are now on duty here, and who have been recommended, are intelligent and efficient, and if allowed to remain will be a great aid in maintaining good order throughout this section. The full number of troops now here are necessary to perform the duty and protect the interests of the district. If the enemy do not move north a larger number may not be needed.

Hoping that the condition may be such as to enable you to grant the request herein made, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
In the Field, Fort Larned, April 17, 1865.

[Lieut. J. E. TAPPAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:]

LIEUTENANT: If you have not issued the general order in relation to escorting trains in connection with General Carleton, who escorts from Santa Fé to Fort Larned, I will give you some instruction as to what I want. A company will leave Fort Larned for Council Grove on the 1st and 15th of each month. Arrangements will also be made to start a company from Council Grove on same days, going west to Fort Larned, there connecting with escorts to New Mexico. Trains will not be allowed to leave on intermediate days. You can, however, instruct Sergeant Tibbits that, as there is no danger for some distance west of Council Grove, that he can allow trains to move out in the country in order to better graze their cattle and mules.

Yours, as ever,

JAS. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

CHELSEA, KANS., *April 17, 1865—10 a. m.*

Lieut. J. E. TAPPAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report my arrival at Chelsea for the purpose of ascertaining news about the Indian affairs, &c. At present there is but little excitement among the people. I have seen some very good citizens that are farmers, and live on Walnut Creek, Whitewater, &c. Their general opinion is that about May or June the rebel Indians will come here. Most of these people are good Union men; wish to remain at their homes and work their farms, but if they cannot get any protection from the Government it would be unsafe for

them to stay in this country, and therefore leave their homes at present. They are more encouraged since my arrival to go to work on their farms. Even some families that have left are returning again. I think that I can keep the Indians all right; even, if necessary, organize some of them for my assistance. This point here is not the proper place. I shall go twelve miles farther down the Walnut Creek and make station at El Dorado, which is about two miles from the Indian Reserve. There I have a better opportunity for scouting and getting information. If I shall remain here, please send me orders without delay and twenty days' rations and forage for twenty-two men. I shall start to-morrow morning for the Indian line. The distance from here to Riley is 115 miles, the nearest military point.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. WISE,
First Lieut. Company D, 2d Colorado Cav. Vols., Comdg. Detach.

P. S.—The Indians that General Ford attempted to fight are retreating to this part of the country, as some have got here already. They are scared. I think they will make a treaty. This I hear from a man just returned from Little Arkansas.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 17, 1865—4.40 p. m.

Major-General CURTIS, *Milwaukee:*

Please direct General Sully to have one company of cavalry in readiness at Sioux City, or such other point as may be designated, to act as escort to working party on wagon road by way of north side of Black Hills to Idaho and Montana. This road was appropriated for by Congress at its last session. Company should be ready by May 10.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 67. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., April 17, 1865.

* * * * * * *

V. Brig. Gen. T. A. Davies, U. S. Volunteers, having reported in accordance with special orders from headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, is hereby assigned to the command of the District of Wisconsin, with headquarters at Madison, Wis.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Curtis:

C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., April 18, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report of information received at this office this 18th day of April, 1865: Major Webster telegraphs from Pass Manchac that Colonel

Powers has been ordered across the Mississippi. He was at Whitesville, Miss., with his own and Griffith's regiments. The point of crossing has not been ascertained, but will probably be somewhere near Fort Adams. If this statement is correct it indicates an intention on the part of the Confederates to make a further resistance west of the Mississippi. Deserters from Galveston who left Virginia Point March 22 give the following as the distribution of Cook's heavy artillery: Company A, stationed at Fort Point; Company B, at Virginia Point; Company C, at Virginia Point; Company D, at Alexandria, La.; Company E, at draw of the bridge; Company F, at battery below the bridge, on the island; Company G, in the city; Company H, at Pelican Spit (Fort Jackson); Company I, at south battery; Company K, at Fort Magruder. The companies number on the rolls about ninety each, but have only thirty or forty effectives, making less than 500 effectives in the regiment. There are two torpedo-boats building in Goose Creek, thirty-five miles above Galveston, toward Houston. The boiler of an old engine was taken for them from the Texas and New Orleans Railroad. A deserter from Houston, who left there about the middle of March, states that General Walker had resumed command of his old district, which at that time was at Huntsville, Tex., and General Magruder had returned to command the district. Spaight's Twenty-fourth [Twenty-first] Texas Infantry and Gillespie's cavalry regiment were stationed two or three miles outside of Houston. The Twenty-fourth [Twenty-first] Infantry was about 1,100 strong, including absentees. Gillespie's regiment has 400 or 500. The cars run from Houston to Beaumont, on the Texas and New Orleans Railroad. There are not more than twenty-one serviceable cars of any description and four engines on the road. They run a train on each end of the road on account of the bridge across the Trinity being broken down. There are on Sabine Lake the following steam-boats: The Florida, the Josiah Bell, the Sunflower, the Grand Bay, and the Roebuck. They are engaged in the cotton trade. Houston is the general depot for supplies for all posts within reach, but they do not get more than thirty or forty days' supplies ahead from the collection of tithes throughout that section of the State.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. JACKSON,
Major, Tenth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery.

(In absence of Capt. S. M. Eaton, chief signal officer, Military Division of West Mississippi.)

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17. } HDQRS. SOUTHERN DIV. OF LOUISIANA, *New Orleans, April 18, 1865.*

Maj. Wickham Hoffman, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, having been assigned to duty at these headquarters by proper authority, is hereby announced as assistant adjutant-general and chief of staff of the Southern Division of Louisiana.

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NATCHEZ, *Natchez, Miss., April 18, 1865.*

The nation's calamity, the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, and its Secretary of State, William H. Seward, demands a public expression of mourning and respect.

Ordered, That minute guns be fired from Fort McPherson from sunrise to sunset to-morrow; all flags to be displayed at half-mast; all public offices and buildings closed and draped in mourning, and all places of business closed throughout the day. The churches of the various denominations in the city will be opened at sunrise and continue so for prayer throughout the day.

By order of Brig. Gen. J. W. Davidson:

B. F. MOREY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 18, 1865—2.40 p. m.*

Major-General POPE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

The Secretary of War directs that supplies be forwarded and issued to such Indians at Forts Smith and Gibson as may be in a suffering condition—sufficient at least to prevent suffering and starvation. This will be continued until further arrangements can be made.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., April 18, 1865.

Maj. Gen. M. JEFF. THOMPSON, C. S. Army:

GENERAL: I inclose herewith copies* of communications sent on the 15th [14th] instant to Maj. Gen. J. F. Fagan, commanding C. S. forces in Arkansas (Washington, Ark.). They will explain themselves. The roads are bad and the streams high. An answer from General Fagan may be delayed some time, and I therefore propose the same terms to yourself and command. If these terms are accepted at once the men of your command will yet have time to raise crops this season and provide for their families during the coming winter. They will be aided and protected in doing so after they have laid down their arms. If further sacrifice of brave men on both sides becomes necessary in order to restore peace and civil rule to Arkansas, the responsibility will not rest with the national authorities. Should the recent assassination of President Lincoln produce any change in my instructions this proposition is subject to such changes.

Very respectfully,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *April 18, 1865—3.10 p. m.*

Admiral S. P. LEE, U. S. Navy,
Commanding, &c., Mound City, Ill.:

ADMIRAL: By direction of Major-General Pope, I shall be at Cairo to-morrow night on my way to the mouth of Red River on special and important duty. If possible, will you have a tin-clad in readiness to take me to my destination?

JNO. T. SPRAGUE,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

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* Not found as inclosures, but see explanatory footnote (*) Reynolds to Fagan, April 14, p. 98.

MOUND CITY, *April 18, 1865.* (Received 19th.)

Col. JOHN T. SPRAGUE,
Chief of Staff:

Telegram received. Will have a tin-clad at Cairo to-morrow at your service.

S. P. LEE,
Rear-Admiral.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 18, 1865.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Commanding Military Division of the Missouri:

GENERAL: As my attention has been called to the following editorial of the Missouri Democrat of the 17th instant—

> We learn from the Kansas City papers, and from our correspondence from that city, that a gang of guerrillas have lately been roaming at will along the line of the Pacific Railroad east of Independence, driving the hands from their work and threatening to kill them if they return to it. It is stated that if more efficient measures are not taken for the protection of this road its completion must be indefinitely postponed. We think this is a matter for General Pope's supervision. The people in that section intimate that General Dodge is too closely interested in the railroads of Iowa (his own State) to pay due attention to the Missouri lines now extending to Kansas—

for your information I submit the following telegram, of same date, from Brig. Gen. J. McNeil, commanding that district:

WARRENSBURG, MO., *April 17, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE:

> The hands on the road were driven off by one drunken guerrilla. There are five companies of infantry on the railroad and stage lines. I have moved more cavalry for the protection of the railroad. There is no reason why the work should not go on.

J. McNEIL,
Brigadier-General.

In the country through which the railroad is being built I have placed one full regiment of infantry and a large force of cavalry, and although not justified by any instructions or orders in using U. S. troops for the protection of private enterprise, I have assumed the responsibility of giving protection to this work on account of its importance to the State. The railroad company will admit that I at all times furnished them all the assistance in the way of troops they have asked. After going over the line myself and finding no organization of the citizens I literally stripped North Missouri of troops to send into that sub-district, which now has more troops in it than any other sub-district in the State, and double the number asked for by the railroad company; but I submit that if citizens or railroad employés allow one guerrilla to drive them from their work without making any effort themselves to stop it, that all the troops I could place on the work would be futile in stopping these scares. The Governor has given to the citizens of this county an opportunity to organize and arm for their own defense, but so far very little progress has been made. The officers in that district have done all in their power to protect that country, have had all the force that the railroad company considered necessary for their protection, but have not received the aid and encouragement from the citizens they should. They have now succeeded in raising one company under Order No. 28, from these headquarters, in each county, and will in a few days have them all armed and equipped. That will place at least 3,000 troops in that district. The railroad company should organize and arm

the hands, and not allow small bands of robbers to drive off ten times their number of able-bodied men. This has been suggested to them, but up to this time I believe they have not deemed best to do it. It is evident that we cannot furnish troops to protect every workman on the road, strung along as they are for eighty miles, from strolling gangs of one or more robbers. I am confident that no other officer, under the circumstances, would have placed the large force in that part of the State that I have, when the calls upon me for troops are so urgent from other equally important points.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 18, 1865.

Governor FLETCHER,
Jefferson City:

I have thrown all the cavalry and infantry in North Missouri into the Central District. I now have twice as many troops in that sub-district as in any other. The citizen companies should organize and the railroad companies should arm their hands. All of Harding's regiment is there. I have also sent two companies of cavalry from Fort Scott. Harding's headquarters are now at Lexington. General Fisk says the regiment at Saint Joseph is not yet organized or fully officered. Will move it down as soon as possible. Please officer it.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 18, 1865—4 p. m.

Governor FLETCHER,
Jefferson City:

I have consolidated the Forty-fifth with Forty-eighth and Fiftieth. The Fourteenth Missouri Cavalry—one battalion here, no horses; the other battalion in Springfield. There must be now 2,000 mounted troops in Central District and fourteen companies of infantry.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 103. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 18, 1865.

* * * * * * *

8. Col. J. H. Kuhn, One hundred and forty-fourth Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers, is hereby assigned to duty in command of the post at Alton, Ill., to date from March 10 ultimo, since which date he has been in performance of such duty.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
April 18, 1865.

General BEVERIDGE, *Pilot Knob:*

It is reported that there is a force of rebels at Jonesborough, Ark., 2,000 strong. What do you hear of it? Please investigate and report at once.

By order of Brigadier-General Wagner:

H. HANNAHS,
Major, &c.

PILOT KNOB, *April 18, 1865.*

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Patterson:*

A rebel force, 2,000 strong, is reported at Jonesborough, Ark. Send out some scouts to investigate. Until further orders you will forward your reports to Lieutenant-Colonel Malone, commanding post, Second and Third Sub-Districts consolidated, headquarters at Cape Girardeau.

JOHN L. BEVERIDGE,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *April 18, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE, *Saint Louis, Mo.:*

There are three companies of Missouri State Militia Cavalry in Colonel Harding's district. One more company will be sent to him to-morrow. The companies of Missouri Volunteer Militia are nearly all recruited to the minimum. One company armed and equipped; the others will soon be ready for field service.

J. McNEIL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15. } HDQRS. DIST. OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., April 18, 1865.

I. Hereafter no church edifice or other house of public worship of any religious denomination or sect within the limits of this district shall be used for military purposes; nor shall school houses, academies, colleges, or any kind of institution for education, whether religious or secular, be intruded upon, or their grounds, lawns, or gardens molested, nor shall camps be established so near them as to create annoyance.

II. All churches or houses devoted to religious purposes, now occupied as barracks, hospitals, or store-rooms, will be delivered to the properly authorized trustees upon being claimed by them.

By order of Brig. Gen. John McNeil:

C. G. LAURANT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *April 18, 1865.*

Lieut. W. T. CLARKE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

I shall go from here to Jefferson and Glasgow with Governor Fletcher on Thursday next. You will order Captain Shapley to march to Glasgow with fifty well-armed and mounted men on Thursday. Let a good

ambulance and team be sent over, and Frank with my bay horse and saddle, pistols, and belt. I shall probably go on a scouting expedition with the Governor. Our Glasgow visit will be divided. Old folks now and the young ones by and by.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 18, 1865—3.20 p. m.

Major-General BLUNT,
Fort Leavenworth:

I telegraphed you day before yesterday to come down to this place. I am anxious to see you immediately.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 18, 1865—2.05 p. m.

Colonel BLAIR,
Fort Scott:

Can you send the Fifteenth Kansas to Little Rock as ordered? Has the regiment of Wisconsin infantry arrived yet?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT SCOTT, *April 18, 1865—8.20 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

Four companies of the Wisconsin infantry have arrived, but if the Fifteenth goes before the Wisconsin cavalry arrives it will leave the southwestern border unprotected. It takes all my other cavalry on the Missouri border to protect it from bushwhackers. I have but about 300 of the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, and 100 of them are at Hickman Mills, near Kansas City, in Col. Chester Harding's command. If they were ordered back I could send them west, and they might make the border safe until the rest of the companies of the regiment arrive, if they are on the way. I apprehend trouble out there this spring unless the country is well garrisoned. It is perhaps not improper for me to say that I have received no order as yet to start the Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry to Little Rock.

CHAS. W. BLAIR,
Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., April 18, 1865. (Received May 3.)

Major-General POPE:

Your telegram of the 17th received. Sent full description of routes by mail on the 14th. Will collect all additional information possible.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST, *Milwaukee, Wis., April 18, 1865.*

Wednesday, April 19, 1865, being designated by the authorities at Washington for the funeral ceremonies appropriate to the national calamity sustained by the death of President Lincoln, who was basely assassinated on the night of the 14th instant, and in accordance with General Orders, No. 69, War Department, current series, all the troops in this department will devote the day to appropriate funeral ceremonies suited to the occasion. Flags will be draped in mourning, business suspended, bells tolled, and guns fired every half hour from sunrise to sundown. The usual badge of mourning, crape on the left arm, will be worn for sixty days.

By command of Major-General Curtis:

C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT,
Baltimore, April 19, 1865.

[General GRANT:]

GENERAL: Circumstances have doubtless made it impossible for you to send me the notice to accompany you, as you were kind enough to suggest the morning of your passage through this city. The formal report of the result of my negotiations in Texas, with the correspondence, is being copied. It may be of importance, however, to sum it up briefly for your immediate information. I went to Galveston, according to the arrangement agreed upon with Slaughter and Ford. A General Walker, commanding the Department of Texas, declined an interview upon the basis proposed, after which I proceeded to New Orleans and arranged with General Hurlbut to open communication direct with Kirby Smith upon the subject. General H. and myself concluded that the affair had gone far enough, at least to make Smith "show his hand." General Hurlbut also agreed to send Mr. Worthington to Matamoras for the purpose of sounding Slaughter and Ford as to whether they were willing to act independently—a result not at all improbable. So the matter stands. That an arrangement with Kirby Smith now is practicable I don't doubt at all. I feel sure he will surrender without a shot fired. I will forward the regular report, if you desire it, or bring it on with me when I hear from you.*

Very respectfully, your friend,

LEW. WALLACE,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18. } HDQRS. SOUTHERN DIV. OF LOUISIANA, *New Orleans, April 19, 1865.*

In consequence of the astounding and heartrending intelligence just received from the North, all duties in this command will be suspended for the day, except the necessary guard duties, and what may have been ordered by higher authority. All flags will be immediately set at half-mast for the day. The provost-marshal of the parish of Orleans will have all bells in the city of New Orleans tolled for one

* See inclosures, Wallace to Grant, May 16, pp. 457-463.

hour, commencing at 12 m., and for one hour, commencing an hour before sundown. All public property within this command will be at once appropriately draped in mourning.

By command of Brigadier-General Sherman:

P. J. MALONEY,
First Lieutenant, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

THIBODEAUX, *April 19, 1865.*

Lieutenant MALONEY,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Southern Division of Louisiana:

I have just received the following from Donaldsonville:

Capt. B. B. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The following just received:

"Col. W. O. FISKE,
"*Commanding U. S. Forces at Donaldsonville:*

"COLONEL: I would respectfully ask for an armistice of ten days for the purpose of ridding this country of jayhawkers, who are roaming about nightly, robbing citizens of their property, claiming to belong to your or my command, and I think it is our duty to stop them.

"I am, colonel, yours, with respect,

"H. M. U. C. BROWN,
"*Captain, Commanding Detachment Seventeenth Arkansas Cavalry.*"

What shall I do?

J. M. HILDRETH,
Major, Commanding Post.

To which I have replied:

Major HILDRETH,
Commanding Post Donaldsonville:

Your telegram received. Inform Brown that his request will not be considered or granted. It is a well understood fact that Brown is not recognized by the regular Confederate military authorities, and it is believed he is now acting in his present capacity without legitimate orders, the same as any other outlaw or guerrilla. We know of no horse or mule stealing or other pillaging of any consequence being done in the La Fourche country, except by the gang controlled by Whitaker, Brown, and King, all of whom claim Confederate authority, and they are the men we wish to rid the country of above all others.

Yours,

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14. } HDQRS. NORTHERN DIV. OF LOUISIANA, *Baton Rouge, La., April 19, 1865.*

The nation mourns. Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, is dead. He fell by the ruthless hand of an assassin just as his labors were being crowned with success. The whole civilized world will mourn his loss. Like Israel's great leader, he was shown the deliverance of his people, and then the light went out from his eyes forever. But he lives in the memory of all who love their country, and will be named with reverence by the good and great in all time to come. In consequence of this deplorable event no public business will be transacted this day at any of the public offices in this division, and the

major-general commanding requests all good citizens to take such measures to show their respect for the memory of the late President as they may deem fitting and proper.

By command of Major-General Herron:

WM. H. CLAPP,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF PORT HUDSON,
Port Hudson, La., April 19, 1865.

Capt. WILLIAM H. CLAPP,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Northern Division of Louisiana:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that on the evening of the 17th, at 12 midnight, I left this post for Jackson with the Fourth Regiment U. S. Colored Cavalry and one section of the Twelfth Massachusetts Battery. I entered Jackson at daybreak; captured Captain Lipscomb, commanding the place, and one Confederate soldier. I met with no force of any description. Received intelligence that Colonel Griffith with his command was stationed six miles this side of Liberty. I am of the opinion that the remaining force of Confederates in that vicinity are ordered away, as Captain Lipscomb had orders to report at Macon and I found documents ordering what he considered his most reliable scouts and couriers to report to Colonel Gober at Clinton. I returned on the morning of the 18th without having a shot fired. I send Captain Lipscomb to you. Will send you the other prisoners at my earliest convenience.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CYRUS HAMLIN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 19, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

MY DEAR SIR: I transmit herewith, through the General-in-Chief, a letter written some days since, but withheld until to-day in consequence of the awful calamity which has befallen the nation. The letter refers exclusively to civil affairs in Arkansas and embodies my opinions as to the best method of dealing with them. These views are submitted for your consideration, and if approved by you I would be glad to have the letter laid before the President at an early day, in order that the needed action be taken as soon as possible. The condition of civil affairs in Arkansas seems to me to demand speedy action. Of course I wish you to understand that I have not the slightest wish or purpose to propose or pursue any action in such matters not fully approved by you, and if you think any of the opinions or measures suggested unwise or inexpedient I hope you will so inform me, and retain in your own hands the letter to the President. I need not say that I consider you the best judge of measures likely to be acceptable to the President, and of course if you consider that what I propose is not likely to meet his approval I do not desire that he shall be troubled with my letter. I hope some speedy policy may be adopted for

Arkansas so far as regards its civil affairs, and I stand ready to carry out any instructions which may be thought judicious with all zeal and energy.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 10, 1865.

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

SIR: I returned a day or two since from Arkansas, which has recently been added to my command. An examination into the condition of civil matters in that State has satisfied me that speedy measures should be adopted to preserve it from abandonment to utter lawlessness. The military authorities can enforce martial law within the immediate reach of the troops, but at the best such remedies are insufficient and being necessarily arbitrary depend upon the judgment or the whim of military commanders. Military men, acting purely in their professional capacity, may preserve order by iron rule, but can never by such means inaugurate the process necessary to bring back the State to its civil status.

As I propose to begin a policy which will, I trust, recall the people to a sense of duty and to a feeling of security and stability, it seems proper that I should lay my purpose before you that you may consider and decide upon it before I undertake to put it into operation.

In order that the course I wish to pursue in Arkansas may be more clearly understood it will be necessary for me perhaps to ask your patience while I give you my general views of the manner of reviving civil government in the States bordering the Mississippi River, and what have seemed to me to be the reasons why we have had so little success in our efforts to accomplish this object.

I have watched with care and interest the administration of affairs in the Valley of the Mississippi and the attempts to restore civil government in several of the States. It has seemed to me that these attempts have failed from two causes, the very opposite of each other. Either too much zeal or too little has been manifested, and the result has been failure in both cases.

Whilst in some cases military commanders have been exceedingly anxious to restore the States comprised in their military departments to their civil status, their very anxiety has occasioned them to do and say what inevitably led to failure. So solicitous were they for the success of the civil governments established under their supervision that whenever they thought any act or measure would lead to good results they immediately issued arbitrary military orders in that view, and attempted to execute such measures by military authority and force. The result, of necessity, was to exhibit to the people concerned the fact that their State government was a mere creature of the military authority; that behind their State executive and civil officers there was an appeal to military commanders, and that their civil affairs were administered by military officers. Of course such a belief at once impaired or destroyed whatever confidence they may have felt in their State government, created opposition among the very supporters of a return to civil administration, and justified and demanded constant appeals from their State executive and civil officers to the military power. They

knew that in the nature of things military jurisdiction was arbitrary and temporary in its character, and that no stability could possibly be hoped for from any measures or arrangements of military commanders who were likely at any time to change their minds or be superseded by other commanders who entertained different views and wished to put into operation another policy. Of course their State government, thus subordinated, soon lost their confidence and fell into disrepute. Matters, therefore, remained much as they were before any civil government was attempted—in a state of confusion and uncertainty. This is what I mean by "failure from excess of zeal."

On the other hand, we have had military commanders who were purely professional soldiers, and who, believing that their military operations were their main, if not indeed their sole business, directed every measure to that end alone, and either overlooked or neglected a duty certainly of equal consequence, viz, the restoration of civil government in the regions conquered by our arms. It is easy to understand that military success would be the first object of a military commander, but in a civil war like this military administration should be conducted with a view to the future condition of the people living within the military jurisdiction. A military success may be achieved which shall in its very nature utterly destroy all hope of the citizen in the conquered States.

To an officer acting purely in his professional character, any jurisdiction except his own is repugnant for some sound, but more unsound, reasons, and he would naturally look with disfavor upon any attempt to establish a jurisdiction not under his supreme control. It would be unreasonable under such administration to hope for success in any attempt to restore civil government. This is what I mean by "failure from lack of zeal."

Perhaps the history of Louisiana for the past three years affords the best illustration of the foregoing remarks. I by no means intend to say that the various measures pursued in that State have been fruitless of valuable results. They have at least given us the benefit of experiments which, properly studied, tend to facilitate the solution of this important question. I only refer to them as past transactions, whose failure can now, as it seems to me, be traced to its true cause. It is probable that these experiments necessarily preceded the adoption of any policy likely to be successful and were even judicious in the light of the experience and information then possessed and of the circumstances which then existed.

It would now seem feasible, in view of these past results and of a changed condition of things, to inaugurate a policy which would avoid these causes of unsuccess; and it is with this hope, and in view of the necessity of doing something, and that speedily, to begin measures which will tend to restore a more healthy condition of the public mind and of public affairs in the States lying in the Mississippi Valley, that I venture to present to Your Excellency the following views. With these States alone have I any proper concern.

It would seem that the shortest and perhaps the most practicable method of returning to a civil status would be to revive the old State governments, with such modifications of their constitutions as have been made necessary by past and existing circumstances, and to give such vitality to the State executive and civil officers as is necessary to create confidence in their stability and reliance upon their status as the final appeal of the people on all questions relating to their civil affairs.

In inaugurating this system the practical results do not perhaps depend much upon the number of citizens in any one of the States concerned who were directly interested or took an active part in the election of the State executive and civil officers. It would seem sufficient that the General Government should find occupying these positions loyal and respectable men. It seems better to cherish and sustain such an organization than to attempt to create a new State government by influences and legislation from a distance.

In the State of Arkansas such a civil organization now obtains, and at the head of it are found men of recognized loyalty. The acts of Congress and the proclamations of the President define distinctly the position which every State should occupy hereafter on the vital questions of the war. All local matters, political or judicial, had best be left to the State government and to the action of the people. The people and the State government will act and react upon each other so as to produce a healthy condition of civil administration as soon as it becomes manifest that the latter is permanently established, exercises jurisdiction over civil affairs independent of military control, and is in fact as well as in theory the final appeal of the people in all matters pertaining to local civil questions. Without such a feeling of stability the confidence on the part of the people in their State government necessary to its successful administration can never be secured, and this feeling of stability can never be established so long as the military arbitrarily interfere with or override and overrule the action of the State authorities.

It is my wish, therefore, to accept the State government as it exists in Arkansas, and to give that vitality to it and secure that confidence in it necessary to its success by prohibiting the military authorities from any interference with its action further than to render under the forms of law whatever assistance may be asked by the State officers in the execution of the State laws and their own proper functions. In other words, to confine the military to the duty of defending the State against insurrection and against invasion from the enemy and to other proper military business.

In order that the State government may be successful in its administration, it is essential that the people should not only know, but realize, that in all matters pertaining to local civil administration, and on all questions of a civil character, their own State government is their final resort, and that no appeals from that authority to the military power will be recognized or considered.

The troops in Arkansas I wish to place in the same relation to the civil authorities in which I have placed the forces in Missouri, so as to aid the civil power as a posse in executing the local laws in conformity to the practice in those States where martial law has never been declared. The troops should be posted at such points as will protect the State against invasion and against the danger of insurrection, and at the same time be convenient to respond to any proper requisition of the civil authorities to assist, under the direction of the civil officers, in executing the laws.

Such a position for the military forces would not by any means impair their efficiency for military operations, nor would it compromise nor in any manner interfere with their proper jurisdiction over cases of guerrillas, bushwhackers, or other armed outlaws, who, however dealt with by the civil authorities, are by law amenable for the military crime

against the United States to the military tribunals. I transmit inclosed an order covering that point issued to the troops in Missouri.*

I trust that Your Excellency will pardon me for repeating with all emphasis that the feeling of stability is necessary for the success of any policy, and that no policy inaugurated by military authority, depending necessarily upon the will of military commanders and not upon law for its permanency, can possibly secure the necessary confidence on the part of the people concerned.

Upon this conviction it is, more than upon any other reason, that I base my opinion that the attempts to define the status of freedmen in the insurrectionary States and to establish systems of labor (compensated or otherwise), originated and controlled by military commanders, can never succeed. The white man looks upon them as temporary and uncertain. Even the negro has a similar feeling of distrust, and both white and negro seek to make the most of what in its nature cannot be lasting. Knowing that systems of compensated labor for the blacks established by military authority cannot long remain in force, the white man who employs negroes under such a system seeks to exact everything he possibly can from the negro and avoid, as far as practicable, his own obligations. There is no statute law on the subject defining accurately the relations and obligations of the contracting parties, and no tribunals established to enforce the contracts by legal remedies.

The method pursued (and it is the only method practicable under military rule) is to devolve the management of all matters pertaining to this subject upon provost-marshals or other military agents. As such persons can be but little known to the commanding general (as they come from a distance and are strangers to the States in which they are employed and to the customs of the people whom they are designated to control, and stranger still to any knowledge of law), much mismanagement, even with the most honest intentions, must necessarily be expected. But when, in addition, it is considered that in many cases the obscure persons selected are not honest to begin with, and that others disposed to be true are subject to all manner of temptation with little fear of detection, the hope that any such system can be fairly conducted must indeed be faint even with the most sanguine. It is not necessary to enter into details to illustrate the foregoing remarks. I presume there are in possession of Your Excellency abundant facts to corroborate much more than is here implied.

The remedy seems to me plain. To a certain extent the emancipated negroes must be taken under the general protection of the Federal Government. Their freedom must be made a reality, and no man or State government must interfere with it. Laws of Congress can provide against such danger to the negro, and can readily prevent the re-establishment of any system of servitude, however modified, or under whatever name. The relation of these freedmen to the State governments and their political status are matters for civil and not military jurisdiction. Either their political privileges must be defined by the State legislation under which they live, or the General Government must assume to determine them in the case of all men, black or white, who live within the limits of the Federal Union. With such questions military officers have nothing to do, and should not be permitted to interfere.

It would seem that the duty and in fact the power of the General Government extends no further than to secure and perpetuate the entire

* See Special Orders, No. 15, March 17, Part I, p. 1202.

freedom of the negro and the personal rights incident to his new condition. He is thus placed upon precisely equal footing with the white man in all matters wherein the General Government has ever exercised control. No intelligent man who considers the theory or the practice of our Federal Government would ask or consent that it should go further than this. In fact it cannot do so in case of the negro without assuming the same power over foreigners or other residents or citizens of all States of the Union—a power not given to it either directly or constructively.

But in any event, and however this point may be viewed, it is very certain that such matters should be regulated by State or Federal legislation, and not by order of military commanders. Wherever there is a State government organized and recognized by the United States such questions should be left to its action, with the distinct understanding, however, that the negro must have equal protection to his person and property and equal remedy at law with the white man, and that contracts and agreements must be equally enforced against both.

That such fair and liberal legislation could have been and can now be procured in the States in which attempts to restore civil government have been made, there is no question; and such laws can be enforced, as I now propose to enforce them, through the proper civil officers and tribunals, assisted, if necessary, by the military forces as a posse.

The whole arrangement would then be matter of law. The civil officers and tribunals would be responsible for their acts, and there would obtain that feeling of stability and permanency to which all parties would soon grow accustomed and which would give general confidence.

In Arkansas I propose, therefore, to withdraw the military from all connection with this subject, except to see that the laws of Congress and the orders of the President are observed. If the freed negroes are to live in Arkansas it is proper that dealings with them should be regulated in the same manner as with white men. There is no doubt that laws entirely satisfactory can be procured, to be made by the legislature of the State. The influence now possessed by the General Government over the States seeking to re-enter the Union, arising mainly from the need of its assistance in restoring civil administration, will be sufficient to secure and perpetuate any reasonable legislation concerning the freed negroes. How long the General Government will be able to retain this influence cannot be known.

Such laws it should be the province of the military to assist the State authorities to enforce, and this is really the only proper connection the military can have with this question in the States having a recognized and loyal State organization.

The question of trade with the States in the Mississippi Valley should also receive immediate attention. Whatever arguments against unrestricted trade might have been valid during the progress of active military operations, they seem hardly applicable to the condition of affairs which now exists. We are in possession of all ports on the Western rivers and of all points which are the termini of railroads leading into the interior. When we consider that it taxes the extreme capacity of a railroad in the South to supply any considerable military force at a distance of 100 miles, and that an avenue for the supply of troops on any considerable scale can hardly be established without becoming immediately known and broken up, it is difficult to believe that the country wagons and carts over country roads can carry supplies that are likely to be of much service to the enemy at any considerable

distance from the places where supplies must be purchased by the sanction of the military authorities. Nothing more weakens the disposition on the part of a population to countenance or engage in irregular hostilities of the kind that have latterly prevailed along the Mississippi than the habit of depending for most of the necessaries of life on those against whom such hostilities are directed and who are able at any time to withhold supplies. I make no doubt that now especially there are few who would deprecate the approach of rebel forces toward the places held by us on the Western waters more than the Southern sympathizers who are in the habit of trading at those places. Whilst they may be able by unrestricted intercourse with points held by our forces on the Mississippi to give at times valuable information to the enemy, it is certain that the information we can thus obtain will be quite as important, if not indeed more so, concerning the movements of the enemy.

It has, I think, long been plain that those who suffer most by suspension of trade are not the rebel armies and soldiers, but the noncombatants (old men, women, and children). To prevent these comparatively harmless people from buying small amounts of clothing and provisions (and only small amounts could be hauled into the interior by the very limited number of carts and wagons in their possession) we have absolutely employed military and naval forces sufficient to have determined the issue of any battle fought during the war.

It may be doubted whether trade restrictions have ever been judicious since the opening of the Mississippi. They have not accomplished against the enemy any results at all commensurate with the means employed, and the fruitless effort to enforce them has required a military and naval force large enough to have rendered the most important service against the organized forces of the enemy.

On all grounds I would recommend the withdrawal of restrictions upon trade in the Valley of the Mississippi, except perhaps to limit the quantity of arms and ammunition to be sold.

Of course, to be satisfactory such a policy must be general in the Mississippi Valley. As two other commanders divide with me the jurisdiction along the river, and perhaps entertain different views on this question, an order from Your Excellency would be necessary to render regulations for this purpose uniform in their character. The present system of trade is unsatisfactory to nearly everybody, the general belief being that trade is restricted for the benefit of a few individuals.

I suggest to Your Excellency entire free trade on the Mississippi and its tributaries, and do not hesitate to express the conviction that military operations would be greatly benefited if the large forces trying, and trying unsuccessfully, to enforce restrictions on trade were added to our armies operating in the field.

It seems probable, too, that this question of trading in States like Arkansas and Missouri (and doubtless Louisiana, too) could be very properly regulated by State laws. It is not likely that a loyal State government would be any too liberal in such or any other matters to disloyal men.

I only suggest these matters for the consideration of Your Excellency. Although their settlement is important, it is not essential to the success of the policy set forth in this letter for the return of Arkansas to civil government.

In brief, then, I propose to recognize the State government in Arkansas, to devolve upon it the whole local civil administration, and to use the military forces in that connection only to respond to requisi-

tions of proper civil officers for assistance as a posse to enforce the civil law; to allow the State authorities to originate every measure necessary in their judgment for security of life and property and for the punishment of criminals, keeping the military in such matters in the subordinate position which conforms to law and the practice in times past.

It is next to certain that a State government thus left to itself would do many things objectionable to the military authorities and inaugurate some measures which might seriously interfere with or jeopardize the success of military operations; but it is far better, in view of the future, for the military commander to counteract the effect of such measures by additional precautions and for the Government to employ some thousands of additional soldiers to secure military operations against such a danger than by arbitrary orders to overrule or set aside the action of the civil authorities. The confidence of the people in the supremacy of their State government is essential to its successful administration.

One arbitrary act or order of a military commander might, and probably would, destroy the confidence that months of careful management had succeeded in producing. Once destroyed or impaired, this requisite state of feeling could not be secured again for a long time, if, indeed, it ever could be whilst the military remained in the State.

If, therefore, such policy be once inaugurated, it must be pursued consistently and unswervingly, and the military forces should never be directed or permitted by orders from their immediate commanders, or from any source whatever, to commit any act disrespectful to or subversive of the proper authority of the State government.

It seems to me that by some judicious and consistent management the States in the Mississippi Valley can be certainly, though perhaps slowly, re-established in the Union. Persistence in the present system of military rule is every day more and more unfitting the people for self-government and rendering them less and less disposed to resume the performance of their civil duties. The condition of the public mind in Missouri is the best warning on this subject which can be given. No time should be lost in Arkansas, lest by too long delay we find that when we are ready the people of that State are no longer capable of profiting by our efforts. Almost any policy is better than the arbitrary and unstable system which has been hitherto pursued. The danger of failure lies not so much in defects of the policy itself as in the manner of carrying it out.

I submit these views to Your Excellency with some hesitation, and perhaps should have not done so at all but that the condition of affairs in Arkansas demands immediate attention, and duty requires me to furnish to the Government my official opinions as to the proper remedy.

I have not undertaken to express an opinion as to the proper method of regulating the qualifications of voters in Arkansas. It may be laid down as a fixed rule that no man not truly loyal should be permitted to vote, and that an oath of allegiance is no sufficient proof of loyalty. The events of this war have conclusively shown that oaths of allegiance are of little use in determining any man's loyalty.

I am not prepared to offer an opinion as to whether the General or State government can best regulate and supervise the necessary measures to restrict the right of suffrage to proper persons.

In the absence of an effectual provision in the State constitution, it is probable that with some general law or regulation of the General Government on the subject the loyal State legislature—who know or

can know the personal character and history and the reliability of all citizens of the State, and who realize fully the danger to themselves as to all loyal citizens and to the State of allowing disloyal and treacherous men to take part in the State government—can be left to establish detailed regulations on this point, only subject to such general and prudent supervision as is necessary to insure the observance of the terms laid down by the General Government.

I shall await your decision on these subjects, and hold myself in readiness to execute your instructions with all zeal and energy.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 19, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I transmit herewith a letter* written to the President some days since, but withheld until this time in consequence of the awful calamity which has befallen the country. I do not deem it proper to withhold it longer, and I therefore submit it to your consideration, with the request that if you approve it you will forward it to its destination through the War Department. It is proper to state that the measures therein proposed are substantially those adopted in Missouri, and which have led to such admirable results already in the latter State. Already the whole of North Missouri has been turned over to the civil authorities of the State, troops and provost-marshals having all been withdrawn, except from two or three counties along the Missouri River. The Governor wrote me, under date of the 14th instant, that the counties of Saint Louis, Jefferson, Franklin, Gasconade, and Osage are now in condition to be surrendered entirely to the civil authorities, and I shall withdraw the military from all connection with civil affairs in these counties to-morrow. Everything is working favorably to the same end in the counties south of the Missouri, and I expect in a few months to leave Missouri entirely to the State authorities and remove all the military forces from the State. The fear of a raid by small bands from the Missouri forces under Sterling Price renders the people of the counties in question uneasy and a little unwilling still to dispense with the military and rely upon their own resources. If the summer passes off, as I hope it will, without such raids, the whole of the difficulties in Missouri, as far as the General Government is concerned, are ended. I believe that the same policy substantially pursued in Arkansas will assure the same results as soon as the enemy is driven from the Red River. Even now the policy could be safely applied in that portion of the State north of the Arkansas River. I only wish the approval of the Government to what I propose, so that I can make the needful arrangements in time to begin the policy with the disappearance of Kirby Smith's army from the Red River, which I trust will be early in the summer. Meantime, I need not assure you that any other plan or policy in these matters adopted by the Government I will execute with all the zeal and all the energy I can command. I would be glad if you will submit this letter to the Secretary of War, with the letter to the President (if you should approve the views

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* See next, *ante*.

contained in the latter), as it contains information which may perhaps be useful in determining action upon the policy I suggest for Arkansas civil affairs.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
April 23, 1865.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *April 19, 1865—11 a. m.*

Admiral LEE,
Commanding, &c., Cairo, Ill.:

I shall leave this evening at 5 o'clock in the Belle Saint Louis for Cairo.

J. T. SPRAGUE,
Colonel, U. S. Army, and Chief of Staff.

STATE OF MISSOURI, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
City of Jefferson, April 19, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

GENERAL: After due deliberation and careful investigation of the condition of things in Callaway and Boone Counties, I propose to try the experiment of turning over those counties to the civil authorities. The people promise fair, and I have in each county a reliable man for sheriff. If you will withdraw the provost-marshals from each of those counties, and all troops except the companies organized under Order No. 3, and the militia companies, I will try and impress the people with the responsibility devolved upon them to keep out bushwhackers, and I think they will do it. If they fail me in this I want to take some loyal militia among them for a few days, after which those counties will be to let to new-comers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. C. FLETCHER.

HEADQUARTERS STATION,
Pleasant Hill, Mo., April 19, 1865.

Colonel HARDING,
Lexington, Mo.:

Three companies of troops have arrived here: Company A, Third Cavalry Missouri State Militia; Company M, consolidated detachment, First Cavalry Missouri State Militia, and Company B, consolidated detachment, First Cavalry Missouri State Militia. My scouts have just arrived from Sni Hill. One guerrilla killed. They bring six horses and cavalry equipments captured.

H. F. PEERY,
Captain Company B, First Cavalry Missouri State Militia.

SAINT LOUIS, *April 19, 1865.*

Lieutenant CLARKE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

I go to Jefferson City to morrow. Will take steamer for Glasgow Saturday about noon. You can telegraph me at Jefferson City, care Governor Fletcher. I will further advise you on reaching Glasgow. Direct Captain Shapley to see that he maintains his usual good discipline. It will be for him to redeem the somewhat tarnished reputation of the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry at Glasgow. Keep me fully advised by telegraph. Write the Adjutant-General of the Army in reference to your promotion. Send it to your friend and ask him to see that your commission is sent you at an early day.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., April 19, 1865.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Commanding Military Division of the Missouri:

GENERAL: I forward herewith copies of communications sent to Generals James F. Fagan and M. Jeff. Thompson.* General Fagan is in command of the C. S. forces in Arkansas, according to the latest orders received here, the paper containing which was sent to headquarters Military Division of the Missouri. General Thompson, according to his own proclamation, also sent to military division headquarters, appears to be in command of the rebel organizations north of the Arkansas River. The above communications were founded on the telegram from Major-General Halleck, a copy of which is also inclosed.† My object was to disarm and disperse, if possible, the rebel forces in this department, and detach them from the main body west of the Mississippi. If their disbanding can be once started I believe it will soon lead to the breaking up of all organized rebel forces west of the Mississippi.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., April 19, 1865.

Brigadier-General SHALER,
Devall's Bluff:

The major-general commanding submits the finding of General Jeff. Thompson, the delivery of papers and receiving such answers as may be given to you for action. It is suggested that the detachment sent out should be carried to Batesville by steamer.

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*See April 14 and 18, pp. 98 and 117.
†See April 11, p. 69.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *April 19, 1865.*

Lieut. Col. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Are there any orders in existence relating to refugee colonies? If so, will you please furnish me with them? If anything is to be done in that way it must be at once, as the season for planting will soon be over.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., April 19, 1865.

Brigadier-General CLAYTON,
Pine Bluff:

GENERAL: In response to your telegram of this a. m. in relation to protection or dispersion of refugee families, the major-general commanding instructs that you will make such provision for them as may best suit your convenience so far as not inconsistent with the public interest. Their destitute condition demands that they be subsisted until they are able to raise crops. This you are authorized to do. Your attention is invited to paragraphs 6 and 7 of Special Orders, No. 69, current series, from these headquarters, which are herewith inclosed. The officer detailed is authorized to have and use public means of transportation for their benefit; is also charged with procuring seeds, plowing their grounds, constructing cabins, &c. It is suggested that an abandoned plantation in the vicinity of your post should be appropriated for their use, and all who are unable to provide for themselves be required to remove to it. This removes them from contact with the troops, and is for this reason a precaution against demoralization.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 69. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., March 20, 1865.

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6. The property known as the James B. Johnson plantation, or estate, situated below Bayou Fourche, in this (Pulaski) county, having been abandoned by the legal owners, is hereby appropriated to the use of the Arkansas Relief Committee for use and occupancy by destitute refugee families as a home, farm, or colony.

7. Capt. W. H. Warner, Company F, Fourth Arkansas Cavalry Volunteers, is assigned to the charge of the colony of destitute refugee families, and will receive instructions from Lieut. Col. S. C. Benham, chief commissary of the department. Captain Warner will proceed with his company, officered and equipped, to the property known as the James B. Johnson plantation, below Bayou Fourche, in this county, the location assigned for this colony.

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By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., 7TH ARMY CORPS,
Fort Gibson, C. N., April 19, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Department of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.:

SIR: As requested of you, I advise you of condition of affairs here. I believe enough corn has been planted to secure the loyal Indian refugees from starvation, or the contractors, next year, if we have a season. I allowed a large number of soldiers to go and assist the women and children in fencing and putting in corn. The seed corn was of great advantage. A large amount has been planted. The furloughed soldiers are returning promptly at the expiration of the short term allowed. We have regimental gardens and are making Government farm. All is still quiet in front. I communicated the news of the enemy I had to General Bussey, which I suppose he has forwarded. I have yet learned nothing further in reference to the question of muster out or reorganization.

Very respectfully,

WM. A. PHILLIPS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., April 20, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report of information received at this office this 20th day of April, 1865: Major Webster reports from Pass Manchac that he is unable to ascertain the place at which Colonels Powers and Griffith were to cross the Mississippi, but considers the information that they are ordered across reliable. He is also informed through the same source that Colonel Gober's regiment is to be stationed at Amite City. It is reported that Forrest was wounded in a fight with our cavalry near Selma. Three deserters from the rebel ordnance depot at Macon, Ga., state that the facilities for manufacturing all the materials of war are very extensive, including a very large laboratory. Without Macon and Augusta it would be impossible for the rebels to supply their armies.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. JACKSON,
Major, Tenth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery.

(In absence of Capt. S. M. Eaton, chief signal officer, Military Division of West Mississippi.)

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 12. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF PORT HUDSON,
Port Hudson, La., April 20, 1865.

With profound sorrow the brigadier-general commanding announces the death of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, at Washington, the capital of our nation, on Friday, 14th instant, at 7.22 a. m., having been assassinated by Wilkes Booth.* In all the calamities that have ever befallen our country this is the most horrifying that the American people have been called upon to deplore.

* The President died on Saturday morning, April 15.

Abraham Lincoln, on the 4th of March, 1861, entered upon the duties as President of the United States at a time when the matured and well-digested scheme of treason had reached the culminating point of rebellion and overt acts had already been committed. The Government knew not who were its friends or its enemies; our army scattered upon the frontier and our navy broadcast in foreign countries. Out of the most doubtful and trying period in our national life he raised the most devoted and glorious army and navy that the world has ever produced. Victory and success have crowned our efforts under his administration. As a reward for his services and as a proof of the confidence placed in him by his countrymen he was re-elected to the highest and most honorable position in the gift of our nation; and now, having scarcely entered upon his second term of service, peace seemed within our grasp, and as he was about to close the gates of Janus he has met his death; he has been assassinated. Abraham Lincoln is dead, but his acts will live forever. They have become imprinted upon the hearts of the people until neither time nor calamities can efface them, and future history will call him the most loved and revered man of our nation. He will be lamented and remembered not only for his official acts, but for his generous and courteous bearing—the offspring of a true and noble nature. As appropriate military honors, the national flag will be draped in mourning and will be displayed at half-staff from sunrise to sunset, and the usual badge of mourning will be worn for thirty days by all officers of this command. Capt. Jacob Miller, Twelfth Massachusetts Battery, will cause the appropriate salute to be fired on the 21st instant.

By command of Brig. Gen. Cyrus Hamlin:

GEO. C. GETCHELL,
Captain, Eighty-first U. S. Colored Infty., and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 101. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NATCHEZ,
Natchez, Miss., April 20, 1865.

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3. Col. W. C. Earle, Seventieth U. S. Colored Infantry, with five companies of the Seventieth U. S. Colored Infantry, two companies Tenth Tennessee Cavalry, and one section of the Eighth Ohio Light Battery, will proceed to Rodney, Miss., and there take post, with the view to break up the gangs of thieves and jayhawkers that infest its vicinity, and to prevent the crossing of the river by parties of the enemy. The command will be provided with sufficient intrenching tools to throw up in the least possible time a redoubt for 300 men, and ten days' subsistence. The quartermaster's department will furnish the requisite intrenching tools and water transportation.

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By order of Brig. Gen. J. W. Davidson:

B. F. MOREY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 20, 1865.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Chief of Staff, U. S. Army:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit inclosed a dispatch just received from General Dodge.* In accordance with a suggestion from

* See Dodge to Pope (received 1.40 p. m.), p. 141.

you, I have halted the expedition about to move against the Indians with whom Colonel Leavenworth is treating. I am much of General Dodge's opinion, but prefer to await your decision in the matter. Please telegraph it to me as soon as you can.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 20, 1865.

Rear-Admiral S. P. LEE,
Commanding Mississippi Squadron:

ADMIRAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter asking for a series of the orders issued by me since I assumed command of this division. I have directed the adjutant-general to inclose them to you. In view of our conversation, I wrote fully to the President advising, for what I thought sufficient reasons, the withdrawal of all trade restrictions on the Mississippi and its tributaries and the release of the larger naval and military forces from a duty for which they are little fitted, which is repugnant to them, and which keeps them from service against the organized forces of the enemy, where their presence might determine the fate of battles. The awful calamity which has befallen the country has doubtless as yet prevented any reply, but in due time I will invite the attention of the Government to my letter. Please accept my thanks for your kindness in placing one of your vessels at the service of Colonel Sprague, my chief of staff. He goes on an important mission to the enemy's lines on the Red River.

I am, admiral, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 20, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Department of Arkansas:

GENERAL: I send inclosed two telegrams from General Grant, as also my letter to him, detailing the plan of operations* I propose from the Arkansas River toward Texas. All preparations must be made immediately in that view. It is probable that the details of route, &c., may be somewhat modified, but I think not to any considerable extent. I am sending to Arkansas 5,000 cavalry horses and 2,000 Canadian ponies, the latter for the reorganized Indian force at Fort Gibson; 3,500 wagons will be sent immediately to Arkansas with teams, &c., complete. It is hoped we may be ready to move from the Arkansas early in June, certainly by July 1. In this connection it is proper to inform you that I have sent Colonel Sprague to the enemy's lines, via mouth of Red River, with a letter to Kirby Smith, offering the same terms to his army as those accorded to General Lee. This I have done under instructions from Washington. Of course it is not easy to foretell the action of the rebel commander. I have informed him that by accepting these terms Western Louisiana and Texas will

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* See Pope to Grant, April 8, and Grant to Pope, April 16 and 17, pp. 50, 106 and 110.

be spared the devastation and misery inflicted upon all the Southern States east of the Mississippi; that by the result of our operations in Virginia and North Carolina and at Mobile the United States can now throw overwhelming forces into the Trans-Mississippi Department, and that if by retaining a hostile position he forces such a concentration of troops upon Texas, terms will be dictated of a very different character and only after forcible occupation of Texas, with all the suffering and horror which attend the march of large armies and extensive military operations. I have also given Colonel Sprague private instructions which may facilitate action on the part of Kirby Smith. Colonel Sprague will communicate to you from mouth of White River on his return the general result of his mission, from which I am constrained to say that I expect very little. Since I began this letter I have received your letter of the 14th instant, inclosing Captain Wheeler's notes of the country south of Arkansas River. I regret very much that you do not view the proposed movement favorably, but I know very well that under any circumstances your cordial and earnest co-operation is entirely to be relied on. I think the problem one that can be solved, and as, if solved according to my plan, it promises complete results, I think the operations I propose worth some risk and much labor. We must get over about 175 miles of desert and difficult country, depending upon our own resources. This distance can probably be traversed, even with the obstacles we must meet, in about twenty-five days. I have never thought of carrying with us less than fifty days' supplies: not full supplies of all articles, but only of the principal necessaries. I will arrange with Canby, if possible, to send some considerable force to mouth of Red River, so that if the enemy evacuate the lower part of the river they can go up preceded by gunboats as far as practicable. By the time we reach Marshall, in Texas, it is probable that the Red River below Shreveport will be evacuated by the enemy for concentration against us. This will allow us, if successful against them either in battle or by their retreat into Texas, to communicate with Shreveport and draw supplies. This result, however, is only a possible contingency, and will not in the least enter into our calculations. The question simply is, can we march an army of 50,000 men from the Arkansas to the Red River (a distance, say, of 200 miles), carrying our own supplies, in view of bad roads and the ordinary operations of nature? It is my belief that we can. I think you will agree with me that if such a march can be made we secure complete and decisive results, and we must therefore bend our whole energies to the accomplishment of this task. Admitting the worst combination of obstacles—weather, roads, &c.—I would be glad to have an estimate from you of the time you would require to march your force of 20,000 men to Paraclifta, carrying as follows, viz: Rations (that is, sugar, coffee, flour, one-seventh salt meat, and triple ration of salt), 200 surplus rounds of ammunition for each piece of artillery, and 250 surplus rounds of small ammunition to each musket, with such forage as is absolutely necessary. I would also like to have as exact an estimate as possible of the number of wagons you would think necessary. Troops will, I suppose, begin to arrive in Arkansas by May 10, perhaps sooner—perhaps somewhat later—I cannot now tell exactly. I have instructed Colonel Haines to throw into Little Rock rations for sixty days for 55,000 men in addition to the rations you now have on hand; also to Lieutenant-Colonel Myers to throw the necessary forage for the same force exclusive of that you have on hand. You must

have arrangements made to receive and store these supplies. I hope you will be able to employ negro teamsters enough for the trains, at all events enough to take care of them as they arrive. The teams are being sent by General Allen, I suppose, from Louisville, so that I may not know in time what he has sent with them. I will keep you notified, as far as possible, by telegraph and by letter. This letter and accompanying papers will be handed you by Brigadier-General Duffié, a fine cavalry officer, whom I have directed to report to you for duty.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS, &C.,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., April 20, 1865.

Col. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Arkansas:

I have this morning started the dispatches for Major-General Thompson, under flag of truce in the hands of my aide-de-camp, Lieut. Otto W. Parrisen, with an escort of a squadron of cavalry. The boat will go as far up White River as Batesville, if found necessary.

ALEXANDER SHALER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
AND U. S. FORCES AT DEVALL'S BLUFF, ARK.,
April 20, 1865.

Capt. A. J. STEELE,
Commanding Detachment Ninth Kansas Cavalry:

SIR: You are directed to embark your command on board the steamer Izetta and proceed up White River, and under the direction of Lieut. O. W. Parrisen, aide-de-camp, escort and protect a flag of truce which he bears with dispatches to the commander of rebel troops in Northern Arkansas. Lieutenant Parrisen has full instructions from these headquarters, and you will observe his wish in all your movements, taking great care not to allow your men to commit any act inconsistent with the nature of this particular service.

By order of Brig. Gen. A. Shaler:

CHAS. E. HOWE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 20, 1865. (Received 1.20 p. m.)

Major-General POPE:

Can you ascertain whether the Third Wisconsin Cavalry has left Little Rock? Colonel Blair telegraphs it is not safe to send the Fifteenth Kansas until they arrive; that he will have nothing to protect the border.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
April 20, 1865—2.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Commanding, &c.:

Retain the Fifteenth Kansas at their present post until Third Wisconsin Cavalry arrives.

JOS. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 20, 1865. (Received 1.40 p. m.)

Major-General POPE:

I think representations should be made to Washington of the condition of affairs on southern route. I cannot move against these Indians while Indian agents are negotiating for peace. They have all been guilty of robbery and murder, and now we should punish them. First get the stock stolen and make them give up other U. S. property, then it would be proper to treat for peace. They will make a peace that will keep us quiet until fall, and then they will jump on our last trains and rob them, too late for us to go after them, and I will be blamed for not chastising them before. I am ready to move on them now and desire to do so, regardless of anything the Indian agents are doing. I have no faith in Colonel Leavenworth or any peace he may make, as he is bound, if possible, to protect the Indians. Shall I order General Ford to move?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 20, 1865—4.20 p. m.

General DODGE:

I have sent your dispatch about Colonel Leavenworth and his Indian treaty to General Halleck, at whose suggestion the expedition was halted. Best wait his answer, which will come by telegraph. If we act now it will only be said that we prevented peace, and we will be abused for any hostilities hereafter. Best wait a while. As they stopped the movement from Washington, let them be responsible.

JNO. POPE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 20, 1865—1.30 p. m.

Captain BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Please ascertain for what time I must send supplies for the two companies of infantry that are going to mouth of Niobrara to escort party building wagon road. The general has the letters in case.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
April 20, 1865—2.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

The troops for Niobrara should have at least three months' provisions to start. They will probably be on the road all summer. Arrangements should be made by which they can obtain rations from the nearest post.

JOS. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 20, 1865.

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Missouri:

MAJOR: Brevet Brigadier-General Beveridge, commanding Second Sub-District, reports that Lieutenant Crane with twenty men of the Seventh Kansas Cavalry from the garrison at Patterson, with Captain Leeper as guide, on the 15th instant surprised a camp of guerrillas on McKenzie's Creek, killing 4 men and capturing 6 horses.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. D. WAGNER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 90. } HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 20, 1865.

1. Companies A, G, and K, Thirty-ninth Missouri Volunteers, are relieved from duty in the First Sub-District, and will proceed by boat to Cape Girardeau to-morrow, the 21st instant, and report for duty to Brevet Brigadier-General Beveridge, commanding Second Sub-District. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

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By order of Brig. Gen. George D. Wagner:

H. HANNAHS,
Major Fiftieth Missouri Volunteers and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 20, 1865.

Colonel BONNEVILLE,
Benton Barracks:

Please hold in readiness, subject to marching orders, one of the largest and best-officered companies of the Wisconsin troops other than the Fiftieth Wisconsin. Direct the officer to draw a team and wagon. It is intended to send the company to Pilot Knob, if found necessary.

By order of Brigadier-General Wagner:

H. HANNAHS,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Post of Pilot Knob, April 20, 1865.

Captain SMITH,
Commanding Post of Patterson, Mo.:

What information do you receive of a large force of the enemy at Pocahontas under Shelby? Answer.

F. M. MALONE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Post.

PATTERSON, MO., *April 20, 1865.*

Col. F. M. MALONE,
Pilot Knob, Mo.:

I have no information of any force at Pocahontas, nor I don't think Shelby nor any one else has a concentrated force in that part of the country. Persons from Arkansas report three regiments of cavalry between Black River and Little Rock, Ark., Jeff. Thompson in command, but they are scattered all over the country, and have been ever since the Price raid. Jeff. has ordered them to concentrate some time in May. I will ascertain facts and let you know.

JAS. SMITH,
Captain, Commanding Post.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *April 20, 1865—3 p. m.*

COMMANDING OFFICER RESERVE ARTILLERY,
Franklin:

Battery M, Second Missouri Light Artillery, will march to this city, and upon arrival report to these headquarters for further orders. Battery will start to-morrow morning fully equipped for field service. Acknowledge receipt of this.

N. COLE,
Colonel and Chief of Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF LICKING, TEXAS COUNTY, MO.,
Licking, Mo., April 20, 1865.

Col. JOHN MORRILL,
Commanding District of Rolla, Rolla, Mo.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report to you that on the 19th of April, 1865, I ordered out a small scout in pursuit of some scattering guerrillas. On proceeding about twenty miles fell in the rear of about fifty guerrillas moving toward Licking. The commander swore he would take the post or lose every man in the attempt. I held my men in readiness for an attack all night, but they failed to make their appearance up to the present instant. I am going to move out for the purpose of ascertaining their whereabouts and give them fight. I shall leave part of my command and a portion of the Home Guard to defend the garrison, in case they should make a flank movement. I shall move with all precaution to prevent them from getting between my command and the fort.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM MONKS,
Captain, Commanding Post.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *April 20, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

I understand a delegation of citizens are on the way from Lexington to Saint Louis to complain of Colonel Harding. I have to say that the forces furnished him are all actively engaged and doing good work. He himself is earnestly trying to restore law and order in his district by enforcing Order No. 7. We are not killing any bushwhackers in the newspapers, but I think that large numbers of them may be found in the brush, if their friends will look for them there instead of troubling you about your subordinates.

JOHN McNEIL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST DIST., FIRST DIV., MISSOURI MILITIA,
Saint Joseph, Mo., April 20, 1865.

General C. B. FISK,
Macon, Mo.:

GENERAL: The inclosed communications will show the state of feeling in certain portions of the country. A soldier of the old Twenty-fifth told me this morning that he was shot at yesterday in Platte County by parties in the brush. A gentleman just called on me to assist in hunting his mules stolen in Holt County. Captain Comstock informed me yesterday that the discharged soldiers are conducting themselves badly in Gentry County. Irregularities are being committed all over the district by men of all parties. Bushwhackers and thieves are causing trouble in peaceful neighborhoods, and require the attention of an armed force. I have ordered the district detailed into companies, where they have not organized, and all I need now to complete my work is an order to select officers or permit the companies to select them. I have read the new military bill in the papers and hope to receive orders soon to go to work under it, if it is to be enforced now.

Yours, truly,

W. R. PENICK,
Brigadier-General.

P. S.—Lieut. J. H. Waite will please forward these communications if the general has not returned.

W. R. P.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

PLATTSBURG, MO., *April 14, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. W. R. PENICK,
Comdg. 1st Dist., 1st Div., Missouri Militia, Saint Joseph, Mo.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that the people in part of Clinton County met in Plattsburg April 13 and concluded that a military organization was not necessary. As I was not posted as to the influence that was brought to bear, I supposed at the time that it was the will of the people; but since I find that it has created great dissatisfaction, as the people generally consider it to be the working of a clique that wants to have the power without the responsibility; or, in other words, have minute men on the same style that Texas and other border slave States had six or eight years ago, so that he who did not believe as they did to give him a genteel flogging and so long to get away.

The same party that in the greater part controlled the meeting yesterday has, as I am informed, been giving men written notices to leave the county. Now, as I understand this thing, we do not claim to know any party or principle but law, order, restoration of that peace, quiet, and obedience to the authorities that is necessary in all communities and desired by all friends of their country. I have twenty-four recruits; could yesterday have gotten thirty or thirty-five more, but not understanding the spirit that prompted and controlled, I did not take their names.

Waiting for further orders, I have the honor, sir, to remain, your most obedient servant,

M. DE SMITH.

P. S.—The inclosed notice is for J. H. Trice to leave—one of our best citizens. Others are receiving the same notice.

M. D. S.

[Sub-inclosure.]

MARCH 12, 1865.

J. H. TRICE:

Trice, here is your order, and you had better take it and get away where you know you are safe, and stay away; and get in ten days.

IN HASTE.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

PARKVILLE, MO., *April 16, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. W. R. PENICK,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

DEAR SIR: Mr. F. Luthy has just returned and could not give anything satisfactory with regard to future action. While he was gone the troops have been ordered away from here to Jackson County, where the guerrillas have driven off the railroad hands, and we are left without any protection. So it was last year; there was no preparation until they overrun us in July. It is the part of wisdom to be prepared. The leaves are fast coming out, and they will be driven from Jackson over here. Some six were along Clay line last week robbing. Our citizens are under abiding apprehension and alarm. Soldiers are taken away about the time they are needed. Nobody knows what to do, and consequently nothing will be accomplished. We want prompt and straightforward action. Cannot the Governor call out the militia? The convention clause can have no effect till the legislature acts upon it, and we must be carried through this summer by the present law. What is the Governor about that he does not give orders? We rejoiced at your appointment, because we knew you were prompt and efficient. Why is not the authority given you? I am alarmed at this state of affairs. Already have the leading Union men here been threatened, while the troops are withdrawn and the militia not ready, armed, drilled, and officered as they should be. In the face of all Union successes the rebels here have not given it up. They say times will turn yet, and they are acting up to their belief and preparing while Union men are waiting for Government to direct. Eads, a clever man enough, seems not to be the man for the place, and if that was a failure, must nothing be done? I fear nothing of Fitzgerald. Now, the right man could easily raise a platoon here, one at Ridgely and at Weston, of true Union men, and a platoon stationed at each place with the citizens would give protection. It is necessary that we have a platoon on duty here all the time, either of militia or twelve-months' men. We are now open to the enemy. Some Union men will sell their principles for rebel votes.

Wire working and intrigue are going on to retain rebels in civil offices and back them by rebel militia. They seek to divide Union men. I know you will bear a hand against these maneuvers. Please write what can be done, and any information you can give. We are depressed at the news of the death of Mr. Seward and President Lincoln, and fearful.

Yours, truly,

GEO. S. PARK.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

SMITHVILLE, MO., *April 18, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. W. R. PENICK:

SIR: I am sorry to inform you that on my arrival at this place this evening I was informed of the shooting, and I fear the mortally wounding, of one of my men. He and three or four others were out at Mr. Corum's, on the Smithville and Parkville Railroad, near the Clinton County line. Just before they retired to bed they went into the yard and were fired on, wounding one of their number, Robert Graham, a most excellent man and a good soldier. This took place last night. I had a scout in that neighborhood last Saturday and everything appeared to be quiet. Some five or six bushwhackers were also reported to-day from Platte County.

Lieutenant Goss with eighteen men are in pursuit of the party that shot Graham; with what success I am not yet able to state. I am of the opinion that we are just at the beginning of our troubles. Excuse the manner in which this is gotten up. I will endeavor to keep you posted on matters here.

I am, with respect, general, your obedient servant,

ROBERT McMILLAN,
Captain, Commanding Company Militia.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. FIRST DIST., FIRST DIV., MISSOURI MILITIA,
Saint Joseph, Mo., April 20, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded to Major-General Fisk for his information.

Captain McMillan commands the company of Missouri Militia in Clay which I notified you had gone on duty without orders. I am well satisfied that this company should be called into service and that arrangements should be made for subsistence.

W. R. PENICK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 20, 1865—4.40 p. m.

Brig. Gen. R. B. MITCHELL,
Fort Leavenworth:

Select two companies from Fifth U. S. Volunteers under a major, if present; if not, under best captain, and send them to mouth of Niobrara River, Nebr. Ter., to act as escort to the party that are opening the wagon road from that point west. Fit them out with supplies for three months and transportation to haul them. When necessary they can get additional supplies at any post. I think there are boats serving here that will take them on. They should, if possible, be at point designated by 10th of May.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS, *Paola, Kans., April 20, 1865.*

All that portion of the District of South Kansas south of the Kansas River will hereafter be known as the First Sub-District, commanded by Col. C. W. Blair, Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry, with headquarters at Fort Scott, Kans.

By order of Major-General Blunt:

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 20, 1865.

Brig. Gen. JAMES H. FORD, *Fort Riley:*

The expedition is held on orders from Washington, and cannot move until I hear from there. Keep ready to move at short notice. I think I shall put Fort Lyon in your command.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 20, 1865—3.45 p. m.

Brevet Brigadier-General FORD, *Fort Riley:*

I have ordered Colonel Potter to send you 100 additional ponies.

I hope to order you to move in a day or two. These Indian peace movements have seriously interrupted my plans, but I think they will not amount to much. I have no faith in any peace until they are punished.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
In the Field, Fort Zarah, April 20, 1865.

[Lieut. J. E. TAPPAN:]

LIEUTENANT: I am now about leaving again for Fort Larned. Have just received the information officially of the murder of President Lincoln and Secretary Seward. Why did you not send it to me before? Send all news of importance through at once. I find eight miles per hour is too fast traveling for our express horses, and in future, unless matters of great importance, you will not order a faster gait than six miles per hour. Tell Captain Scott we must have corn sent up as fast as possible; also, commissary supplies are needed at this post. Call Captain McClure's attention to estimates made for commissary for all the frontier posts.

Yours, truly,

JAS. H. FORD,
Colonel, &c.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HDQRS. DIST. OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS, *Fort Riley, Kans., April 20, 1865.*

For the better protection of trains traveling through the District of the Upper Arkansas en route to New Mexico, the following arrangements

will be made, commencing the 1st day of May, 1865: A company of troops will leave Council Grove on the 1st and 15th of each month for Fort Larned, which will escort all trains and travelers that may be assembled at that point on the days named. Arrangements have been made with Brigadier-General Carleton, commanding Department of New Mexico, by which such trains and travelers will be provided with suitable escort from Fort Larned, Kans., to Fort Union, N. Mex. A company of troops will also leave Fort Larned on the 1st and 15th of each month to escort trains returning to Council Grove. All merchants, traders, and others wishing to avail themselves of these semi-monthly escorts can do so by assembling at the points designated on the days above mentioned.

By order of Bvt. Brig. Gen. James H. Ford:

J. E. TAPPAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 20, 1865—3.45 p. m.

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR, *Denver:*

Colonel Potter's supply trains are seized on the road by commanding officers of troops and posts. This must be stopped or else he never can keep up the supplies. It is said the Sixteenth Kansas Regiment took one. They went out fully supplied with transportation. If it is necessary at any time to have the use of any of the trains before they are taken communicate with Colonel Potter. Answer.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS,
Denver, Colo. Ter., April 20, 1865.

The following officers are announced as on the staff of the general commanding the district: Capt. M. G. Lewis, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers, assistant adjutant-general; First Lieut. Oscar Jewett, First Battalion Nevada Cavalry, aide-de-camp; Maj. George Armstrong, First Nebraska Veteran Cavalry, chief of cavalry; Maj. J. H. Peabody, surgeon, U. S. Volunteers, medical director; Capt. Parmenas T. Turnley, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Army, chief quartermaster; Capt. William R. Irwin, commissary of subsistence, U. S. Volunteers, chief commissary; Capt. George F. Price, Second California Cavalry, district inspector; Capt. E. B. Zabriskie, First Battalion Nevada Cavalry, judge-advocate; Capt. John C. Anderson, Veteran Battalion First Colorado Cavalry, assistant commissary of musters at Denver, Colo. Ter.; Capt. John A. Wilcox, First [Fourth] U. S. Cavalry, assistant commissary of musters at Fort Kearny, Nebr. Ter.; First Lieut. S. E. Jocelyn, Third Battalion California Infantry, assistant commissary of musters at Camp Douglas, Utah; First Lieut. Charles C. Hawley, Veteran Battalion First Colorado Cavalry, acting ordnance officer for the South and West Sub-Districts of the Plains, station at Denver, Colo. Ter.; First Lieut. William H. Northrop, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, acting ordnance officer for the North and East Sub-Districts of the Plains, station at Fort Kearny, Nebr. Ter. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Brigadier-General Connor:

GEO. F. PRICE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. SOUTH SUB-DIST. OF THE PLAINS,
Denver, Colo. Ter., April 20, 1865.

1. In accordance with paragraph 1, General Orders, No. 4, current series, headquarters District of the Plains, the undersigned assumes command of this sub-district.

2. Until further orders First Lieut. Louis Mathot, aide-de-camp, is announced as acting assistant adjutant-general.

GUY V. HENRY,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 20, 1865—10.30 a. m.

Brevet Major-General SULLY,
Dubuque, Iowa:

Send those companies of the Fifth U. S. Volunteers that are mustered in without delay to Fort Leavenworth. Inform me what companies are mustered. Colonel Maynadier is organizing companies for the regiment at Columbus, Ohio. Communicate with him, that you may know if there be any necessity for further recruiting at Chicago.

JOS. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 20, 1865.

Brig. Gen. ALFRED SULLY,
Commanding District of Iowa:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of 15th instant and to reply as follows: The locality for the post at Forks of Vermillion is at the junction of Turkey Ridge Creek with Vermillion River. (Map of Dakota Territory, M. B. Smith and A. J. Hill, 1861.) The four companies First U. S. Volunteers cannot be withdrawn from Minnesota, but an equal amount of infantry will be sent you for the purpose named, if necessary.

With great respect, general, your obedient servant,

T. C. H. SMITH,
Brigadier-General and Inspector-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., April 21, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that no information of importance from the enemy's lines has reached this office to-day.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. JACKSON,
Major, Tenth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery.

(In absence of Capt. S. M. Eaton, chief signal officer, Military Division of West Mississippi.)

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 21, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit inclosed a letter from Major-General Reynolds,* and some notes on the routes from Arkansas River to Red River, made by Captain Wheeler, chief engineer, Department of Arkansas. The difficulties and obstacles in the way in carrying out the campaign proposed by me in my letter of the 8th instant will be apparent to you. That they can be overcome is, I think, reasonably certain; and that the decisive and speedy results which will be secured by the successful execution of this plan are worth the labor and privation, seems also not unreasonable to believe. I regret very much that General Reynolds, commanding Department of Arkansas, does not view favorably any movement south from the direction of the Arkansas River, but I know very well that I can safely confide in his zealous and faithful co-operation in any movement determined on.

The difficulties, as you will observe, are found in the fact that a belt of country nearly 200 miles in breadth, between the Arkansas and Red Rivers, entirely destitute of supplies of any kind for man or animal, interposes between us and the enemy. This devastated and desolate region must be traversed by an army carrying all supplies with it, over difficult and neglected roads. On the most westerly routes from Fort Smith grass in sufficient quantities to subsist our animals can be had. It is probable that the utterly destitute character of the country may require the movement of our heaviest columns to be made from Fort Smith. We shall need, above all, two things which, indeed, are vital to success.

First. Western troops accustomed to long marches and to half rations and habituated to forage for themselves upon the country. I know no such troops except those in the army of Sherman or Schofield. With the troops which have been occupied in Eastern Virginia I would not be willing to undertake such a campaign.

Second. We shall need the very best and strongest mules and wagons which can be had. I respectfully request that you instruct General Allen to send no wagons and mules to Arkansas except the very best, and in the best condition.

We need at least two—and better still, three—good pontoon trains. There are none in this command.

I send you an estimate of the transportation required to render such a campaign practicable. I do not consider it certain that we shall be able to move as early as June.

First. While we might be ready, it is more than likely, in view of the high waters which already prevail and of the continued wet weather indicating still greater floods, that the streams in Arkansas will be over their banks and the enemy's lands impassable until a later day. I believe, general, that the plan of operations I propose is practicable with energy and perseverance. That it will be difficult I know, but it promises complete results and is, I think, worth the effort and toil. Nevertheless I am by no means so committed to it that I am not ready and willing to adopt any other which may seem to you easier, less liable to failure, and sufficiently satisfactory. There is no doubt that if Canby's force, or the larger part of it, goes to the coast of Texas and can occupy such points as will intercept the rebel retreat across the Rio Grande an easier and perhaps sufficiently successful movement

* See Reynolds to Pope, April 14, p. 94.

can be made up Red River with the force under my command, which you design for the movement from Arkansas River. I do not doubt that we could drive the enemy into Texas by advancing up Red River, even if we did not bring him to an engagement; and that, having thus reached Shreveport, we could, with that point as a base, occupy Eastern Texas as I proposed. This operation would be attended, I think, with little difficulty; abundant supplies would be at hand on Red River, and with Canby's force at proper points in Texas the final surrender or dispersion of the rebel army under Kirby Smith would be certain. More time would be consumed in such a campaign, but it would meet with fewer obstacles and subject the troops to much less hardship and privation. I think it my duty to make these statements and suggestions for your consideration. There will be abundant time to make the change of plan if you think it best. Everything can continue to go to Arkansas, and if you conclude to adopt the Red River route the arrival of troops at Little Rock will only mislead the enemy. The Arkansas River is high and likely to remain so for a couple of months or more, so that but a very few days would be needed to ship everything to mouth of Red River.

I inclose a map* marked in red pencil with the movements I propose to make from the Arkansas, in the event that the original plan is adhered to.

I do not wish to subject the troops you send me to the unusual hardships of this campaign, nor to run any risk (which you do not understand and approve) of obscuring the brilliant record of your administration; nor to fail to present for your consideration a plan of operations easier and safer to execute, and which may commend itself more favorably to you from the fact that it will accomplish a satisfactory though perhaps less complete and speedy result; and that it will spare the troops who have undergone so much the severe labor and hardship essential to the success of the movement from Arkansas River.

I need not tell you that I am ready to execute either plan with zeal and energy.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

Forty days' rations, 55,000 men.

	Days.	Gross weight.
		Pounds.
Hard bread, in boxes	40	2,776,450
Salt pork, in barrels	6	413,358
Coffee, roasted	40	237,600
Sugar	40	354,200
Vinegar	40	213,400
Soap	40	96,800
Salt, double rations	.....	176,000
Total	.....	4,267,808

Equal to 2,133 wagons, 2,000 pounds each.

Each of these teams will carry 720 pounds of grain, equal to twenty days, at 6 [pounds] per animal, or 36 pounds to each team per day. Vinegar and soap having been reduced to half rations, there will be

* Not found.

required 77 wagons less than the number stated above for transportation of subsistence; 1,956 wagons being the allowance for headquarters, troops, and extra ammunition, each wagon to carry 720 pounds of grain, equal to twenty days' rations of 6 pounds per animal; 9,000 cavalry horses, 3,600 artillery horses, 1,300 private horses, wagon-masters, &c., 4,692 mules, equal to 784 wagons, to carry 3,000 pounds to each wagon, of grain, equals twenty days, at 6 pounds per day, per animal.

Total number of wagons required:	
For commissary	2,133
For headquarters, &c	1,956
For forage for cavalry, &c	784
Total	4,873
Total number of animals	43,116

FRED. MYERS,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

SAINT LOUIS, *April 20, 1865.*

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 21, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Department of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.:

GENERAL: In relation to Captain Wheeler's notes on routes from Arkansas to Red River I have to observe:

First. Captain Wheeler states nothing whatever concerning cross-roads—a knowledge of which is necessary for purposes of communication, and if necessary of concentration of columns moving on the different routes, and also to enable us to send wagons as fast as emptied toward the west, where they can get into a grazing country. It is, besides, essential to know of these cross-roads, because I do not propose to go as far south as some points laid down in these notes. For instance, I know that there are roads leading west at least twenty miles north of Washington. Doubtless there are many others of which we ought to know. I am not sure but that the main body of our forces may march from Dardanelle or Fort Smith instead of Little Rock, so as to keep in the grazing region as far as possible. Certainly all of our trains not absolutely needed will be sent that way.

Second. Nothing whatever is said of the resources of the country south of the line marked on the map you sent as "the line of no forage." All information which can be obtained concerning this matter is needed.

Third. I do not know whether you have an organized pioneer corps for your command. There should be at least one pioneer corps for each division, completely equipped, and to consist, I suggest, each of 150 picked white men and three companies of negroes.

Fourth. I do not know whether you have a pontoon train. If you have I would like to know what sort of a train it is.

Fifth. I should like to know the prospective condition of the Arkansas from present indications, and how long navigation of the river to Fort Smith can be hoped for.

Sixth. I would like to know as nearly as possible the width and exact character of the Red River, at Fort Towson, and for sixty miles below.

I send you an estimate of the trains I think of taking, setting forth the supplies I propose to carry.* Of course the estimate is more or less

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* See next, *ante*.

inaccurate. The trains can be increased if necessary. As the army will move on at least three and perhaps four or five routes (depending on the country cross-roads), our large trains will be so much divided up as to form no formidable impediments.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 69. } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., 7TH ARMY CORPS, *Post of Little Rock, April 21, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

II. The Fifty-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry is detached from the Second Brigade of the First Division, to be stationed at the forts for the defense of this post. Col. Paul Harwood, commanding, will report in person at headquarters for instructions.

* * * * * * *

By order of Bvt. Maj. Gen. F. Salomon:

A. S. KENDRICK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 21, 1865.

Colonel MORRILL,
Rolla:

SPRINGFIELD, *April 21, 1865.*

Major BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

A party of fifty rebels or guerrillas are moving north to-day along the Union road running northeast from Lebanon toward Tuscumbia. They will probably try to cross the Osage near Tuscumbia. Troops are in pursuit of them from Lebanon, and I hope the garrison at Linn Creek will also get after them.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

(Same to General McNeil, Warrensburg, and Colonel Blair, Fort Scott.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 21, 1865.
(Received 10.15 a. m.)

Captain BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Assistant provost-marshal-general of Wisconsin telegraphs that four companies of Fifty-first Regiment Wisconsin Infantry and 119 men of Fifty-second Regiment and 84 of Fifty-third are in Wisconsin; that they have orders not to forward any more troops. Parts of each of the above regiments are here. They should be brought together and organization completed.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF PILOT KNOB,
Pilot Knob, Mo., April 21, 1865.

Brigadier-General BEVERIDGE,
Commanding Second District, Cape Girardeau, Mo.:

When will that infantry be here? I have scarcely men enough to do post and escort duty. The post at Centerville has forty men to defend it. Cannot send any more there until I get more men. If I could get 100 infantry it would help me greatly. Captain Smith reports three regiments of rebels under Jeff. Thompson between Black River and Little Rock, scattered over the country.

F. M. MALONE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, Mo., April 21, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

Received a report from Captain Monks, commanding at Licking, Mo., this morning that a party of fifty bushwhackers were within twenty miles of Licking, moving north. I have sent cavalry in pursuit. Cannot be those spoken of by General Sanborn.

JOHN MORRILL,
Colonel Sixty-fourth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, Comdg. Dist.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 76. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, Mo., April 21, 1865.

1. Lieut. Col. Austin A. King, Thirteenth Regiment Cavalry Missouri Volunteers, will send one company of his regiment, mounted, armed, and equipped, with five days' rations and forage, to Licking, Mo., immediately. The officer commanding the company will report for instructions to these headquarters.

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By order of Col. John Morrill, commanding:

H. W. WERTH,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, MO., *April 21, 1865.*

General MCNEIL:

Five men from Price's army have reported at Independence. They wish to take the oath. I expect a great many from Shelby's brigade. What policy is to be adopted? I recommend that they be required to come through some designated point, and there be received on such terms as may be ordered; otherwise you will have them in the brush. What shall be done with the five at Independence?

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, *April 21, 1865.*

General MCNEIL:

I have ordered one of the companies at Pleasant Hill to scout up to Dover, another to Greenton, and leave the other with Wyckoff, who is

now at Lee's Summit, to escort the mail, and scout actively in conjunction with the infantry at the bridges and near the fords and section of railroad where work is going on. I anticipate no trouble to mail or railroad. What will become of the company Fifty-second Infantry mustered in and on duty? I see by orders that the regiment cannot be raised.

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, &c.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *April 21, 1865.*

Capt. G. LUTHY,
Commanding First Sub-District, Jefferson City, Mo.:

A party of fifty rebels are moving north to-day along the Union road, running northeast from Lebanon toward Tuscumbia. They will probably try to cross the Osage near Tuscumbia. Troops are in pursuit of them from Lebanon. Send special messenger to Tuscumbia to prevent a surprise of the militia at that place. Cannot Captain Dennis' company be sent in that direction? Telegraph any information you may receive in regard to their movements?

By order of Brigadier-General McNeil:

C. G. LAURANT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEBANON, MO., *April 21, 1865.*

Captain KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

A party of fifty guerrillas are reported to have crossed the Rolla road six miles east of here at daybreak this morning. They were seen an hour later seven miles out on the Union road, going north. Major Small has gone in pursuit.

J. B. WADDILL,
Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., April 21, 1865.

Lieut. J. B. WADDILL,
Adjutant, Lebanon, Mo.:

I am inclined to think that the party of rebels last referred to is the same that crossed the road this morning, and that there must be a discrepancy in time. Get all the information you can and send it through as fast as you can get it. If the guerrillas come thick get all the armed citizens out after them.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LEBANON, MO., *April 21, 1865.*

Captain KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Reliable information has just been received that between forty and fifty rebels were on the Gasconade, thirty-five miles southeast of this

place, this morning. They said they would pass near Lebanon to-night. It is thought they may cross between this and Springfield. Major Small when last heard from was within five miles of the party named this morning and gaining on them rapidly. All the mounted men of this post are out.

J. B. WADDILL.
Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.
Saint Louis, April 21, 1865—10.50 a. m.

Brig. Gen. R. B. MITCHELL,
Fort Leavenworth:

Following instructions will be given commanding officer of detachment for Niobrara: James A. Sawyer, of Sioux City, has charge of building of wagon road, and this detachment will guard the building parties and give him all aid he requires in building it, by detail and otherwise, and do all in his power in aiding to make the project a success. The officer will communicate with Mr. Sawyer on their way up.

G. M. DODGE.
Major-General.

DENVER, *April 21, 1865—4.10 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

I have reason to believe that no trains have been seized or stopped since I assumed command. If so, it is contrary to my orders and will be seen to. The Sixteenth Kansas sent back a train by my order, seized by them previous to reporting to me. I hear nothing from the Indians. General Henry arrived on the 19th.

P. E. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 41. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, April 22, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. N. P. Banks, U. S. Volunteers, resumes command of the Department of the Gulf at 12 m. of this day. The undersigned in retiring from the temporary command of the department tenders his personal thanks to the officers of the command of all ranks for the willing obedience and general soldierly conduct they have exhibited.

A major-general's salute will be fired on the levee at 12 m., under the direction of Captain Webster, chief of artillery.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General of Volunteers.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 42. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, April 22, 1865.*

I. In obedience to Special Orders, No. 132, extract 39, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, of March 18, 1865, the undersigned resumes command of the Department of the Gulf.

II. All general and special orders and assignments to duty, military or civil, will remain in force until further orders.

III. Bvt. Lieut. Col. J. Schuyler Crosby, aide-de-camp to the commanding general, is announced as acting assistant adjutant-general of the department, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, April 22, 1865.

Brig. Gen. R. A. CAMERON,
Commanding District of La Fourche:

SIR: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you transfer your headquarters to Brashear City. This is a temporary arrangement, but will remain in force until further orders. The general directs that you make this transfer on Monday, the 24th instant.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 22, 1865—11.22 a. m.
(Received 3.10 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The application for authority to send General McCook with Congressional committee to the plains was made in view of his own wishes expressed to me at Helena. He writes me that his brother in opposing it was entirely mistaken, and he desires very much to go. He is the best officer I know for this service, and I again ask authority to send him.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, April 22, 1865.
(Received 5.20 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE:

Send General McCook if he desires to go.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *April 22, 1865—11.15 a. m.*

Brigadier-General EKIN,
First Div., Quartermaster-General's Office, Washington, D. C.:

Major-General Pope wishes to know if my telegram to you of April 19 was received and at what time the 5,000 horses and 2,000 Canadian ponies for service in the Department of Arkansas can be furnished.

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General and Chief of Cavalry and Artillery.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 22, 1865—2 p. m.*

Major-General POPE:

The lieutenant-general commanding does not deem it expedient to order at the present moment the purchase of the 2,000 Canadian ponies asked for for service in Arkansas.

JAS. A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, &c.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 40. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., April 22, 1865.*

1. The District of South Kansas is extended to include the Indian country west of Arkansas, except the posts of Fort Smith, Fort Scott, and Paola, headquarters at Fort Gibson. Maj. Gen. J. G. Blunt is assigned to the command of the District of South Kansas, which is hereby transferred to the Department of Arkansas. General Blunt will accordingly repair to Little Rock, Ark., and report in person for instructions to Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds, commanding Department of Arkansas.

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By command of Major-General Pope:

JOS. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 22, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Department of Arkansas, Little Rock:

GENERAL: This note will be handed to you by Major-General Blunt, who is ordered to report to you for duty to command District of South Kansas, which is annexed to your department and extended to include the Indian country west of Arkansas, except the post of Fort Smith.

You will perceive from the copy of my letter to the General-in-Chief sent you by the hands of General Duffié,* that I propose to organize a force of 5,000 mounted men (partly the reorganized Cherokee Indians now at Fort Gibson) for service therein designated. I design General Blunt for this command. Please give him the necessary instructions on the subject. A sufficient mounted force in addition to the Indians you can supply in time to make the mounted force specified for movement from Fort Gibson.

There should also be furnished to this mounted force under General Blunt a proper proportion of light artillery. Mountain howitzers on prairie carriages will, I suppose, be best. Let me know as soon as you can if you have such guns.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

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*See April 8, p. 50.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 22, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding, Little Rock:

Have you sufficient horse equipments for the 5,000 horses and 2,000 Canadian ponies now being sent to your command? Major-General Pope wishes to know this fact as soon as practicable. Answer by telegraph.

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General and Chief of Cavalry and Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 22, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

GENERAL: I inclose herewith an extract from a letter received from Hon. Thomas C. Fletcher, which will be your authority for relieving troops and provost-marshals in the counties and districts specified.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

STATE OF MISSOURI, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
City of Jefferson, April 14, 1865.

GENERAL: Yours of the 12th instant is at hand. The judicial officers in all the counties north of the Hannibal and Saint Joseph Railroad report no difficulty in holding courts and enforcing the law. From those counties all troops and provost-marshals may be withdrawn with perfect safety. In the counties south of that road bordering on both the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers there will probably be numerous bands of outlaws as soon as the leaves put out. Large numbers of them are in Illinois waiting for favorable opportunities to come into the State. Price's army has in a great measure disbanded, and his men are making their way into the State in small detachments. The crossings of the Missouri well guarded will prevent any considerable number of them getting into North Missouri. The loyal people are rapidly arming and will soon be able to defend themselves; and, when satisfied of the efficiency of their united action for that purpose, will soon clear out the murderers and robbers from every county in the State. On the south side of the river the law can be executed in the counties of Saint Louis, Jefferson, Franklin, Gasconade, and Osage.

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I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS C. FLETCHER,
Governor.

LOUISVILLE, *April 22, 1865.*

Col. F. MYERS:

Can send from Nashville, Cincinnati, and this place to Little Rock 1,500 wagons, 2,000 mules, and proportionate amount of harness. Will

commence shipping at once. Shipment from Nashville will be slow, wagons requiring repairs. Five hundred wagons can be shipped rapidly from Cincinnati.

ROBT. ALLEN,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 106. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., April 22, 1865.*

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2. The resignation of Brig. Gen. John McNeil having been accepted, Col. Chester Harding, Forty-third Regiment Missouri Infantry Volunteers, will assume command of the District of Central Missouri.

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6. The post of Fort Lyon is hereby transferred from the District of the Plains to the District of the Upper Arkansas.

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8. Company B, Fifty-second Regiment Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, will forthwith proceed to Jefferson City, Mo. Upon arrival at that point the company commander will report for duty by letter to Col. C. Harding, commanding District of Central Missouri, at Warrensburg, Mo. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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11. The Fifty-first Regiment Missouri Infantry Volunteers, and that portion of the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry Volunteers now on duty in the District of North Missouri, will proceed without delay to Warrensburg, Mo., and report to Col. Chester Harding, commanding District of Central Missouri. The infantry will be distributed along the Missouri River at Lexington, Waverly, Miami, and such other points as the district commander may designate.

By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 92. } HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT, *Saint Louis, Mo., April 22, 1865.*

1. Company M, Second Missouri Artillery, Capt. N. Boardman commanding, having reported in compliance with Special Orders, No. 104, current series, headquarters Department of the Missouri, will proceed by boat to Cape Girardeau and report for duty to Brevet Brigadier-General Beveridge, commanding Second Sub-District. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

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By order of Brig. Gen. George D. Wagner:

H. HANNAHS,
Major Fiftieth Missouri Volunteers and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 22, 1865—5 p. m.

Col. CHESTER HARDING, *Lexington:*

I think headquarters better be retained at Warrensburg. You better, however, keep in the troublesome districts until matters are settled

and can take such staff with you as you need. The Fifty-first Missouri Infantry have been ordered down to you to be posted at Waverly, Miami, Lexington, and such other points as you deem best. I want all the cavalry kept out of towns, put into the brush, and kept there; not to garrison any point, but kept on the move. Do you think it best to have headquarters at Lexington?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *April 22, 1865.*

Major BARNES,
Saint Louis:

I telegraphed yesterday in reference to resignation of Colonel Jennison, Fifteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry. Please advise me as to the prospects of its acceptance or non-acceptance. If he is to be tried by court-martial I must retain some officers now here to organize a new court. I make this application at the suggestion of General Sykes, communicated to me by Major Ketner. Please answer.

JOHN WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
April 22, 1865—4.15 p. m.

Captain WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Leavenworth:

I cannot accept Colonel Jennison's resignation so long as charges are against him, and he better be tried as soon as possible that justice may be done him.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *April 22, 1865.*

Col. C. W. BLAIR,
Fort Scott:

Relieve the Fifteenth Kansas and concentrate them at Fort Scott, preparatory to marching to Fort Gibson, as soon as it is practicable for you to do so.

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

FORT ZARAH, *April 22, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE:

GENERAL: I have just received report from Lieutenant Wise, who was sent by me down into the southeastern portion of my district to gain information in regard to movements of rebel Indians. He reported no immediate danger of an invasion. His report I sent by mail.* Colonel Leavenworth is southeast of here about thirty miles. Has sent for his Indian chiefs to visit him. They are at present committing no

* See April 17, p. 114.

depredations; all perfectly quiet. Their camp is about 150 miles southwest of this. I am ready to move in any direction. Shall I await the result of Colonel Leavenworth's interview, which will come off about the 15th of next month?

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. FORD,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Post of Humboldt, Kans., April 22, 1865.

Lieut. WILLIAM H. HEWETT,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Sub-District No. 2, Fort Scott, Kans.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that I scouted to Big Hill Town; found the Osage Indians in considerable excitement in regard to the rebel Indians below. Chief Joe, of the Big Hills, informs me that his brother has just returned from Stand Watie's command, and that his (Stand Watie's) intention was to make a raid into the Neosho Valley. The above-named Indian was a captain in the rebel army. The Indians are keeping me posted in the movements of the enemy. I think there is no doubt of Chief Joe's loyalty. He requested me to furnish him with powder and lead, but I have none to spare. He has two companies to assist at any time. I think it would be proper to furnish these Indians with ammunition. If the colonel commanding desires that these Indians should be furnished with the above articles you will please send it immediately to this post. The letter within I have just received, and I will send a scout to ascertain whether there is an enemy in that direction or not.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. HAAS,
Major, Fifteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

BIG HILL TOWN, *April 18, 1865.*

Major HAAS,
Commanding at Humboldt:

An Indian of this band came in this morning and said day before yesterday he was about thirty miles south of Coody's Bluff, and on his return yesterday about fifteen or twenty miles south of Coody's Bluff he crossed a large trail made by shod horses, fifty or seventy-five in number, on the Verdigris, coming from the south, on their way to the Mission, on the same trail the rebels came up last year.

Yours, truly,

J. A. COFFEY.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF IOWA,
Dubuque, Iowa, April 22, 1865.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI:

SIR: I hereby report that the troops of my district will be ready to move by the 10th of May, but from all I learn they may be detained a few days longer, owing to the backwardness of the season—the want of grass. Teams are moving ordnance stores across the State of Iowa and meet with great difficulties, owing to the wretched state of the

road and high water in the streams. In fact, the road is reported to me as almost impassable. The indications are that the Missouri will be unusually high this year, and I am told that boats that have already ascended the river above Sioux City are dropping down to some safe position in anticipation of the heavy rush of ice when the river breaks loose. This may cause a slight detention in the movements of the troops from Fort Pierre, owing to the difficulty of crossing the river. It will be a great assistance if the services of a steam-boat can be procured to cross the command. Flat-boats on the Missouri in its highest stage of water is a very unsafe mode of crossing; sometimes altogether impracticable. As I understood the general in conversation, he intended the troops to march north of the Black Hills to the Powder River, at the point where the new post is to be established. This point will be about 150 miles from Fort Laramie. It would be of great importance if the command could procure rations at Laramie when the supplies they take with them should give out, and I think it would be well to make some such provision. The command then would return by a road south of the Black Hills. I make this suggestion, for if the reports received from the Indians are true the command on its march north of the Black Hills will fall in with the hostile Indians driven from the Platte country and will have to pursue them. I would also take the liberty to state that the furnishing of transportation to the escorts of road parties will interfere very much with my arrangements. I did not contemplate anything of this sort when I was providing my transportation and I shall be obliged to hire wagons for these escorts. I have only wagons and teams enough to fit out the expedition and supply the post.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY,
Brigadier-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *April 23, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Military Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: I have the honor to withdraw my resignation now in your hands. I cannot think of tendering it until the special commission shall have concluded their examination. If I have any of the rights of an officer and a gentleman which I can assert, I respectfully require that this commission proceed with all convenient dispatch in any examination they may wish to make, so that I may be at perfect liberty to serve my country in any capacity that I may be able so to do.

I am, general, very truly, yours,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General of Volunteers.

FORT SMITH, *April 23, 1865.* (Received 9.20 a. m. 24th.)

Major-General POPE:

Colonel Phillips, commanding at Fort Gibson, reports that by deserters and scouts from Texas and Boggy Depot he learns that all the white rebel troops, except the half-breeds and two rebel Cherokee regiments, have left the Indian Territory and gone south or east. General Gano is east of the Mississippi River; General Maxey has gone to Texas; General Cooper is at Towson with a few hundred men, among these Bryan's battalion, 300 men well mounted, who propose starting

about the 1st of May to plunder on the Santa Fé road west of Fort Larned. They are to go out by the Wichita Mountains. Stand Watie is at Boggy with a few hundred men; Adair and a small force are to start for Arkansas River about 1st of May, and expects to cross about Webber's Falls. We have no horses, but can take care of them. The rebels had not heard of the fall of Richmond when their men left. Considerable numbers were leaving Texas for Mexico. The Texas troops had been ordered to Southeast Texas; there was a great ferment and many deserters among them. No rebel force has crossed Arkansas River above or below. The Arkansas River is very high.

CYRUS BUSSEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FORT SMITH, *April 23, 1865.* (Received 7 p. m. 24th.)

Major-General POPE:

Major-General Reynolds and staff will be here this evening.

CYRUS BUSSEY,
Brigadier-General.

GLASGOW, *April 23, 1865.* (Received 1 p. m. 26th.)

Major-General POPE:

I will call on you Friday or Saturday. I go from here to Fayette and Huntsville. I am still satisfied that North Missouri will be all right if Jackson, Lafayette, and Saline are kept clear, so as to prevent the rebels from concentrating there to cross the river. General Fisk agrees in this view. I presume now we can get volunteer troops enough to relieve our militia in active service, and relieve our poor State of the injustice of paying her own troops.

THOS. C. FLETCHER.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 107. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., April 23, 1865.*

1. All U. S. troops now stationed north of the line of the Hannibal and Saint Joseph Railroad will be relieved from duty in that portion of the State, and stationed at such points south of the railroad as the general commanding the District of North Missouri may direct.

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By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Rolla, April 23, 1865—9.45 a. m.

Major-General DODGE:

Commanding officer at Waynesville reports this morning that several parties of rebels, from twenty-five to fifty each party, are going north. They fired on stage escorts last night near California House. He has troops in pursuit.

MORRILL,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 23, 1865—2.15 p. m.

Colonel MORRILL,
Rolla:

You must keep all mounted men in your command active after those bands of guerrillas. Keep them in the brush and on the move, so they will not know at what point to avoid them.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

(Same to General Sanborn, Springfield.)

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, Mo., April 23, 1865.

Major TURLEY,
Waynesville:

Have you heard anything more of the rebels? What direction have they taken? You must keep all mounted men in your command active after these bands of guerrillas. Keep them in the brush and on the move, so that they will not know at what point to avoid them. How many men have you in excess of what is necessary for escort and for duty at post?

JOHN MORRILL,
Colonel Sixty-fourth Illinois.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF WAYNESVILLE,
Waynesville, Mo., April 23, 1865.

Col. JOHN MORRILL,
Commanding District of Rolla:

SIR: The rebels are passing north in bands of from twenty-five to fifty every night, going either to Central District or North Missouri. They fired on the stage escort last night near California House. I have out scouts in that direction. Fifty passed some time last night.

JAMES M. TURLEY,
Major, Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers.

WARRENSBURG, *April 23, 1865.*

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Saint Louis:

Mark Stevenson crossed the Osage River Friday night with forty men at the mouth of the Big Gravois. Was moving north yesterday morning in the direction of High Point. Captain Bollinger, of Camden County Volunteer Missouri Militia, had a fight with them, but was defeated.

C. G. LAURANT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 23, 1865—2.20 p. m.

Captain LAURANT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg:

Endeavor to cut that band off. Get the local companies after them.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, April 23, 1865.

Major-General DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis:

Your dispatch is received. I shall do everything in my power with the troops under my command to prevent any bands of guerrillas getting through the district. The citizens here also seem to do all they can to destroy and cause the destruction of these bands. I am very much in need of horse equipments. My ordnance officer made a requisition for 500 sets by telegraph some days since, and I hope they will be received soon.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brevet Major-General.

[APRIL 23, 1865.—For Sanborn to Barnes, reporting skirmish near the mouth of the Big Gravois, Mo., see Part I, p. 197.]

LEBANON, MO., *April 23, 1865.*

Captain KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Scouts have just come in and report that Major Small overtook and killed ten guerrillas, including Captains Rountree and Martin, at the Osage River, near Gravois. I will dispatch again this evening.

J. A. GIDEON,
Post Adjutant.

LEBANON, MO., *April 23, 1865.*

Captain KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Major Small has just returned. He caught up with the rebels at the Osage and killed and captured 15 horses, with some 10 or 15 stand of arms. The captain's name was Martin. He was killed. Major Small lost none. I will send you a full detail of the fight by mail, as it is too long to telegraph.*

J. A. GIDEON,
Post Adjutant.

GLASGOW, *April 23, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE:

I find matters in very good shape in this section. The Governor is arousing the people to unity of action. I shall go with him to Fayette to-morrow and Huntsville on Tuesday. Saline seems to be more disturbed than any other county about here.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

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* For report of Maj. John Small, see Part I, p. 197.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 23, 1865—12.50 p. m.

Brigadier-General FISK, *Macon, Mo.:*

Have the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry move to Central District at once to report to Colonel Harding, commanding at Warrensburg.

By order of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *April 23, 1865.*

Col. C. W. BLAIR:

Detachment of Third Wisconsin at Hickman Mills will be sent you in a few days.

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *April 23, 1865.*

Captain LEEPER, *Patterson:*

Lieutenant Grosvenor and fifty men start on a scout to-morrow morning into Arkansas to look after Jeff. Can you meet him Tuesday night at Bloomfield and go along? I would like if you could.

JOHN L. BEVERIDGE,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

[APRIL 24, 1865.—For General Orders, No. 73, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, embodying opinion of the Attorney-General relative to questions arising from terms of surrender of the Confederate forces, see Vol. XLVI, Part III, p. 918.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, April 24, 1865—1.40 p. m.

E. J. ALLEN, Esq., *New Orleans:*

General Sherman made an armistice or suspension of hostilities with Joe Johnston on the 18th, which has been disapproved by the President and hostilities ordered to be commenced. Jeff. Davis and his companions will no doubt take advantage of this armistice to escape with his plunder, said to be of large amount—specie. Look out for them, and arrest them if possible.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 183. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 24, 1865.

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51. Capt. William T. Clarke, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, will report by letter to the commanding general, Department of the Missouri, and in person to the commanding officer, District of North Missouri, at Macon, Mo., for assignment to duty.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., April 24, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report of information received at this office this 24th day of April, 1865: Lieut. O. L. Walker reports from Brazos Santiago, April 6, that General Slaughter has moved his headquarters to Corpus Christi, but a small force still remained in Brownsville. A deserter from the Army of Northern Virginia, who spent about two weeks between Jackson, Miss., and our lines, states that there was not even a provost guard along the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, as he was not required to show his papers in passing twice over the road. The only troops in the State of Mississippi are those engaged in hunting deserters and conscripts, and some of the State Reserves (old men armed with shotguns) about Osyka and Camp Moore. Colonel Terry, of the old Seventh Louisiana Infantry, is stationed at Amite City, in charge of hunting deserters in that section. Some private parties have built a small engine to run between Osyka, Miss., and Ponchatoula River. There are no cars on this part of the route except hand-cars. The people are expecting the early opening of the road from Jackson to New Orleans. It is represented that the general feeling among the people of Mississippi is that the State is conquered, and the sooner it is occupied by our troops the better. The inhabitants are most of them ready to assist in secreting deserters and refugees, contrary to the most stringent orders to report them. The negroes whom the rebels are conscripting say if they must fight they want to fight for their own side—the Union. Mrs. Whitley, from Vicksburg, reports that even Confederate officers and soldiers pass in and out of the lines at that post; that she stopped in the same house with some men of the Washington Artillery from Virginia. They said that the rebels would hold out west of the Mississippi, and would transfer all the men they possibly could from the east to the west side. She also confirms the report of the wounding of Forrest in the late fight near Selma. He was wounded in the arm. General Hodge was relieved of the command of the District of Mississippi and East Louisiana about the 15th instant. The name of the officer relieving him is not known.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. M. JACKSON,
Major, Tenth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery.

(In absence of Capt. S. M. Eaton, chief signal officer, Military Division of West Mississippi.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 113. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., April 24, 1865.

1. Maj. Albert Ruttkay, First Florida Cavalry, will report to Maj. Gen. N. P. Banks, commanding Department of the Gulf, for assignment to duty on his staff.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. H. DYER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, April 24, 1865.

Brig. Gen. T. W. SHERMAN,
Commanding Defenses of New Orleans:

GENERAL: Information is received that a rebel ram passed Donaldsonville this morning. The dispatch is dated 9.20 a. m. If the report has foundation it must be their intention to run the mouth of the river. You will be in readiness for any movement of that kind if it should occur.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, April 24, 1865.

Major-General BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf:

Your letter of this date is received. Before receiving it I sent a telegram to the commanding officer at Forts Jackson and Saint Philip, conveying the information and directing him to sink the ram with his heavy armament if she passed there. I have the mortification to say that the operator could not raise Fort Jackson, and it was not until some time after the ram, unfortunately, succeeded in passing here that he was able to raise the operator at Quarantine Station, but not Fort Jackson. It is hoped, however, and confidently expected, that the message will get to Fort Jackson long before the ram reaches there.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

U. S. NAVAL HEADQUARTERS,
No. 148 Canal Street, New Orleans, La., April 24, 1865.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans:

SIR: In reply to your letter of 12.20 p. m. this day I have the honor to inform you that I have ordered Capt. George F. Emmons, senior naval officer afloat here, to prepare every available gun in the fleet now here for immediate service and to bring them to bear on that point of the river by which a vessel coming down the river can reach this port. I have none but wooden vessels here and such as come to port for repairs, except the steam-sloop Richmond, Captain Greene, now bound up river from Mobile Bay, with a battery of twenty-two 9-inch guns. I am glad to learn that the batteries in the Southern Division of Louisiana have been ordered to be placed in position to bear on the river, and the naval force now in this port will do their best to co-operate with them.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. K. THATCHER,
Acting Rear-Admiral.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, April 24, 1865.

Admiral THATCHER, or
COMMANDING OFFICER U. S. NAVAL FORCES,
New Orleans:

The telegram from Donaldsonville received this morning seems partially confirmed by the subsequent one carrying intelligence that the telegraph wire was cut at Orange Grove (short distance below Donaldsonville) by a boat's crew from a gun-boat this morning. There may be some probability, therefore, that the enemy have planned a method of destroying our shipping or of getting their gun-boat to the sea. I feel it my duty to inform you that we have no guns at any point bearing upon the river except at Forts Jackson and Saint Philip, they having all been removed last spring in obedience to orders from Washington.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, April 24, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICERS FORTS SAINT PHILIP AND JACKSON:

Information is received that a rebel ram passed Donaldsonville. If the report has foundation it must be their intention to run the mouth of the river. You will be in readiness for any movement of that kind if it should occur.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, April 24, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICERS FORTS JACKSON AND SAINT PHILIP:

Have you received any orders about preparing for the rebel steamer said to be coming down the river with the intention of escaping to the Gulf? Report at once your preparations.

By command of Major-General Banks:

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, La., April 24, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER FORTS JACKSON AND SAINT PHILIP,
Fort Saint Philip, La.:

Brigadier-General Sherman directs me to inform you that it is reported that a rebel ram is coming down the river, and that she passed Donaldsonville this morning at 4 o'clock. It may be that she will try to run into the Gulf. Be prepared, therefore, to sink her with your 15-inch guns and 100-pounder Parrotts. The general desires that you will make the whole of your armament as useful as possible. Acknowledge receipt.

P. J. MALONEY,
First Lieutenant, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, La., April 24, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER FORTS JACKSON AND SAINT PHILIP,
Fort Jackson, La.:

The rebel ram has passed the parapet with the Union flag at half-mast. Be prepared for her. Acknowledge receipt.

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, La., April 24, 1865.
(Via Quarantine.)

COMMANDING OFFICER FORT JACKSON:

The ram Webb is a small vessel, one smokestack, two upright walking beams, and a small foremast. Has cotton on board. Acknowledge receipt.

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT JACKSON, *April 24, 1865.*

Maj. WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Received dispatch saying ram Webb was destroyed. Shall I dismiss to quarters?

A. J. FITZWATER,
Major, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

Received at 8.15, and answered, "Yes."

W. D. SMITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, La., April 24, 1865.

TELEGRAPH OPERATOR,
Quarantine:

Notify the commanding officer at Forts Jackson and Saint Philip immediately that the rebel ram passed New Orleans at 1 p. m. Send the information by the shortest possible means. Acknowledge receipt.

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, April 24, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Ship Island:

SIR: The brigadier-general commanding directs me to notify you that the rebel ram Webb passed New Orleans this day at 1 p. m. on her way down the river. The forts at the mouth of the river have been

notified, and it is hoped that she may be stopped. She is a small vessel, painted white, one smoke stack, two upright engines, and one small foremast.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, La., April 24, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER FORT MACOMB:

The rebel ram Webb has just been destroyed about twenty-five miles below New Orleans, her crew taking to the swamps. The general directs that you strengthen your pickets from Battery Bienvenue, so if they make their way through to Lake Borgne you may arrest them. You will also put out additional pickets.

W. D. SMITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Inspector-General.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, La., April 24, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER DISTRICT OF CARROLLTON:

A telegraphic dispatch has been received at these headquarters from the commanding officer of the U. S. gun-boat Ouachita, to the effect that the rebel ram Webb is coming down the river. You will look out for her and destroy her.

By order of Brigadier-General Sherman:

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copies to commanding officers District of Bonnet Carré and Fort Banks.)

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, La., April 24, 1865.

Captain BICKER,
Seventy-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry:

CAPTAIN: The rebel ram Webb has been destroyed. Her crew has taken to the woods. They may attempt to come into the city through your lines. Extend your pickets to the swamp and capture them if possible.

By order of Brigadier-General Sherman:

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, La., April 24, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Donaldsonville, La.:*

Where does the gun-boat Ouachita lie? Answer immediately. If you think there is any truth with regard to the ram, co-operate with the gun-boats and make ready to destroy her.

By order of Brigadier-General Sherman:

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

DONALDSONVILLE, *April 24, 1865.*
(Received 11 a. m.)

Maj. WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Southern Division of Louisiana:

The Ouachita has been lying at this point. She is now on her way down the river. Have everything ready in the fort in case the ram returns up the river. The telegraph operator reports that the line on the opposite side of the river is cut below and no communication above.

W. O. FISKE,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

DONALDSONVILLE, *April 24, 1865.* (Received 9.20 a. m.)

ASST. ADJT. GEN. SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA:

The following just received:

Col. W. O. FISKE,
Commanding U. S. Forces:

SIR: This morning about 4 a. m. a steamer passed here, supposed to be an army tow-boat. I since learn it was the W. H. Webb, a rebel ram. Will you please telegraph to New Orleans?

Yours, &c.,

W. E. FITZHUGH,
Lieutenant-Commander, U. S. S. Ouachita.

W. O. FISKE,
Colonel First Louisiana, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, La., April 24, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Donaldsonville:

The rebel ram Webb was met by our gun-boats about twenty-four miles below this city. She ran ashore and was blown up.

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copies to commanding officers Camp Parapet, Bonnet Carré, and Fort Jackson.)

BONNET CARRÉ, *April 24, 1865.* (Received 4.10 p. m.)

Lieutenant MALONEY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

The rebel ram Webb passed here about 9 a. m. She cut our wires about thirteen miles above.

CHAS. EVERETT,
Colonel.

BONNET CARRÉ, *April 24, 1865.*

Lieutenant MALONEY,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Southern Division of Louisiana:

LIEUTENANT: I reported this morning the passing of the Webb about 9 a. m. One of our men saw them cut the wires about thirteen miles above this point. He reported to Lieutenant Enos, who immedi-

ately galloped down and arrived here a few minutes after the Webb had passed. You would have been notified immediately, but the operator, L. C. Hebard, had left his post contrary to orders. Diligent search was made. He was finally discovered in a coffee house. The ram had in the meantime landed about six miles below and cut the wires. Lieutenant Enos took a fresh horse and started for the city to endeavor to head off the ram. He deserves credit for his energy and perseverance. I sent the operator in an ambulance with men and wire to repair the line. He also took his instrument, with orders to connect and transmit my dispatch. This he failed to do and did not send it forward until he had returned to camp in a partially intoxicated state. The party had to go twelve miles from here to repair another break. This man Hebard is a worthless drunkard. I recommend his immediate discharge. This is not his first offense. I have sent a party up the river with about half a mile of wire to repair the breaks above. About 100 to 150 yards of wire were carried away at each place and many posts cut down. The rebels had our uniforms on and informed the men who saw them cut the wire that New Orleans had been taken by the rebels from Mobile, &c. I should be pleased to receive from you a detailed account of the progress of the Webb, as I am not likely to get a true account from the papers. I hope a new operator will be sent here soon, as I am obliged to keep this one under guard in his own office and work him drunk or sober.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. EVERETT,
Colonel, Special Inspector, Bonnet Carré.

P. S.—I respectfully recommend that a telegraph station may be established at Gaines' Landing, about eighteen miles above this point.

C. E.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
April 27, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded to department headquarters in reference to the operator at Bonnet Carré. The telegraphic operations of the 24th, on hearing of the ram Webb coming down the river, require, in my opinion, some action to insure prompter telegraphic transmission hereafter.

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., April 24, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. W. DAVIDSON,
Commanding District of Natchez:

I have received your communication of the 22d instant, and in reply have to state that I do not see reason to change the policy alluded to because of the great calamity which has befallen the country. Even though, contrary to my expectation, the rebel leaders in high position should ultimately be found to be implicated in the diabolical assassination of the President, I have no idea that the masses of the people or subordinate officers will entertain any other feeling than that of utter abhorrence at the deed. The rebel exchange agents here have written

me a letter condemning the deed in the strongest terms and asserting that they would immediately abandon their service could they believe their authorities approved or would give countenance to it. I have seen similar letters from rebel officers in print in Northern papers. The rebel papers at Jackson and other places in the interior appear to consider the death of the President a calamity. It is my desire to avoid all action at present which might increase irritation among the people outside our lines. I wish to allay their fears and encourage them to be friends to the Government. I am induced to believe that since their recent defeats the mouths of men living outside who have been secretly for union have been opened and a loyal party is fast growing. I wish to develop it. Communities who wish to submit themselves to the authority of the United States and to do what they dare to suppress guerrilla parties and maintain order in their neighborhoods should be placed on the same footing with regard to the sale of their products and family supplies as are the inhabitants of the district within the lines of military occupation. Cultivators, by registering their plantations and being allowed a limited amount of supplies, should be made to feel that it is their interest, if not their inclination, to be loyal and orderly.

Under the present aspect of affairs I counsel liberality, and in the belief above alluded to that a Union party is now growing in Mississippi, whose purpose is to bring back the State to her allegiance, I am advising and giving countenance to the meeting of a convention at this place on the 1st of June, at which I hope most of the counties may be represented. Its work will merely be preparatory. I hope you will do what you can properly to encourage it.

I also have it in contemplation in a few days to order a civil government for the municipal affairs of Natchez and Vicksburg, so far as it is consistent with the existence of martial law. I would be obliged to you to converse and advise with leading citizens on the subject and let me have your views in full and suggest half a dozen names for mayor, treasurer, recorder, &c., with a plan.

Very respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

The major-general commanding directs me to say that General Davidson is at liberty to such use of this letter as he may deem advisable for the information of the citizens of Natchez.

J. WARREN MILLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTH MISSISSIPPI AND EAST LOUISIANA,
April 24, 1865.

Major-General DANA, U. S. Army,
Vicksburg, Miss.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward by the hands of Brig. Gen. George B. Hodge the accompanying telegram from Lieutenant-General Taylor, by which you will perceive hostilities have been suspended and negotiations are on foot for final settlement of difficulties. General Hodge will agree with you in regard to suspension of hostilities on this front.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. F. TUCKER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

[Inclosure.]

MERIDIAN, *April 24, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. W. F. TUCKER:

Official information just received at these headquarters announces a truce was declared by Generals Johnston and Sherman on 18th instant for the purpose of final settlement. You will forward this to General Dana at Vicksburg and notify General Wright at Grenada, with instructions to forward to Federal commander at Memphis.

By command of Lieutenant-General Taylor:

W. F. BULLOCK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 24, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to request, first, that I be permitted to take Major-General Dodge with me as corps commander on the projected campaign into Texas, to command one of the corps sent me from other departments. I need say little to you of General Dodge. He is one of the best, most earnest, energetic, and capable officers in the service, and has unusual experience in the description of campaign it is proposed to undertake. I should esteem it a real misfortune not to be able to have him with me. I do not wish him relieved for the purpose from the command of this department. Everything can be left in good working order, in charge of a reliable and trusty officer, during his absence. Second, I wish Lieut. Col. Fred. Myers brevetted a brigadier-general and made chief quartermaster of this military division and army. I have several times recommended him for this promotion, which he eminently deserves for service in the field in Virginia and for valuable services under my command in the West. I trust you will procure for him this well-earned promotion and have him assigned to his brevet rank so as to give him rank sufficient for chief quartermaster of this division, in which there are several quartermasters who are his seniors. Third, I desire to take with me Col. T. J. Haines, chief commissary of subsistence. He has served with eminent ability and zeal as chief commissary of subsistence in the West since the war began, and he is very anxious for a time to see some service in the field. His duties here can be readily performed during his absence under his own direction, and I think he has fairly earned this indulgence by long and faithful service in this city. He is the best man I know for chief commissary of subsistence of an army in the field who can be found in the West, and he is very anxious to go into this campaign. I earnestly request, general, that unless you deem it inconsistent with the public interests you will grant these applications.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

MOUTH OF RED RIVER, U. S. GUN-BOAT COLLIER,
April 24, 1865. (Received 5.50 p. m. May 1.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

The rebel ram Webb, from Red River, escaped by the naval vessels last night; was pursued, not overtaken. Has gone to the Gulf of Mexico to rob steamers coming from the Isthmus. She did not fire a gun.

JOHN T. SPRAGUE,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

U. S. GUN-BOAT COLLIER, MOUTH OF RED RIVER,
April 24, 1865. (Received 10.15 a. m. May 1.)

Major-General POPE:

I arrived yesterday; not very well; may send up to-morrow. The ram Webb avoided the gun-boats last night and has gone down the river. The navy is in pursuit.

J. T. SPRAGUE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., April 24, 1865.

Maj. Gen. JAMES F. FAGAN,
Commanding Confederate Forces in Arkansas:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by flag of truce in charge of Lieutenant Langrain, of yours of 10th instant. If the proposition contained in my letter of the 14th has been accepted, the object of your communication will have been accomplished. If not, I will co-operate in any prudent and reasonable means of alleviating, as far as may be, the sufferings of non-combatants. Families desiring to go south will not be hindered, but on reporting at any of our posts on the Arkansas River will be aided in crossing. Information to this effect will be disseminated. Supplies of provisions destined for families north of the Arkansas River may be brought to any of our posts on that river under flag of truce, and will be received by the commanding officer of the post for delivery to any person or family that may be named by the officer in charge of the flag. It cannot reasonably be expected that Confederate parties will be permitted to travel at will north of the Arkansas River, unless permitted to cross by the commanding officer of the post. Parties desiring to go north to remain may present themselves at our pickets and will receive attention without being accompanied by a flag of truce.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Fort Smith, Ark., April 24, 1865.

Col. W. A. PHILLIPS,
Commanding Third Brigade, Fort Gibson, C. N.:

The Secretary of War directs that supplies be furnished such Indians at Fort Gibson as may be in a suffering condition, sufficient at least to prevent suffering and starvation. This will be continued until further arrangements can be made. A small quantity of sugar and coffee may be issued. A strict account will be kept of all issues made to refugee Indians, and a report of the same forwarded monthly to these headquarters. You will exercise a sound discretion in these issues, and endeavor to make the people understand that they must make enough this season to support themselves hereafter. I will send you several boats on this rise. You will have to make room for the stores. You will issue to all who are destitute and suffering, and report their numbers so that an estimate of the supplies required may be forwarded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CYRUS BUSSEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, *April 24, 1865.*

General DODGE:

GENERAL: I send you a letter just received from Hon. J. S. Rollins. His suggestions are worthy of immediate attention, in view of the reports of General Sanborn and Colonel Morrill. I send you also copy of a dispatch just received from Fort Smith.* It seems evident that Kirby Smith's army is going to pieces. I have directed 200 horses to be turned over to you immediately.

Respectfully, &c.,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

COLUMBIA, MO., *April 21, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE:

DEAR SIR: Although this part of the State is at present comparatively quiet, we are not without apprehension of much disturbance during the ensuing summer. I hear constantly that quite a number of men are returning home from Price's army in small squads and locating themselves in different parts of North Missouri. It has occurred to me that much disturbance might be prevented on the north side of the river and perhaps many lives saved by breaking up as far as possible from this time forward any crossing of the river, except at authorized ferries. To this end let every skiff, flat-boat, wood-boat, and ferry-boat be seized at once and put where they cannot be used until properly returned to their owners. Military ferries might be established at Washington, Hermann, Jefferson City, Boonville, Lexington, Kansas City, and Leavenworth, and with a guard placed upon each boat and no one allowed to cross without a proper permit from the nearest military post. In this way I am sure that a large amount of illicit crossing might be prevented. Returning as these scoundrels will be in small bodies all the time, it is hardly probable that they will go to work and construct their own craft for the purpose of crossing the river, and especially whilst it remains at its full tide, and which will probably continue until toward August or September. It will be far different with them if on reaching the river they find either flat-boats or canoes or skiffs, for in the former they can cross over, and it is, as you know, a very common practice to swim their horses over by the side of the smaller craft. The same precaution, I think, might be well practiced on the Mississippi River from New Madrid to the mouth of the Des Moines, for from what I hear I am inclined to the opinion that there are a large number of these murderous bushwhackers in Illinois, who only await the putting forth of the leaves when they will recommence their depredations again on our side of the river. Last fall when Price was making his raid upon us I observed that these facilities of crossing the Missouri River added very greatly to our troubles on the north side. I thought it worth while to mention this matter to yourself and General Dodge, for whose eye this letter is also intended. With the adoption of this precaution and the severest measures toward all who are found in the brush and a liberal policy for those who are disposed to remain at home, cultivate their farms, and obey the laws, I think after another season we shall have perfect quiet all over our State. The recent brutal and cowardly assassination of Mr. Lincoln and a similar attempt on the life of Mr. Seward, two of our most able and approved statesmen and

* See Bussey to Pope, April 23, p. 163.

patriots, has filled with grief and with horror and indignation the hearts of our people. It is a fitting finale to the wicked attempt of the leaders of rebellion on the life of the nation, and not only the perpetrators, but all who were privy to this disgraceful transaction, deserve to be gibbeted. I have no doubt they will be overtaken. The eye of the nation is too large and watchful for them to escape. It will give me great pleasure, general, to co-operate with you and General Dodge and the other military authorities of the State in maintaining the public peace and restoring at the earliest practicable day, by the liberal policies indicated by yourself, the full supremacy of the civil law throughout the State. Do me the favor to hand this letter to General Dodge.

I have the honor to be, with high regard, your friend and obedient servant,

JAMES S. ROLLINS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
April 24, 1865—10.20 p. m.

Major-General POPE:

Colonel Morrill and General Sanborn report seven bands of guerrillas moving north, about fifty in band. Sanborn got into two of the bands, killed 2 captains, Martin and Rountree, and 10 privates. Militia at Linn Creek met another and got whipped. Please send order to Captain Coryell to mount Fourteenth Missouri Cavalry (four companies now at Benton Barracks), so I can move them.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 24, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

GENERAL: I inclose herewith some letters which seem to demand your attention. I desire you to examine particularly into the charge against the provost-marshal at Lexington, who is alleged to be seizing the arms brought under your order and arresting citizens for having them. Please have a speedy examination made and let me know the result. I think it will be well for you to have a reliable and discreet officer on your staff who can be sent to investigate such statements without delay and whose report you can thoroughly confide in. I think it would be well also to consider carefully Mr. Rollins' suggestions about ferries over the Missouri and about guards on boats going up and coming down the Missouri River, in order that parties of bushwhackers cannot seize them at any of the landings and cross their forces over the river. I sent orders this morning to have 345 horses turned over to you. Please ascertain how many there are here for that purpose and let me know early in the morning. It is manifest from your telegram of this morning that many parties or gangs are coming into Missouri from Price's army. It is advisable to concentrate for active operations against them everything you can send. Have your men keep on the hunt of these fellows all the time. It will not answer for the troops to stay at their stations until they hear of depredations or murders

and then begin a fruitless pursuit. They ought to be scouting the country all the time, and you had best send every man you can spare to meet and head off these gangs of outlaws.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *April 24, 1865.*

Lieut. Col. F. M. MALONE:

You must hold the Knob. Send all the force you can spare to aid Captain Wall. Organize and arm the citizens. Keep scouts out on all the roads.

JOHN L. BEVERIDGE,
Brigadier-General.

PATTERSON, MO., *April 24, 1865—1.45 p. m.*

Col. F. M. MALONE,
Pilot Knob, Mo.:

I have sent one of Farris' men to the Knob to-day. You can get some information from him. He was arrested and brought to this place by citizens. No charges against him more than a rebel soldier. I am out of forage and I think it would be a good time to make a raid. What say you?

JAMES SMITH,
Captain, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, April 24, 1865.

Major TURLEY, *Waynesville:*

Use your dismounted men for escort and guards at the post as far as possible. What mounted men can be spared me to intercept the rebels? They must be cleared out of the country. I will send you horses as soon as possible.

JOHN MORRILL,
Colonel, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, *April 24, 1865.*

Captain HAMILTON, *Sedalia:*

Have your company ready to march to-day with three days' cooked rations and no wagons. Colonel Harding will give you your orders.

McNEIL,
Brigadier-General.

WARRENSBURG, *April 24, 1865.*

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis:

I have the honor to report that I arrived here yesterday and shall assume command of the district to-day.

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
April 24, 1865—10.45 a. m.

Colonel HARDING,
Warrensburg:

Major Small attacked fifty guerrillas near crossing of Osage at Big Gravois; killed ten of them, including Rountree and Martin. Five bands, or 200 in all, are making their way north. You must have every mounted man at work, together with the local companies. Swear in the local companies when they have enough enlisted men to give them a lieutenant. The Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, two companies, are on the march to you. One company of infantry has gone from here to garrison Jefferson City. The Fifty-first will move to-day or to-morrow.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

WARRENSBURG, *April 24, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE,
Saint Louis:

The Ninth Consolidated Missouri State Militia has not reported. Where were they to cross the river? It would be well for them to come at or near Boonville and scout Cooper and Moniteau Counties. Troops will move from here and from Sedalia to-night.

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 24, 1865—2.10 p. m.

Col. C. HARDING,
Warrensburg:

I am going to seize all ferries, skiffs, and flat-boats on Missouri River, and desire to know at what points it is best to establish regular ferries that we can protect by military guard—say Washington, Hermann, Jefferson City, Boonville, Glasgow, Miami, Lexington, Kansas City, &c., in your district.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

WARRENSBURG, *April 24, 1865.*

General DODGE,
Saint Louis:

In my district I advise leaving Miami out of the list of ferries until we have the militia armed and in service. The other places named can be protected until we know more definitely the direction in which the rebels desire to concentrate. They must strike some town to get supplies if they remain hostile. There is one company at Miami which I wish to use in the field.

C. HARDING,
Colonel, Commanding District.

WARRENSBURG, *April 24, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE:

Can you countermand the orders for Forty-fifth Missouri Volunteers, at La Mine bridge, so that it may remain there until I make other arrangements?

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 24, 1865—3.30 p. m.

Col. C. HARDING,
Warrensburg:

I cannot send Ninth Missouri State Militia to you yet. The Seventeenth Illinois will soon be with you, and a battalion of Fourteenth Missouri that I am now mounting. Reports from Kirby Smith show that his army is breaking up, and we will have lots of them on us. Hold Forty-fifth at La Mine bridge until you can relieve them.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

WARRENSBURG, *April 24, 1865—4.30 p. m.*

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

About seventy-five rebels are reported moving north in small squads, aiming to cross the Missouri River at Rocheport. Last night they were near Pratt's Mill, on the South Moreau, in Cole County.

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, &c.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16. } HDQRS. DIST. OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., April 24, 1865.

I. The resignation of the undersigned having been tendered and accepted, he relinquishes the command of this district.

II. In leaving the command the undersigned thinks it may be well to offer a few words of advice to the citizens of the district. It is the earnest desire of the military authorities that peace and its blessings, the supremacy of law, and the full restoration of the civil courts to their old power and dignity may be established in this region at once. The citizens have only to use their power in the right direction and these ends can be accomplished. But they must remember that law cannot properly be administered by disloyal men. What chance would there be of convicting a person guilty of the crimes of treason, murder, arson, or robbery committed in the name of the Confederacy, if tried by a jury of men who believe that the rebellion was justifiable and hope for its final success? In some parts of this district no Union man can live away from the protection of troops, and their disloyal neighbors will not allow their farms to be cultivated even by rebel tenants. Men and women who have friends or relatives in the brush or in the rebel army shelter and supply bushwhackers. Men who have obtained amnesty for past acts of treason and live under the protection of the Government are at this day aiding the public enemies. These classes of disloyalists must disappear from the country before a return to former

quiet, order, and prosperity can be expected. There are many, doubtless, who once lifted their hands against their country who are now honestly endeavoring to resume their positions as good citizens. To these and to those who may swell their ranks the undersigned believes he can assure encouragement and assistance from the military arm. But loyalty can be much better proved by acts than by opinions of witnesses, and they must show their faith by their works. A hearty co-operation with the constituted civil and military authorities and the active exertions of each individual to bring offenders to justice will be the surest and quickest way to free the district from all danger of the desolation which it has witnessed, and from which it cannot expect to escape so long as the true friends of the Union and of the State of Missouri are oppressed, robbed, exiled, or murdered by traitors and their outlaw friends.

III. The undersigned in taking leave of his staff desires to express his thanks to them for the faithful manner in which they have attended to their various duties. In particular he acknowledges the invaluable assistance which he has received from Capt. J. K. Shaw, assistant quartermaster and chief quartermaster of the district, and from Capt. C. G. Laurant, assistant adjutant-general. The arduous and responsible position of Captain Shaw has been filled by him with industry, prudence, and skill. Captain Laurant has acted in the capacity of assistant adjutant-general upon the staff of the undersigned for over two years with fidelity and ability deserving of all praise.

JOHN McNEIL,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17. } HDQRS. DIST. OF CENTRAL MISSOURI, *Warrensburg, Mo., April 24, 1865.*

I. In consequence of the resignation of Brig. Gen. John McNeil and in pursuance of orders from headquarters Department of the Missouri, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the District of Central Missouri.

II. The officers hitherto serving on the staff of Brig. Gen. John McNeil will be retained in their present positions until further orders.

III. Maj. John Q. Egelston, surgeon Forty-third Infantry Missouri Volunteers, is hereby appointed medical director of the district, and First Lieut. Gustavus Saltzman, Company A, Forty-third Missouri Volunteer Infantry, is relieved from duty as acting assistant adjutant-general at the headquarters of the Fourth Sub-District and will report to these headquarters for duty in the same capacity in the office of the assistant adjutant-general of the district.

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel Forty-third Infantry Missouri Vols., Comdg. District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., April 24, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER FIRST SUB-DISTRICT:

SIR: The colonel commanding directs me to inform you that advices from department headquarters indicate that Kirby Smith's army is breaking up and that large numbers of the men are returning in arms

to Missouri. All possible diligence must be used to obtain and forward at the earliest moment accurate information concerning their movements. Every precaution must be taken to guard against surprise and the capture and plundering of towns. The militia must be mustered in as rapidly as possible and can be called upon to defend posts, &c., with such arms as they have, until they can be regularly called into service.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. G. LAURANT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., April 24, 1865.

Capt. C. E. SPEDDEN,
Commanding at Chapel Hill:

SIR: The colonel commanding directs me to inform you that large numbers of men of Kirby Smith's army are returning in arms to Missouri. Several parties of from forty to fifty are now in the eastern portion of the district, moving north. All possible diligence must be used to obtain and forward at the earliest moment accurate information concerning their movements. Every precaution must be taken to guard against surprise.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. G. LAURANT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *April 24, 1865.*

Captain LAURANT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

About seventy-five rebels are reported moving north in small squads, aiming to cross the Missouri River at Rocheport. Last night they were near Pratt's Mill, on the South Moreau, in Cole County. I have informed Captain Miller at Boonville, and Captain Calhoun at Tipton, and Lieutenant Hart at Syracuse.

G. LUTHY,
Captain, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, April 24, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
California:

You are ordered to California in consequence of reliable information being received that gangs of men from the rebel army in large and small numbers are crossing the railroad and making their way to the Missouri River. It is supposed that they design crossing from Rocheport. You are to watch for and intercept these parties as far as you can, scouting in all directions from California. You must be cautious and watchful not to be taken at disadvantage by combinations which they may attempt to make. Obtain all the information you can and advise me by telegraph of your actions and movements, and of the intentions and plans of the rebels as far as you can learn them.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding District.

WARRENSBURG, *April 24, 1865.*

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Tipton:*

Be on the lookout for strong parties of guerrillas crossing near you. Send the following to La Mine bridge:

COMMANDING OFFICER COMPANY H, FORTY-FIFTH MISSOURI VOLUNTEERS,
La Mine Bridge:

Do not move until further orders. Keep sharp lookout for an attack.

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 24, 1865.

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK, *Macon, Mo.:*

Direct the Fifty-first Missouri Infantry to move immediately. The commanding officer of the regiment will divide it into three detachments, to proceed as follows: One to Miami, one to Waverly, and one to Lexington. Upon arriving at his station he will report by letter to Col. Chester Harding, at Warrensburg, Mo.

By order of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MACON, *April 24, 1865.*

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The Fifty-first Regiment were en route for Saint Louis before your order reached them. Shall I send them via Saint Louis to destination, or back to Saint Joseph, or by steamer?

W. T. CLARKE,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 24, 1865—2.10 p. m.

Colonel BLAIR:

The following dispatch is forwarded for your information. Be on the lookout for them.*

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

(Same to Col. J. H. Ford, Fort Riley.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 85. } HDQRS. DIST. OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., April 24, 1865.

1. The Second Regiment Colorado Cavalry is hereby relieved from duty at Fort Riley, Kans. The regimental headquarters will be stationed at Fort Zarah, Kans. The regimental band will remain at these headquarters until further orders.

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By order of Brevet Brigadier-General Ford:

J. E. TAPPAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See Bussey to Pope, April 23, p. 163.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 24, 1865—4.10 p. m.

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR,
Denver:

How are you progressing with Indian expedition? Have you staff officers? Keep Colonel Potter and Captain Murfey at Leavenworth posted well ahead in what you may need. Also let me know and keep me posted. Letter about Utah received all right.* I furnished the escort for wagon road party up Niobrara.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

DENVER, *April 24, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE:

Have written you about expedition. Most of my cavalry horses are on half rations for want of corn, and unless more transportation is sent me I will not be able to accomplish much for some time. The militia will be discharged this week. I will go down the road next week, distribute troops for its protection, and take the field as early as possible. Captain Soule, provost-marshal, was killed by a soldier last night. Indians killed one soldier and wounded another Friday last near Fort Laramie.

P. E. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., April 24, 1865.

The general commanding the department announces to the troops that our colors again wave over the city of Richmond and the city of Petersburg, in Virginia. The prospect now is that Peace, with all the blessings which follow in her train, will soon descend upon our country, and that our brethren both North and South will forget the rancor engendered by this unhappy quarrel which has so long estranged them one from the other, and will soon as of old clasp hands again under the flag of our fathers, and alike feel proud that they are citizens of the great Republic. This seems to be a fitting occasion when, in the gladness and thankfulness which fill all our hearts, we can consider those who are prisoners and be lenient toward them. The department commander therefore directs that all non-commissioned officers now in arrest or confinement in the Department of New Mexico be released and returned to duty. Those who owe the United States will make good what they owe. Those who lost time by desertion will make good that lost time. Those who have been sentenced to be drummed out of service are restored to duty, and all who had their pay stopped will have it recommence from this date. In further commemoration of this triumph of our arms a national salute will be fired at every post having artillery in the department the day following the receipt of this order.

By command of Brigadier-General Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See Connor to Barnes, April 6, 1865, Vol. L, Part II.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, April 25, 1865—1.50 p. m.

Major-General CANBY,
New Orleans:

General Sherman made on the 18th an armistice and an agreement with Joe Johnston for the suspension of hostilities. The President disapproved General Sherman's action and ordered hostilities to be resumed and sent General Grant to direct operations against Johnston's army; but Jeff. Davis and his companions will no doubt take advantage of the armistice to escape to Europe or Mexico with a large amount of plunder in specie. You will disregard the armistice and treat it as void and take measures to arrest Davis and any of his confederates.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., April 25, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to state that no information of importance from the enemy's lines has reached this office to-day.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. JACKSON,
Major, Tenth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery.

(In absence of Capt. S. M. Eaton, chief signal officer, Military Division of West Mississippi.)

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 42. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., April 25, 1865.

The following general field order is published for the information of all concerned:

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 27. } HDQRS. ARMY AND DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Mobile, Ala., April 19, 1865.

I. All absent persons who are bona fide residents of Mobile and who were either sent away from here by the rebel authorities or prevented by them from returning, are hereby permitted, if they so desire, to return to their homes and families, reporting upon arrival in this city to the provost-marshal-general.

II. All persons now living in the city of Mobile who desire to change their place of residence for any other locality within the lines of the U. S. armies are at liberty to do so, and the provost-marshal-general will on application furnish the necessary passes. Excepted from this privilege are, however, all persons who, by sentence of court-martial or by order of other competent authority, have been sent from the North and beyond our lines for misbehavior.

III. The wives, children, or other relatives of officers and men in the rebel army, or any other parties desirous of entering the lines of that army, will be accommodated accordingly. They may register their names at the office of the provost-marshal-general, and as soon as the rebel authorities have designated some point on the river or railroad where such persons can be received the necessary transportation will be furnished by the quartermaster's department.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. H. DYER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
OFFICE CHIEF OF ARTILLERY,
New Orleans, April 25, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel CROSBY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Gulf:

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit to you a statement of the condition of the light and heavy artillery of the Department of the Gulf as it exists at the present date.

The batteries are generally well equipped with men. The only ones that are short are the Thirteenth Wisconsin and the Fourth Iowa Batteries. The former has now eight guns, six of them being the battery proper and two are mountain howitzers, which were issued to it for a special expedition, and they yet retain them. There are only three commissioned officers mustered into service, as the general commanding the department considered they had not men enough to entitle them to any more officers. There are, however, two enlisted men of the battery holding commissions from the Governor of Wisconsin, who desire to muster into service. I would respectfully recommend that the men be mustered as commissioned officers, or else that the commanding officer be directed to turn in to the ordnance department all guns and harness, with implements and equipments, which he may have over and above four guns, &c.; or, in other words, it be reduced to a four-gun battery. If they are required to retain the six guns they should have the officers. All other batteries have men enough to man and equip all the guns they have, and they are usually well equipped. The only thing they require to make them all fit for service is horses. It will be seen by the statement accompanying this that there are now required 540 horses to fully equip the twelve batteries of light artillery; also, that there is but one battery in the department that has a sufficient number of horses to enable it to take the field at once, and that is the Sixteenth Ohio Battery, located at Greenville, La. The Second Ohio Battery, at Ship Island, owns no horses at all. They have the guns, the harness, and the men, but no horses. Battery A, Second Illinois, was dismounted in January last for incompetency of officers and negligence of the men in care of horses and public property, and the horses were taken to fit up General Steele's army. There is an acting assistant quartermaster attached to the artillery corps of the department, and his duties include supplying horses for the artillery. In February last he received upward of 300 horses, but General Canby ordered, in Circular No. 5, from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, February 26, 1865, that "no artillery animals will be issued except upon requisition approved by the chief of artillery and ordnance, Military Division of West Mississippi, and this officer will always supply first those batteries already engaged in active field service. Artillery animals will only be furnished inactive batteries when the number of horses on hand for issue is more than sufficient for active service." Then, again, in reply to communication inclosing requisition for horses for Thirteenth Wisconsin Battery, Twelfth Massachusetts, and Second Vermont Batteries, General Totten says:

Carefully select the batteries which you wish horses issued to, forward your requisitions here, and I will approve the issue, provided the number on hand for issue to batteries actively engaged in the army is not reduced below 300. This number must be kept on hand for supplying deficiencies in this army, by direction of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. TOTTEN,
Brig. Gen. and Chief of Artillery and Ordnance, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi.

The above letter of General Totten was written on April 7, 1865. Colonel Holabird, chief quartermaster, Department of the Gulf, received information from Brigadier-General Ekin, Washington, D. C., dated March 16, 1865, that the assistant quartermaster at Saint Louis had been directed to invoice and forward to Lieut. I. N. Mitchell, acting assistant quartermaster, artillery corps, Department of the Gulf, 600 horses for the use of the artillery of this department, but as yet nothing has been heard from or of the horses. There are now fifty horses in the artillery stables in this department fit for issue, but under the existing orders from military division headquarters none can be issued to this department. The Second Vermont and Twelfth Massachusetts Batteries, at Port Hudson; the Thirteenth Wisconsin Battery, at Baton Rouge; the Sixth Massachusetts Battery, at New Orleans; the Twenty-fifth New York Battery, at Brashear, have so few horses that it is impossible for them to drill with any satisfactory results in battery maneuvers, and they have too many to ignore such drill altogether. Of the heavy artillery serving in the Department of the Gulf I will respectfully state that there are but five companies, viz, Battery G, First Indiana Heavy Artillery, at Morganza; Batteries D, E, and F, First Indiana Heavy Artillery, at Baton Rouge, La., and Battery D, First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, at Brashear City, which report at this office. The various regiments, batteries, and detachments of U. S. colored heavy artillery in this department have never reported to this office since I have been connected with it, and they have not been required to do so. It will be observed by the statement* of heavy artillery accompanying this that none of the heavy artillery is supplied with horses except one battery (E), First Indiana, which has but four, and only one battery (G), First Indiana, with mules for transportation. The latter has the necessary artillery harness, but no animals to work in it. The twelve mules reported are used in the wagons.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL WEBSTER,

Capt. First Wisconsin Batty., Actg. Chief of Arty., Dept. of the Gulf.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 139. } HDQRS. SOUTHERN DIV. OF LOUISIANA, *New Orleans, April 25, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

2. The battalion of the Eleventh U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery now at Fort Jackson will take post as soon as practicable at Brashear. The company of the Tenth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery now at Battery Saint John and Bayou Gentilly will proceed to Fort Jackson and be reported to the commanding officer of its regiment. The six companies of the Tenth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery then at that station will be judiciously distributed between the posts of Forts Jackson and Saint Philip, so as will best subserve the purposes of defense and care of the armament. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation as soon as practicable.

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By command of Brigadier-General Sherman:

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,

Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Not found.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, La., April 25, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER FORT JACKSON:

Eight or ten of the crew of the rebel ram passed into the canal forty-two miles below here, probably with the purpose to pass to the Gulf by Fort Livingston. Notify Fort Livingston as soon as possible, and take any other means in your power to intercept them. Acknowledge receipt.

By order of Brigadier-General Sherman:

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, Ark., April 25, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding U. S. Forces in Arkansas:

GENERAL: Your communication of 14th instant, by flag of truce, with copy of correspondence between Generals Lee and Grant, terms of surrender, &c., of the Army of Northern Virginia, and proposing such terms for the surrender of the C. S. forces under my command, reached me to-day. It is the first instance within my knowledge of a commanding officer having been called on to surrender his army to an invisible enemy. Were it not that I am satisfied you are obeying the mandates of the Government you serve, and that the proposition did not originate with you, your communication would have been returned unanswered.

Permit me to decline being the medium through which you desire to communicate your instructions from Washington City as to terms offered the commanding general of the Trans-Mississippi Department. This paper of yours from Washington says: "Perhaps General Kirby Smith and others may accept certain terms of surrender," and contains further the gratuitous information "that the Confederate Government has gone up." This magnanimous proposal, couched in such elegant phrase, "General Kirby Smith and others," will never be received through my command. Allow me, therefore, to suggest that you adopt some other mode to capture the C. S. forces of this department.

Permit me to say in behalf of my troops that when they lay down their arms it will be after peace has been restored to their country and when her soil is rid of the invader, and upon terms which they expect to have the honor to dictate.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. FAGAN,
Major-General, Commanding District of Arkansas.

HEADQUARTERS, &c.,
Devall's Bluff, April 25, 1865—4.30 p. m.

Col. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Lieutenant Parrisen, aide-de-camp, bearer of dispatches under flag of truce to Brig. Gen. M. Jeff. Thompson, has just returned. He found it impossible to deliver the dispatches on account of the flooded state of

the country, and has brought them back. Shall I send him up the Saint Francis River, the only practicable route, or return the dispatches to you?

ALEXANDER SHALER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., April 25, 1865.

Brigadier-General SHALER,
Devall's Bluff:

Send wherever General Jeff. Thompson is to be found.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 25, 1865—2.12 p. m.

Brig. Gen. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

A large number of paroled men are arriving here. They are destitute and out of money. Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, chief paymaster, is out of funds, and these men cannot be furloughed until he gets them. Please have funds sufficient to pay paroled men forwarded to him.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 25, 1865.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Commanding Military Division of the Missouri:

GENERAL: I sent Captain Jonas to Lexington to look into those matters. I issued orders two weeks ago to all district commanders to put every mounted man in the brush and keep them there and not to let them garrison towns. I shall issue an order to-day on the boat question, as suggested by Mr. Rollins. Captain Coryell has 1,200 horses for issue this morning. My requisitions now in, approved by you, are: Fourteenth Missouri Cavalry, 345; Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, 200; Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry, 600. The last was issued by War Department and has been waiting for issue. This will allow me to put 1,000 additional men in active service in Central and Rolla Districts. I have also sent a regiment of infantry to garrison the crossing points on Missouri River, as designated in the order to issue. I hear daily of gangs of these marauders coming into the State. It is a pretty sure indication of the breaking up of Kirby Smith.

M. Jeff. Thompson issued an order for eight regiments and four battalions to concentrate at Jonesborough and other points May 1. He denounces guerrillas, &c. I have a force in Southeast Missouri able to take care of him as soon as the Saint Francis River can be crossed. Would it not be good policy to send down to him and offer the Grant-Lee terms, as he is so easy to reach.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 25, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: In relation to M. Jeff. Thompson, it is probable that guarded overtures made by the commanding officer nearest to him might be useful. For instance, the nearest commander might inform Jeff. Thompson that he has no doubt that if he will offer to accept the same terms acceded to Lee the military authorities here will grant them; that he, the nearest commander, will forward any propositions based strictly on General Grant's arrangement with Lee to department headquarters, and that he has little doubt they will be granted by the department commander, but that if he does not make some such arrangement immediately there will be soon an order issued declaring all men who continue in arms against the United States in Missouri and Arkansas are outlaws for whom there will be no terms at all. The officer who communicates with Jeff. Thompson must be instructed carefully to allow nothing more than this to be discussed. A purely military arrangement providing for surrender on the same conditions granted to Lee is the only proposition which must be discussed, considered, or received.

Respectfully, yours,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 25, 1865.

Capt. JOSEPH McC. BELL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of the Missouri:

CAPTAIN: I inclose a petition which I respectfully request may be brought to the attention of the major-general commanding. This is but a sample of a large number I have received and am receiving. I have great trouble in banishing the families of bushwhackers. There are plenty that will plead for them. If I undertake to send away the families of rebel soldiers and disloyal citizens there is no end to it. I might select a few of the most obnoxious. The fact is, the radical Union men in the several loyal counties are bound to drive out everybody they can who ever had any hand in this rebellion, and it is done in such a manner that we cannot reach them. They urge soldiers to deeds that we cannot countenance, and in most cases that we cannot fasten upon them. There is no doubt that the rebels in Cooper, Saline, Lafayette, and Jackson Counties, while they profess great friendship for the Union, are daily protecting, feeding, and aiding these outlaws, and the moment we put our hands on them they find plenty to plead and represent their cases to us. This is especially the case now in the counties mentioned. I desire the opinion of the general. Up to this time, except in a very few cases, I have only banished bushwhackers and their families.

I have the honor to be, captain, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

SALINE COUNTY, MO., *February 22, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

SIR: The undersigned, loyal citizens of Saline County, Mo., would most respectfully represent that a great many persons formerly residents of Saline County have left said county and enlisted in the rebel armies; also that many disloyal citizens have left the county temporarily in order to escape the draft or get rid of doing militia duty. We would further represent that many of both classes have left their families in our midst, and whereas it has been fully demonstrated that rebels and rebel sympathizers give aid and comfort to guerrillas, robbers, and outlaws, and that such rebels, guerrillas, and outlaws do not infest or stay any length of time in communities exclusively loyal, and believing as we do that the families of such persons are the worst enemies the loyal citizens of Missouri have now to contend with, we most earnestly and respectfully request that the families of all such persons be banished from said county of Saline during the present rebellion, believing this to be the only means by which peace can be restored within our county.

And we, your petitioners, will ever pray, &c.,

THOMAS FARRELL, JR.
C. J. MILLER.
W. D. HARRIS.
[AND 100 OTHERS.]

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS CENTRAL DISTRICT OF MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, April 10, 1865.

The within petition is fully concurred in by me. The signers know what is best for their county, and all my information goes to show that their claim is founded in justice.

JOHN McNEIL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Jefferson City, April 11, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded, with the opinion that it is necessary that the families of the men who are in the rebel army should be moved from their homes. As long as they are left at their present residences it is an inducement to bring back from the rebel army the men who make the bushwhackers. I fully concur in the objects of this petition. The families of rebels in the army of the enemy should be sent South.

THO. C. FLETCHER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 25, 1865.

Hon. C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to state that in the month of January last I obtained information from various sources of the presence, in Saint Louis and other river cities, of a number of men employed by the rebel authorities to destroy Government property and steam-boats. I gave immediate attention to the matter, using all the means at my command to find and secure the parties, with so much success that early in February I was enabled to make the arrest of ten of them, among whom was one Edward Frazor, the leader. One of the parties implicated at once made a full confession, upon the understanding that he should not be prosecuted. I then preferred charges against Frazor, intending to make his the test case, and turned him over with the evidence to a military commission. Circumstances over which I had no control have delayed the trial, and Frazor, probably becoming weary of his imprisonment, and hoping that he might be reprieved by giving evidence against his accomplices, a few days since made a confession of his connection with the boat burners, which not only corroborates the information I had already procured, but throws additional light on the matter.

From this statement it appears that Frazor went, in company with others, to Richmond in the summer of 1864, and was introduced to Mr. Seddon, the Secretary of War. His account of what occurred at that interview is as follows:

At Richmond, Clark introduced me to the Secretary of War, Secretary Seddon. Clark told his business, when he sent us to the Secretary of State, J. P. Benjamin. I believe he looked our statement over and took time to consider. * * * The next day I went there, and Mr. Benjamin asked me if I knew all these claims for destroying U. S. property were right and correct. I told him they were, as far as I knew. He then offered $30,000 in greenbacks to settle. I told him I could not take that. Then he said he would take time to study again.

* * * * * * *

Benjamin next offered $35,000 in gold. Then Clark went to see him, and before he went I told him to get all he could, but not take less than the $35,000 down and get all the more he could. When he came back he said he had taken the $35,000 down and $15,000 on deposit, payable in four months from date, provided those claims of the Louisville matter (burning of Government medical stores last year) were all right. I think that is the way the receipt read. I went over to Benjamin's to sign the receipt, and while I was there the President, Jefferson Davis, sent for me. I went in to see him with Mr. Benjamin. Mr. Davis was talking about sending men up here to destroy the long bridge, near Nashville. He asked me if I knew anything about it—knew where it was. I told him I did. He asked me which would be the best route to send men up here to do it. I told him I thought it was rather dangerous to send men up here who had never been here. He wanted to know if I would not take charge of it. I told [him] yes, provided he would stop all men from coming up here, as they would only hinder the work. He said he would do it, and wanted to know if I wanted any men from there to help me. I said I didn't. Benjamin said the pay would be $400,000 for burning the bridge. After we got all ready to leave Mr. Benjamin gave us a draft for $34,800 in gold on Columbia, S. C. * * * Clark got passes from the Secretary of War, twelve or thirteen in all.

The party, some six in all, left Richmond, drew the money, and started for Memphis. At Mobile they were arrested, but upon telegraphing the fact to Jeff. Davis, he ordered General Taylor, commanding the department, to release them, which was done, and they proceeded on their way, entering our lines near Memphis. At this place they separated, going in various directions. The names and residences of

the principal men engaged in this infamous pursuit, which has resulted in the destruction of so much valuable property and life, are as follows:

No.	Name.	Residence.	Remarks.
1	Tucker, Judge *a*	Mobile, Ala	Chief of this service under the Secretary of War.
2	Majors, Minor		Next in rank to Tucker, and chief of this service in our lines.
3	Barrett, Hon. John R. *b*	Saint Louis, Mo	In charge of "land operations;" can get him any time.
4	Harwood, S. B	do	Can arrest him any time.
5	Frazor, Edward	do	In Gratiot Prison.
6	Clark, Thomas L	Grenada, Miss	Supposed to be in rebel lines.
7	Irwin, William	Louisville, Ky	
8	Dillingham, Henry		Inside our lines.
9	Fox, Harrison	Saint Louis, Mo	
10	Stinson, ——	Mobile, Ala	
11	Roberts, Kirk	do	
12	Louden, Robert	Saint Louis, Mo	Under sentence of death. Escaped from Lieutenant Post while being transferred from Gratiot to Alton Military Prison. Last heard from in New Orleans; supposed to be in rebel lines east of Mississippi.
13	Elshire, Isaac *c*		In Gratiot Prison last year, but released for want of evidence; supposed to be inside rebel lines east of Mississippi River.
14	Ralson, John		
15	Mitchell, Peter	Saint Louis, Mo	Inside our lines.
16	Murphy, William	New Orleans, La	Came voluntarily and exposed the others; afterward left suddenly; am looking for him.
17	O'Keife, ——	Natchez, Miss	
18	Triplett, ——		
19	Parks, John G	Near Memphis, Tenn.	In Gratiot Prison.

a Tucker formerly resided in Missouri, and was an editor; published the State Journal, and was subsequently connected with Missouri Republican.

b Formerly Member of Congress from Missouri. Went to Europe in 1863, it is supposed on business for the rebels where he was in conference with Mason and Slidell. Arrested by this office in 1864 on charge of being a member of the Order of American Knights, but afterward released. Has a brother in rebel artillery service.

c Burned the Robert Campbell, during which the lives of a number of soldiers were lost.

The foregoing list contains the names of the principal men only, as far as I have been able to ascertain them, and does not embrace any merely supposititious cases. A number of those most needed, it will be observed, are in territory which until recently has been occupied by the rebel army, where it will require your authority to operate. I therefore respectfully suggest that you order the commanding generals of the several departments to ascertain whether any of the parties above named are within the limits of their jurisdiction; and if so, to arrest and forward them to Saint Louis without delay.

It would be impossible to obtain a correct account of the property destroyed by these parties during the war, but the following list has been traced to one or the other of the men whose names are given above:

Name.	Where burned.	Date.
City of Madison	Vicksburg, Miss	August, 1863.
Champion	Memphis, Tenn	Do.
Robert Campbell, jr	Milliken's Bend	September 28, 1863.
Imperial	Saint Louis, Mo	Do.
Hiawatha	do	Do.
Post Boy	do	Do.
Jesse K. Bell	do	Do.
Chancellor		
Forest Queen		
Catahoula	Saint Louis, Mo	September, 1863.
Wharf-boats	Mound City, Ill	Do.
Do	Cairo, Ill	Do.
Small tow-boat	Memphis, Tenn	Do.

Since the outbreak of the rebellion to the present time over seventy steam-boats owned in Saint Louis have been destroyed by fire alone. Of this number only nine have been fired by rebels in arms, and there can be little doubt but the greater portion of the balance were fired by the above or similar emissaries of the rebel government.

By direction of Major-General Dodge:

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. BAKER,

Colonel and Provost-Marshal-General, Dept. of the Missouri.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 26, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded to the Assistant Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

I consider it important that these parties be brought to justice, and would suggest that good detectives be sent to Richmond and Mobile to arrest the parties named as in the rebel service and obtain further evidence. There is no doubt of the guilt of the parties. They were in the habit of burning boats, store-houses, &c., taking to Richmond papers with full account of burning, there filing affidavits, and on that receiving their pay. They then came into our lines and squandered the money, which brought them to our notice, and on making arrests the entire *modus operandi* was divulged. We have a large amount of testimony in the case, but desire to obtain more proof before we go to trial, and, if possible, get all the parties.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

[Second indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE,
May 16, 1865.

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War.

It appears from the within report of Col. J. H. Baker, provost-marshal-general, Department of the Missouri, that two members of the conspiracy engaged in destroying Government boats and property on the Mississippi River, principally in 1863, have confessed that they were employed by the rebel authorities and that they were paid at Richmond by the rebel Secretary of State, and that in one instance one of them was personally engaged and contracted with by Davis himself to destroy valuable property in the use of our Government. The confession of Frazor to this effect is fully detailed by Colonel Baker, and would appear to be most conclusive.

Colonel Baker presents a list of names of the parties connected with this conspiracy (by which, as he estimates, some sixty boats were consumed and in some cases lives of soldiers, &c., were destroyed), and urges that the commanding officers of the various departments be ordered to ascertain which, if any, of the individuals named are within their jurisdiction and to arrest such as are found and send them to Saint Louis for trial. Major-General Dodge further advises, in his indorsement, that detectives be sent to Richmond and Mobile to arrest parties supposed to be commorant there, and to obtain further evidence. These recommendations are concurred in.

The subject is regarded as one of great importance, especially as illustrating the fact that Davis and other leaders of the rebellion have been the principals in this and other similar detestable and treasonable

enterprises executed by men who were merely their hirelings. It is esteemed to be of the greatest consequence that such men, especially as Judge Tucker, John R. Barrett, Isaac Elshire, Louden, and other conspicuous members of the conspiracy, should be apprehended as promptly as possible, and that all of the gang who can be found should be tried together by military commission for a treasonable conspiracy in the interest of the rebellion. It is further recommended that certified copies of all the affidavits and other written evidence in the case be required to be forwarded to the War Department for the use or reference of the executive officers of the Government.

A. A. HOSMER,
Major and Judge-Advocate.
(In the absence of the Judge-Advocate-General.)

[Third indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 26, 1865.

Respectfully referred to the Adjutant-General.

The recommendations of the Judge-Advocate-General, Colonel Baker, and General Dodge are approved, and will be carried into effect without delay.

By order:

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Inspector-General U. S. Army.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 109. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., April 25, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

4. The Fiftieth Regiment Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers will proceed by steamer up the Missouri River and be distributed by the regimental commander in detachments at the following points, viz: Boonville, two companies (temporarily); Arrow Rock, one company; Cambridge, one company; Miami, two companies; Waverly, one company; Berlin, one company. The headquarters of the regiment will be established for the present at Miami, from where the regimental commander will report by letter to Col. C. Harding, commanding District of Central Missouri, for further orders. The different detachments of the regiment will draw their supplies from the nearest depots on the river. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation and the regiment will move to-morrow, the 26th instant.

5. All ferry-boats, skiffs, flat-boats, wood-boats, and all means of crossing the Missouri River will be immediately taken possession of by the military authorities, and no person allowed to cross the river south of Leavenworth City without the necessary military permits, except on the boats used by the North Missouri Railroad Company for the crossing of passengers, freights, &c. Regular ferries will be permitted at Saint Charles, Washington, Hermann, Jefferson City, Boonville, Glasgow, Miami, Waverly, Lexington, Kansas City, Wyandotte, Parkville, and Leavenworth City, to be run by the owners of the ferry-boats, under military guards; and the commanding officers of districts will place proper officers and troops at these points to give proper passes and furnish guards for the boats. All owners of boats of every description on the Missouri River below Leavenworth City will take their boats to the

commanding officers at the above-named points, deliver them up, and take receipts therefor, and said boats will be held under guard until orders to the contrary are issued from these headquarters. Any person detected in using any boat or raft contrary to the provisions of this order, and any person crossing the river except at the above-named points, and as above required, will be immediately arrested. Citizens crossing at Saint Charles, other than the passengers of the railroad, must obtain permits as above required. Steam-boats plying the Missouri River are prohibited from tying up at night below Kansas City at any point except military posts or where United States or State troops are stationed. The commanding officers Districts of North Kansas, Central Missouri, North Missouri, and Saint Louis are charged with the execution of this order.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
April 25, 1865.

General BEVERIDGE,
Cape Girardeau:

A company of infantry will be sent soon to Sainte Genevieve to relieve the cavalry. If you deem it necessary to re-enforce the garrison at New Madrid you can send a company from the Cape.

By order of Brigadier-General Wagner:

H. HANNAHS,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

PILOT KNOB, MO. [*April 25, 1865*].

Brigadier-General BEVERIDGE,
Commanding Second Sub-District, Cape Girardeau, Mo.:

A dispatch from Captain Smith, at Patterson, Mo., says 200 guerrillas are moving in the direction of Farmington. They were fourteen miles from Patterson this morning on Bear Creek. They are trying to strike the wagon train at Farmington, I think. I am sending sixty men out to re-enforce the train guard.

F. M. MALONE,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *April 25, 1865.*

Lieutenant-Colonel MALONE,
Pilot Knob:

A post can be established temporarily at Big River Mills for the purpose asked by Captain Kellermann. Can you spare the troops, or can they be spared from Fiftieth Missouri? But take no action until you learn more of the 200 guerrillas.

JOHN L. BEVERIDGE,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

PATTERSON, MO., *April 25, 1865—5.30 p. m.*

Lieut. Col. F. M. MALONE,
Pilot Knob, Mo.:

Look out for guerrillas; 200 rebels have just been reported. They were this morning fourteen miles from this post on Bear Creek, marching in the direction of Farmington. I have sent a force to look after them.

JAMES SMITH,
Captain, Commanding Post.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *April 25, 1865.*

Lieut. P. MCRAE,
Fredericktown:

Keep a sharp lookout for the 200 guerrillas. Call in all the armed citizens.

JOHN L. BEVERIDGE,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

PILOT KNOB, MO. [*April 25, 1865*].

Lieut. PHILIP MCRAE,
Commanding Post of Fredericktown:

Two hundred guerrillas are coming up toward you from below. Be on your guard. They were on Bear Creek, fourteen miles from Patterson, this morning.

F. M. MALONE,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF PILOT KNOB,
April 25, 1865.

Lieutenant MCRAE,
Fredericktown:

Patterson is not taken and cannot be by any force this side of White River at present.

F. M. MALONE,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

BLOOMFIELD, MO., *April 25, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. J. L. BEVERIDGE,
Cape Girardeau, Mo.:

I learn to-night that Jeff. Thompson is at Harrisburg, but have not learned his force. Kitchen is near Gainesville with a scattered force of about 200. Bolin is between Clarkton and Kennett with about 100. It appears that they are plundering the citizens there in general. This information is not from any of my scouts. I expect some of them in to-night or in the morning. They are about Jonesborough and Chalk Bluff. Saint Francis 100 yards wide and swimming.

ED. COLBERT,
Captain, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 25, 1865.

Col. CHESTER HARDING, Jr.,
Comdg. District of Central Missouri, Warrensburg, Mo.:

COLONEL: Troops are posted to prohibit guerrillas crossing the Missouri River, to break up bands of guerrillas near place posted. The troops must be kept under strict discipline, and any depredations upon citizens or property will be severely dealt with. They must confine their duty to military matters and not interfere in civil matters. It will also be their duty to carry out the orders in relation to ferries, which will be furnished them.

I have the honor to be, colonel, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, *April 25, 1865—10.40 a. m.*

General DODGE:

Two companies of cavalry from Greenton Valley and Chapel Hill are working their way to Marshall, Saline County. One company and part of another have been sent to California, where they arrived last night. Some gangs have been attempting to enter the State through Bates. On the 18th Lieutenant Atkinson with sixteen men pursued and overtook ten; killed six, among whom was Capt. W. W. Brinton, of Buchanan County, who had a recruiting commission in his pocket.

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 25, 1865—12 m.

Colonel HARDING,
Warrensburg:

I send the Fiftieth Wisconsin Infantry from here up the Missouri River to garrison points designated. There are nine companies. At what places shall they be stationed so as to cover crossing places, boats, &c.?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

WARRENSBURG, *April 25, 1865.*

General DODGE,
Saint Louis:

I presume there is no danger to boats below Jefferson City. Portland, in Callaway, used to be a bad place. Providence and Rocheport, in Boone County; Arrow Rock, Cambridge, and Miami, in Saline; Waverly, Berlin, Wellington, and Napoleon, in Lafayette, need troops. Brunswick ought to be garrisoned, if it is not, and Glasgow, too. Will write by mail so that orders can intercept the boat at Jefferson City.

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 25, 1865—3.30 p. m.

Colonel HARDING,
Warrensburg:

There are troops in all places named, I think; at any rate, in all perhaps with exception of Providence, and troops can be stationed there.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 25, 1865—1.20 p. m.

Maj. B. K. DAVIS,
Lexington:

By what authority do you close a loyal man's church (McFarland's), and what are the reasons for such orders? They are unauthorized, founded on assumption of power that you have no right to exercise.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

LEXINGTON, *April 25, 1865—7 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of telegram of this date inquiring by what authority I closed loyal man's church, and what are the reasons for such orders, to which I would respectfully answer that I do not think I have closed a loyal man's church. My reasons for closing the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of this place, are briefly these: On the 7th of April, from the well-known disloyalty of the churches of this place, I issued a post order that on the next Sabbath the pastors of the churches should return thanks for the late victories and prospect of peace. The pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church South did not do so. I passed the matter unnoticed until the evening of the 15th instant, when, not having opened or caused his church to be opened for the Thanksgiving service, in accordance with the proclamation of His Excellency Governor Fletcher, I informed the pastor that I should take the keys of the church until it could be occupied by a loyal preacher. I hope the general commanding will allow me the privilege of sustaining this action as a proper military necessity.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. K. DAVIS,
Major, Comdg. Fourth Sub-District, Central District of Missouri.

CALIFORNIA, *April 25, 1865.*

Colonel HARDING:

Arrived here at midnight. Can learn nothing definite in regard to rebels. Have sent scouts out in all directions. Will communicate with you again to-day.

J. M. BERNARD,
Captain.

CALIFORNIA, *April 25, 1865.*

Col. CHESTER HARDING:

SIR: My scouts have returned. No bushwhackers in this vicinity. Forty men, supposed to be rebels, passed north on Sunday. Can I follow up? I respectfully request to be allowed to work my way slowly northward. Please answer.

J. M. BERNARD,
Captain.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
April 25, 1865—10.55 a. m.

Lieut. W. T. CLARKE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Macon:

At what point is the Fifty-first Missouri? Let it come forward to Saint Louis.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

MACON, *April 25, 1865—11.15 a. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

The Fifty-first is here at Macon. Will send it to Saint Louis.
By order of Brigadier-General Fisk:

W. T. CLARKE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 25, 1865.

Brigadier-General FISK:

Send the Fifty-first to Saint Joseph to take steamer for destination. Have them move at once, and as expeditiously as possible.

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 85. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Macon Mo., April 25, 1865.

1. Commanding officer of Company H, Third Cavalry Missouri State Militia, having reported at this post with his command for muster out of service, will at once turn over all Government property in his possession to the proper staff officers; quartermaster's property to Capt. A. G. Burr, district quartermaster, and ordnance and ordnance stores to Lieut. C. G. Holme, acting district ordnance officer.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brig. Gen. C. B. Fisk:

W. T. CLARKE,
First Lieutenant, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 25, 1865.

Capt. JOHN WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

Have two mountain howitzers turned over to the two companies of infantry to accompany the wagon road party up Niobrara River.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 12. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., April 25, 1865.

To provide for the better protection of the Mesilla Valley, and to lessen the perils of the Jornada del Muerto, a military post, to be known as Fort Selden, to perpetuate the memory of the late lamented Col. Henry R. Selden, will at once be established at Roblero, N. Mex., on the site already selected by Lieut. Col. Nelson H. Davis, assistant inspector-general, U. S. Army. This post will be built of adobes, and have capacity for a company of infantry and a company of cavalry with sixty horses. For the present its garrison will consist of Captain Whitlock's company (C), First Veteran Infantry California Volunteers, and Captain Cook's company (F), First Infantry New Mexico Volunteers. Capt. James H. Whitlock will be the commanding officer and Capt. Rufus C. Vose, First Cavalry California Volunteers, will be the quartermaster and commissary. The troops designated will move at once upon the ground. Col. John C. McFerran, U. S. Army, chief quartermaster of this department, will give orders in detail as to the plan and construction of the work and will furnish all necessary employés, funds, tools, means of transportation and supplies which, in his judgment, may be necessary to have the post completed at the earliest practicable day. The troops will assist in the work as far as possible. Lieut. Col. Nelson H. Davis, U. S. Army, will mark out as much ground contiguous to the site already selected as will be necessary for the military reserve at Fort Selden. This ground will not be settled upon by persons not connected with the military establishment at Fort Selden.

By command of Brigadier-General Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[APRIL 26, 1865.—For General Orders, No. 74, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, amending General Orders, No. 70, relating to extension of military lines, see Vol. XLVI, Part III, p. 956.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., April 26, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that no information of importance from the enemy's lines has reached this office to-day.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. JACKSON,
Major, Tenth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery.

(In absence of Capt. S. M. Eaton, chief signal officer, Military Division of West Mississippi.)

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, April 26, 1865.

Capt. F. W. PERKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster:

CAPTAIN: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you instruct the captain of the boat Colonel Chandler, hence for Fort Livingston, to be on the lookout for a party of the rebel crew of the ram Webb, reported to have passed into the canal on their way to the Gulf near Fort Livingston. A guard of ten men from the Forty-sixth U. S. Colored Infantry will be ordered to report to you for duty on the boat this trip. They will be relieved upon their return.

I am, sir, respectfully,

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, April 26, 1865.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF:

I have the honor to report the return of Capt. G. W. Curry, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, who was sent with a squadron of cavalry night before last to apprehend the refugees of the ram Webb. He has succeeded in arresting twenty-six of them, who I have ordered to be turned over to the commissary of prisoners, they being all, as he informs me, enlisted men. He has been directed to send in a written report with the descriptions of the men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, April 26, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER FORT LIVINGSTON:

SIR: A party of about ten of the crew of the rebel ram Webb has passed into the canal and it is supposed will attempt to escape into the Gulf near Fort Livingston. You will make every effort to intercept and capture them.

I am, sir, respectfully,

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT JACKSON, *April 26, 1865.* (Received 9 a. m.)

Maj. WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Dispatch saying crew rebel ram had passed into canal forty-two miles below New Orleans received. Have sent to notify Fort Livingston.

A. J. FITZWATER,
Major, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, April 26, 1865.

Brigadier-General CAMERON,
Commanding La Fourche District:

GENERAL: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you have the country on the right side of Bayou La Fourche, the country between Donaldsonville and Plaquemine, and the country back approachable by gun-boats and by your small boats scoured by cavalry and infantry patrols once a week, and that you make a weekly report to these headquarters on each Saturday of the operations within your command during the preceding week.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., April 26, 1865.

Brig. Gen. W. F. TUCKER, C. S. Army:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 24th instant, with its inclosure, handed to me this day by Brig. Gen. George B. Hodge, C. S. Army, and to inclose herewith a copy of an agreement entered upon between General Hodge and myself.

I am, general, very respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

AGREEMENT.

Whereas Lieutenant-General Taylor, commanding the Confederate Military Department of Mississippi, Alabama, and East Louisiana, has notified Brig. Gen. W. F. Tucker, C. S. Army, commanding the Confederate Military District of Mississippi and East Louisiana, that he has received assurances that a truce was declared between General Johnston, C. S. Army, and General Sherman, U. S. Army, on the 18th instant, with a view to a final settlement of difficulties, and has directed General Tucker to notify Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana, U. S. Army, commanding the Department of Mississippi, of this suspension of hostilities; and

Whereas General Tucker has directed Brig. Gen. George B. Hodge, C. S. Army, to arrange for a suspension of hostilities between the forces under the command of Major-General Dana, U. S. Army, and Brigadier-General Tucker, C. S. Army: therefore,

An armistice is agreed upon between Major-General Dana and Brigadier-General Tucker, subject to the approval of their respective superiors, the conditions of which are as follows:

First. The cessation of hostilities shall be total, and the troops on each side shall remain in statu quo.

Second. Either party reserves to itself the right to punish guerrillas and other offenders against the peace, and to enforce the requisite police regulations within the limits of their respective commands.

Third. Existing regulations of trade and intercourse shall continue as heretofore under a liberal construction of the present policy.

Fourth. This armistice shall commence and be binding on each party from and after the hour of 9 a. m. on the 28th instant.

Fifth. This armistice shall terminate forty-eight hours after the reception of notice by either of the parties from the other of their desire to terminate it, or immediately after the reception of notice by either party of the disapproval by the superiors of the other party agreeing hereto.

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General, U. S. Army.
GEO. B. HODGE,
Brigadier-General, C. S. Army.
(For Brigadier-General Tucker.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 188. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 26, 1865.

* * * * * * *

2. Lieut. Col. Lorenzo Sitgreaves, Corps of Engineers, having completed the duties to which he was assigned by the Chief Engineer U. S. Army, will report in person without delay to the commanding general Military Division of the Missouri for duty as engineer for the operations under his command.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., April 26, 1865.

Brig. Gen. JEFF. THOMPSON,
Commanding North Sub-District of Arkansas:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 12th instant. The report of Maj. C. C. White, herewith inclosed,* will show what steps have been taken in the premises. I will punish the perpetrators of every species of depredation whenever they can be caught and convicted. I have now in my possession two men, with regard to whom I request information, viz, Rutherford and Watkins. They are both said to be robbers and murderers. If you can furnish any evidence in their case the persons giving it shall have safe conduct to come and go.

Very respectfully,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

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*Not found.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES AT PINE BLUFF,
Pine Bluff, Ark., April 26, 1865.

Lieut. Col. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to state that deserters from the rebel army are coming into this post at the rate of five per day. A majority of these men are utterly destitute. Many of them claim to have been conscripted by Price during his raid into Missouri, and to have homes in that State, to which they are anxious to return. Others again wish to return to their farms in this State and raise a support for their families. The remainder seem uncertain what to do, but express a willingness to go any place where they can find employment. They are all anxious to take the oath and leave the rebel army. I respectfully ask instructions as to what disposition shall be made of these men. Shall I form them into camps here and furnish them subsistence, forward them to Little Rock, or give them transportation direct to any points north which they may elect? General Orders, No. 30, paragraph 5, current series, headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, forbids local provost-marshals administering the oath of allegiance. Please inform me whether this applies to the provost-marshal of this post.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
April 26, 1865—9.55 a. m.

General DODGE:

General Reynolds has sent to M. Jeff. Thompson offering same terms Grant gave Lee. It will be unnecessary for you to send.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

DE SOTO, MO., *April 26, 1865.*

Major HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Hilderbrand was day before yesterday again four miles east of Big River Mills with some men. It is new moon again, and he is getting ready for another raid. For pity's sake do detail ten men to Cadet. There are here at De Soto yet thirty-five men for duty, and twenty-five are certainly enough to hold this place. There will be trouble within the next two weeks. Please answer.

F. KELLERMANN.

SAINT LOUIS, *April 26, 1865—4.15 p. m.*

General BEVERIDGE,
Cape Girardeau:

It is reported that Hilderbrand was four miles east of Big River Mills on the 24th instant.

By order of Brigadier-General Wagner:

H. HANNAHS,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *April 26, 1865.*

Major HANNAHS,
Saint Louis:

Jeff. Thompson is reported by Captain Colbert's scouts at Harrisburg, Ark. He is also reported with 400 men between Patterson and Fredericktown. There is some force in there. I move at once Colonel Hynes with 400 men and one section of artillery in pursuit by way of Dallas, to fall in the rear, and directed Colonel Malone to collect his forces and harass him in front. Will look after Hilderbrand when this affair is ended. I would ask another company of infantry be sent to the Knob.

JOHN L. BEVERIDGE,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *April 26, 1865.*

Lieut. Col. F. M. MALONE:

Make such disposition of Captain Smith's force as you deem best. Major Hannahs telegraphs, "Infantry will be sent to the Knob. De Soto is not in my command." I will ask Hannahs to send them down temporarily, when you request, in case of great need. Get your recruits down and arm them. Advise Potosi and Mineral Point to be on the alert, if our communications are broken. Keep Hannahs posted of the state of affairs.

JOHN L. BEVERIDGE,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *April 26, 1865.*

Lieutenant-Colonel MALONE,
Pilot Knob:

Colonel Hynes will start this evening with 400 men and one section of artillery, by way of Dallas, to fall in rear of Jeff. Thompson. Collect what force you can and head him off. I have directed McRae to act under your orders. Call in your force at Centerville.

JOHN L. BEVERIDGE,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

PATTERSON, MO., *April 26, 1865.*

Lieut. Col. F. M. MALONE,
Commanding, Pilot Knob, Mo.:

On yesterday evening I sent Lieutenant Wildey with ten men in pursuit of a reported force of rebels under command of Jeff. Thompson, with positive orders to report to me by messenger should he learn any news regarding the enemy. I have not heard from him since. He is either captured or has met and defeated the reported Jeff. and his command. There is nothing like a scare when guerrillas wish to steal horses. I yesterday received information that there were 200 rebels on Bear River. This morning from the neighborhood citizens report there were only seven. I received orders this morning from Saint Louis to have Lieutenant Weston and four men sent to Saint Louis to attend court-martial. Shall I send them or not? Wagons will leave here in the morning at daylight.

JAMES SMITH,
Captain, Commanding Post.

PATTERSON, *April 26, 1865—8 a. m.*

Lieutenant-Colonel MALONE,
Commanding at Pilot Knob, Mo.:

I hope the excitement about M. Jeff. Thompson is over, and will be recorded with those events that never were, are not, and never will be. I am satisfied that he was not here with 400 men, and if he was we can lick him with the men at this place. Now, I wish to say that when the troops are ordered away from here on account of an enemy it is equivalent to moving every loyal man out of Southeast Missouri south of Pilot Knob. I wish to state further that I am well acquainted with the character of the rebels with which we are contending, and I do not think they can go to Fredericktown, Centerville, &c., in force without me knowing something about it. I am sure that when you hear the facts it will all turn out to be a party of thieves telling this to scare somebody until they can accomplish their object and escape. On Tuesday we heard that 200 men were within ten miles of this place, and a still larger force were going up Castor River. On yesterday we learned that there were seven men only, Vix, Peter Smith, McGee, and others. I think the thing is all premature and will only turn out to be a few guerrillas. I hope, colonel, you will put some confidence in us down here and suppose at least that we have as good an opportunity to learn something about Jeff. Thompson as you can have at Pilot Knob. It is about one-half of my business to know what is going on below. There is not a man here who feels the least uneasiness, but we all think that we are sufficient for the day and hour thereof, and if Jeff. Thompson comes let him come and be d—d to him. Our wish is not to be ordered away until we see him or some other elephant. In short, I think it all a very great humbug.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. T. LEEPER,
Captain.

PILOT KNOB, *April 26, 1865.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Mineral Point:

A force of rebels under Jeff. Thompson, 400 strong, is near Fredericktown, coming up. Keep on the alert. Advise the commanding officer at Potosi of the above by a courier.

F. M. MALONE,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *April 26, 1865.*

Lieut. P. MCRAE,
Fredericktown:

Have the Seventh Kansas men remain to-day and rest their horses. Go out with your squad. If you find the enemy, push him with yours and Seventh Kansas men. Also advise Colonel Malone in case you meet or hear of the enemy.

JOHN L. BEVERIDGE,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *April 26, 1865.*

Lieut. P. MCRAE,
Fredericktown:

How many men has Thompson? Has he any artillery? Colonel Hynes will start this evening with 400 men and one section of artillery. He will go by way of Dallas. Get all the information you can of the force, and you act in conjunction with Colonel Malone's forces.

JOHN L. BEVERIDGE,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

BLOOMFIELD, MO., *April 26, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. J. L. BEVERIDGE,
Commanding Second Sub-District, Cape Girardeau:

Some of my scouts are in and report Jeff. Thompson at Harrisburg with about 100 armed men and conscripting citizens; part of Bolin's men on West Prairie laying in supplies; Kitchen at home; Clark on Grand Prairie with about fifty men. Saint Francis River impossible to cross except in dug-outs; overflows the banks for half a mile, but falling. It might be crossed in five or six days.

Yours, &c.,

ED. COLBERT,
Captain, Commanding Post.

BLOOMFIELD, MO., *April 26, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. J. L. BEVERIDGE,
Commanding Second Sub-District, Cape Girardeau:

Harrisburg is a small town of about twenty inhabitants about twenty miles from Jonesborough, and I learn this evening that Jeff. Thompson intends to make a speech to all the different gangs at or near Jonesborough on the 1st of May. I will try and have some scouts there to hear what he has to say.

ED. COLBERT,
Captdin, Commanding Post.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *April 26, 1865.*

Captain COLBERT,
Bloomfield:

A rebel force is moving northward toward Fredericktown, within fifteen miles of that place. Jeff. Thompson is reported in command. We are after them. Direct Lieutenant Grosvenor to come in in the morning. You must take care of Bloomfield.

JOHN L. BEVERIDGE,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

BLOOMFIELD, *April 26, 1865.*

General BEVERIDGE:

Do you wish me to send Lieutenant Grosvenor by the Fredericktown road? If they contemplate an attack on this place I think it would be a good plan. I will patrol the Greenville, Fredericktown, and Cape roads to-night.

ED. COLBERT,
Captain, Commanding Post.

BLOOMFIELD, MO., *April 26, 1865—10 p. m.*

Maj. J. W. BARNES,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department Headquarters, Saint Louis, Mo.:

Capt. Ed. Colbert, commanding post, received a telegram to-night from Brigadier-General Beveridge that a force of rebels under Jeff. Thompson were within fifteen miles of Fredericktown. There was a company of the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry sent here on scout and are ordered back to the Cape. We are short of cavalry at this place, and I would request that they be ordered to remain here for the present. If this be true, Jeff. intends to carry out the plan I spoke of in my last dispatch. The artillery has not been heard of. What kind have I to prepare for? I must know it to enable me to make the platforms. If you cannot send it at once, send it as soon as you can.

D. F. TIEDEMANN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Engineer.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., April 26, 1865.

Maj. J. W. BARNES,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Missouri, Saint Louis:

SIR: For the information of the major-general commanding department, I have the honor to state that with troops posted as indicated in my telegrams of yesterday I believe navigation can be kept safe and bushwhackers prevented from gathering or crossing the river in any considerable numbers. The cavalry operating at and around Miami will be sent down into the interior to co-operate with two other companies which have been ordered into Saline County. The company of the Forty-third Infantry Missouri Volunteers now at Waverly will be moved up to Sibley on the arrival of the Fiftieth Missouri Infantry. Sibley, opposite the mouth of Fishing River, has always been one of the worst places on the river. There are but few houses left in the town and scarcely any inhabitants, but the facilities for crossing and recrossing the Missouri and the opportunity for hiding in the Fishing River bottom lands remain the same. I shall send another company of the Forty-third to Napoleon as soon as militia can occupy the stockades at the railroad bridges over the Big Blue and Rock Creek. It will be seen by a glance at the map that our post, Kansas City, Independence, Sibley, Napoleon, Wellington, Lexington, Berlin, Waverly, Miami, Cambridge, Arrow Rock, and Boonville, on this side of the river, are chiefly within easy communication of each other. If Missouri City, Camden, Brunswick, Glasgow, Rocheport, and Providence, on the other side of the river, be occupied by troops also, active scouting between posts ought to prevent any assemblage of guerrillas or crossing either way in bands, as well as to give security to boats, &c. Jackson, Cass, and Lafayette Counties have been pretty thoroughly scoured and cavalry is still and will be kept active there. Saline and Cooper have not hitherto had so much attention paid to them. There is one company of cavalry now in Saline. Two more are on the way there. One will go into Cooper. One company is in Pettis operating in that and Moniteau Counties. A portion of the Third Wisconsin Cavalry is now on its way from California northwardly and will eventually return to Lafayette, whence it came. I see by the papers that the railroad people are at

last satisfied with the protection they get. I shall send some cavalry down into the counties south of here as soon as I can arrange the matter.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding District.

WARRENSBURG, *April 26, 1865.*

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Missouri:

SIR: I find that in Bates County and in Henry, and perhaps in others, there are organizations of forty or fifty active, brave, loyal men, who wish to be accepted under General Orders, No. 3, headquarters State of Missouri, and, on account of their desire to remain in their own counties for local defense, object to consolidations which they think might operate to take them away. They are aware that they can organize as platoons under the militia law, but the militia is not called into service, and, moreover, they doubt if the State can promptly furnish them arms, ammunition, clothing, and partial subsistence, which they need. Some of these men have already been in active service without orders or promise or prospect of pay. All of them can assist in keeping their respective regions free from trouble. In fact, they can to a great extent do it unaided, if properly put in the field. If General Orders, No. 3, were so modified as to allow platoons to be accepted, or if the militia were called out and promptly supplied, I believe these men and others in other counties would render invaluable service.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding District.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 28, 1865.

Respectfully referred to his excellency the governor of Missouri.

It appears to me that such organizations should be authorized and armed by the State and not organized under Order No. 3. This will relieve the State of any expense in the matter of payment. The State can get the arms from the United States Government if it has not got them.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI,
April 30, 1865.

Respectfully returned to Col. Chester Harding, commanding Central District of Missouri, with assurance that I will call into active service any platoon or company of Volunteer Missouri Militia he may at any time suggest, and on his approval of requisition for arms, &c., they will be furnished.

THO. C. FLETCHER.

WARRENSBURG, *April 26, 1865—8 a. m.*

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Is the Osage or Gasconade the eastern boundary of my district?

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 26, 1865—11.10 a. m.

Colonel HARDING,
Warrensburg:

Osage. See General Orders, No. 234, series 1864, from these headquarters.*

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 26, 1865—11.15 a. m.

Colonel HARDING,
Warrensburg:

In sending the Fourteenth Missouri Cavalry to you, what route had they best take so as to make their trip useful against bushwhackers?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *April 26, 1865.*

General DODGE,
Saint Louis:

If the Fourteenth Cavalry is at Rolla, as I suppose, the best route would be to cross the Osage at Mining Post, and thence to Tipton, following the trail of the bushwhackers as nearly as possible. Please order the commanding officer to report by telegram from Tipton, as I may want to use them from that point. How many companies are there? They must be careful not to mistake our militia for the enemy.

C. HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *April 26, 1865.*

General DODGE,
Saint Louis:

I respectfully recommend that the Fourteenth Cavalry be sent to Jefferson City by boat and thence proceed to Versailles, where their depot can be established for a while, and from that point to scout thoroughly down the Big Gravois westwardly to Cole Camp and into Henry County; also southeastwardly toward Tuscumbia.

C. HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, &c.

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* See Vol. XLI, Part IV, p. 936.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
April 26, 1865.

Colonel HARDING,
Warrensburg:

The Fiftieth Wisconsin left Saint Louis this morning by boat, ordered to report to you. The telegram yesterday was correct.

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 26, 1865—3.50 p. m.

Colonel HARDING,
Warrensburg:

I hear many complaints of depredations of bushwhackers up near Longwood, Pettis County. What is the Pettis County local company doing? Are they armed? Cannot some of them be sent out in that portion of the county?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

WARRENSBURG, *April 26, 1865—5.10 p. m.*

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I understand that there are no troops in the Saint Joseph Sub-District. Lieutenant-Colonel Pinger, of my regiment, commands it. Can he not be sent to Lexington to take command of the Fourth Sub-District?

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, &c.

LEXINGTON, MO., *April 26, 1865.*

Colonel HARDING:

Lieutenant Blain, Company A, Third Missouri State Militia, has reported and was sent to Dover on Sunday. Captain Le Clair, Company A, Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, goes with forty men to Greenton to-day. Twenty-five of his men will join him after having scouted the Tabo country on Salt Pond road. Send me Bernard as soon as practicable.

B. K. DAVIS,
Major.

HDQRS. FOURTH SUB-DIST., CENTRAL DIST. OF MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, April 26, 1865.

Maj. B. K. DAVIS,
Commanding Fourth Sub-District:

MAJOR: You are doubtless aware that comparatively large bodies of returning rebels have come up to the east of Warrensburg into Moniteau, Cooper, and Saline Counties, aiming to cross the river. Operations in Jackson, Cass, and Lafayette have deterred them from making their way to any considerable extent through those counties. But when they find that Saline and the adjacent counties are thoroughly

scouted they may return to their old route through Greenton Valley, the Snibar, and so on. You may use the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, now with you, and the other company when it reports. Captain Bernard is on his way from California to Lexington. That portion of his company at Hickman Mills has been relieved and is on its way to join you. You have also Wyckoff, Peery, Lieutenant Praul at Lone Jack, and Company A, Third Missouri State Militia, which ought now to be at Dover or near there. I shall not take any of this cavalry from you unless occasion requires it, but when I do you must fill up the gaps the best way you can. The Fiftieth Infantry Wisconsin Volunteers has been ordered to the command; it is now on its way up the river. It will be posted at different points, and two companies will be in your sub-district, one at Waverly, and one at Berlin. As soon as the company arrives at Waverly, Company F must be removed to Sibley, which you know is opposite the mouth of Fishing River. There is no town there now, but the point is as important as it ever was. As soon as the militia is called out and placed under your command, order some of them to relieve Morton and move him to Napoleon. The general instructions to be given to all of the river posts are that they must actively scout around and between posts, keep up communications with each other as far as practicable, prevent guerrillas from assembling or crossing the river, protect the gun-boats, &c. There is to be a chain of posts all the way to Jefferson City. Keep me fully advised of everything of importance occurring in the sub-district. Look out to have a good supply of ammunition. You can draw from Leavenworth or Jefferson City. The chief ordnance officer of the district is at the latter place.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding District.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., *April 26, 1865.* (Received 2 p. m.)

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

A soldier by the name of Canning Kemper, who seems to be a reliable man, came in yesterday, having left the rebel army on the 3d instant. He stated that the army was concentrating on the Red River at some point below Shreveport, and that all the troops that have been up the river in Texas have moved or will be moving down the Red River, excepting some two or three bands of guerrillas who were in the vicinity of Sherman, Tex., and designed to go out upon the plains and attack the trains moving west to Santa Fé and other points. Major Piercey's command and many of Anderson's men were part of the force that was going on to the plains. The army had no knowledge of our successes East. Portions of it were much demoralized, and three regiments had disbanded and gone home. Scout from Newton County, Ark., reports that Dobbin is now at Batesville, and that his command numbers 1,500 men, many of whom are now on furlough, but are all to report in Batesville on the 1st of May, proximo, and these enlisted men on furlough say that the command will make a raid into Missouri as soon as they get together again, and also state that Dobbin has four pieces of artillery, but this I do not credit. There is general quiet in the district at present.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MACON, *April 26, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE,
Saint Louis:

I have accompanied the Governor through Howard and Randolph Counties. We were not bushwhacked by the curs or revolutionists this time. The Governor and myself will be in Saint Louis on Friday to confer with yourself.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Macon, Mo., April 26, 1865.

GEORGE S. PARK, Esq.,
Parkville, Mo.:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your valued favor of 21st instant, and hasten to reply. I am surprised at the apathy of the loyal men of Platte County. It is their own fault that they are not thoroughly organized. Nearly every county in my district is in the best state of preparation for apprehended trouble, excepting Platte. Why is this? Why have not your people enrolled and organized into companies or platoons as provided in the militia law? It was an easy thing to do. The law was plain, and because Eads was not right was no good reason for withholding earnest effort to organize! Organize! Organize! Platte County ought to have two companies of 100 men each, well armed with Spencer rifles and revolvers. Captain Fitzgerald has been authorized to organize one such company for active service immediately, and I will authorize any other good, brave man you may name for another company. I will authorize a platoon for your immediate section. Give me the name of a good, earnest, vigorous, honest man for your commanding officer and I will set him to work at once. I know of radical men in Platte County who could have organized the whole county by this time had they devoted the same energy to that most necessary work that they have given to the vacant civil offices. I am glad to hear from you always, because I know I am getting the truth when you write. All volunteer troops are being withdrawn from North Missouri; martial law will soon be abrogated; civil law will be supreme. Spencer rifles must aid in the good work. Governor Fletcher is here with me to-day. I shall urge him to go to Platte County very soon and exhort your people to unite in harmonious vigor against the marauders. The end of the rebellion is very near. Redemption draweth nigh. Praise God from whom all blessings flow. I will do all I can for you while I remain in command, but hope soon to be in civilian clothing. Remember me with love to your good wife.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 86. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Macon, Mo., April 26, 1865.

1. The Boone County company of volunteer militia, commanded by Capt. H. N. Cook, is hereby called into active service, to date from April 21, 1865.

2. Lieut. Col. John Pinger, Forty-third Regiment Infantry Missouri Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty as commanding officer post

and Sub-District of Saint Joseph, and will proceed without delay to join the regiment at Warrensburg, Mo., taking with him such officers and men of his regiment as may be on detached service in the Sub-District of Saint Joseph.

3. Commanding officer of the company of Fifty-first Missouri Volunteers will assume the duties of post commander until further orders.

By order of Brig. Gen. C. B. Fisk:

W. T. CLARKE,
First Lieutenant, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

COW CREEK, KANS., *April 26, 1865.*

[Major-General DODGE:]

GENERAL: On my arrival at this place last evening I found that the Indians had made a raid on this place and driven off sixteen head of mules and one pony. They did it in the night and when the men were up and passing about the buildings as usual. From the footprints (moccasins) it is believed to be a party from the north. Lieutenant Ehle saw a number of pony tracks in the Plum Buttes, passing south. This and the number of Indians seen at different points leads me to believe that quite a party of Cheyennes and Sioux are about us, and need great care and caution to prevent further mischief. My runners are not in as yet, but I look for them every moment. If they should run into this party of hostiles they may meet with trouble, but I hope for the best. Should some of the Comanches or Arapahoes arrive soon I shall try and get them to go after this hostile band and to return the stolen stock. The stage company lost eleven mules; I lost four; the ranch one mule and pony.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. LEAVENWORTH,
U. S. Indian Agent.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD,
Fort Zarah, Kans., April 26, 1865.

First Lieut. J. E. TAPPAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: In consequence of Indian troubles I have had to station Lieutenant Ehle, with forty men of Third Wisconsin Cavalry, at Cow Creek Ranch. When the two companies of infantry arrive at Fort Riley you will order one company on duty at Fort Riley and send the other to this post. Upon arrival here the commanding officer will report to me for orders.

JAS. H. FORD,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

COW CREEK STATION, SANTA FÉ ROAD, *April 26, 1865.*

Brevet Brigadier-General FORD:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I found on my arrival here yesterday that the stock of the ranch had been stolen the night before by Indians—sixteen mules and one pony. It is said by those who claim to have a knowledge of Indian tactics that they are Cheyennes or Sioux. I sent a dispatch to Little Arkansas Station to warn them and get information. I saw plenty—that is, many, pony tracks in

the Buttes yesterday, moving in a southern direction. Last night the herders in charge here of twenty-four yoke of Government cattle saw Indians, four in number, and they finally approached near enough to my picket-post so that my own men got a shot at them. There is evidently quite a number of them about us.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

MARSHALL M. EHLE,
First Lieutenant, Third Wisconsin Cavalry, Comdg. Station.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *April 26, 1865—6.40 a. m.*

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Shall the same precautions be taken above Leavenworth City as below in regard to the Missouri River boats? Please answer.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., April 26, 1865.

Brig. Gen. JAMES H. FORD,
Comdg. District of the Upper Arkansas, Fort Larned, Kans.:

GENERAL: I received a letter from Major-General Dodge, commanding Department of Kansas, stating that you would co-operate with me in giving protection to trains en route to and from New Mexico across the plains. I have sent two companies from Fort Bascom, on Red River, to escort trains by the Palo Duro route to Fort Larned, and not having available public transportation for those companies the owners of the trains carried the necessary supplies, so that these two companies will be at Fort Larned without transportation to return. I beg you will do me the favor to order that two first-rate teams for each of these companies be transferred to them to enable them to return. If you can conveniently do so, we would like for you to let us have the teams, to be receipted for and retained here. In this event the commanders of the companies alluded to can give the necessary receipts and transfer them to the quartermaster of their post on their arrival in New Mexico. In case you cannot do this, we will return the teams to you. I beg that you will direct the commanding officer at Fort Larned to return the companies belonging to New Mexico in the order of their arrival at his post, at least once in two weeks, escorting trains this way. Please cause him to notify these headquarters by mail of the date of departure of each company for New Mexico, the route it travels, and the trains it guards, so that we may know when to expect it. If the train is a Government train I wish you would cause copies of its bills of lading to be transmitted at the same time, as a knowledge of what is on any one train that has passed Fort Larned and of the probable time of its arrival in New Mexico will be of great service. In return for these favors please call upon us for anything which we can do for you.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NOTE.—Please order the company of the First Infantry New Mexico Volunteers now at Fort Lyon to proceed to Fort Union without delay.

J. H. C.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TER., *April 26, 1865.*

General CONNOR:

DEAR SIR: Aware of the arduous duties you have to perform, still I trust a few lines from me will not prove an intrusion. As I intend starting for the Eastern States on the 1st of May, I could not in justice to my own feelings leave Utah without expressing my heartfelt thanks and gratitude to you for the protection you have afforded not only to myself, but to our church in general, together with the many acts of kindness you have rendered us, and in the behalf of a grateful people permit me to say our prayers shall ever be offered for your welfare before the throne of grace, and we shall ever hail with delight the announcement of your advancement to honor and trust, which we believe you so justly merit. As a people we have our religious peculiarities of belief, differing, however, in reality, not to any greater extent than the various religious sects differ from each other. But our religion teaches us loyalty to our Government, not mere lip service, but to render every assistance for its support that may be required; and we trust that the dark stigma which has been attached to the name of the Latter-Day Saints by the actions of men who, fired with ambitious views of political power, lustful and covetous desires, have basely striven to cloak their iniquitous proceedings under a mask of religion, will ere long pass away, and the Latter-Day Saints be acknowledged in the ranks of the moral, virtuous, and loyal. To this end we are laboring, and I am thankful to God that I have been instrumental in his hands of bringing many in Utah to a knowledge of the duties they owe to God, their country, and their fellow-men. I deeply deplore your absence from Utah, as affairs now present a very different aspect than during your administration in person. Our church is prosperous. I leave behind me a good organization with a competent president, and am expecting missionaries from the East this spring to prosecute the work with renewed vigor; but the fear that was gradually leaving the people has since your departure returned, and they are afraid of being placed in greater bondage than ever. Heavy threats are made by Brigham and his colleagues against those who dare to differ from him in sentiment. Dark deeds are contemplated and enacted. At the last conference Brigham instituted a military law of his own, and commanded the bishops to put it in force, viz, none of his people to be allowed in the street after 10 p. m.; also organized a strong police force in every ward, subject to his instructions, to patrol night and day, and the people are under greater surveillance than ever. I would mention the attempt that has been made to assassinate Mr. Maloney, but I understand he has written you on the subject. I cannot, however, help indulging the hope that Utah will be favored by your presence again at some period not far distant. You will pardon me, but I cannot help entertaining the impression that you are destined to shape the destiny of this Utah, mold and fashion it from its present loathsome and repulsive appearance into something more favorable and delightsome. The material is here, I am satisfied, to make a virtuous and loyal people, if their slavish chains were struck off and their corrupt leaders dealt with as they justly merit, and nothing would afford myself and friends greater satisfaction, now that peace is about to be restored to our glorious country, than to see Utah, freed from her corruption, enrolled as a State.

Once more thanking you for your kindness, allow me to remain, very respectfully,

R. H. ATWOOD.

[Indorsement.]

Atwood is a missionary of a branch of the Mormon Church called Josephites, of whom young Joseph Smith is the leader. They are anti-polygamists and loyal.

CONNOR.

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Brashear City, La., April 27, 1865.

Col. WILLARD SAYLES,
Third Rhode Island Cavalry, Commanding, Napoleonville:

The general commanding the district directs that a weekly cavalry reconnaissance of fifty men be made from your post to Bayou Saint Vincent and along the canal to Lake Verret, for the purpose of cleaning out the guerrillas and jayhawkers now infesting that section of country. No regular day will be established for these scouts, as this would enable the enemy to ambush you or get out of your way for the time. You will telegraph these headquarters whenever these parties are ordered out, giving time of starting, destination, and instructions in brief. Written reports of these expeditions will be made out and forwarded immediately after their return. These reports should always be forwarded in time to reach these headquarters not later in the week than Wednesday.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. B. CAMPBELL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Brashear City, La., April 27, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel RICE,
Seventy-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry, Bayou Bœuf:

The general commanding the district directs that a weekly reconnaissance of 100 men in small boats be made from your station through the bayous north of Lake Palourde, south of Lake Natchez, east of Grand Lake, and west of Bayou La Fourche, for the purpose of cleaning them of guerrillas, thieves, and smugglers. No regular day will be established for these expeditions, as this would enable the enemy to ambush and perhaps defeat you. You will telegraph these headquarters whenever these scouting parties are ordered out, giving time of starting, destination, and instructions in brief. Written reports of these expeditions will be made out and forwarded immediately after their return. These reports should always be forwarded in time to reach these headquarters not later in the week than Friday.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. B. CAMPBELL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Brashear City, La., April 27, 1865.

Col. S. B. JONES,
Seventy-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry, Thibodeaux, La.:

The general commanding the district directs that a weekly mounted reconnaissance of fifty men be made from your post through Labadie-

ville and Brulé Texas and Landry to the Shell Bank, on Lake Verret, for the purpose of watching that section of country and preventing any intended raids or thieving excursions. No regular day will be established for these scouts, as this would enable the enemy to ambush and perhaps defeat you. You will telegraph these headquarters whenever these parties are ordered out, giving time of starting, destination, and instructions in brief. Written reports of these expeditions will be made out and forwarded immediately after their return. These reports should always be forwarded in time to reach these headquarters not later in the week than Thursday.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. B. CAMPBELL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Brashear City, La., April 27, 1865.

Col. W. O. FISKE,
First Louisiana Volunteer Infantry, Donaldsonville, La.:

The general commanding the district directs that in future a weekly cavalry reconnaissance of forty men be made from your post to Bayou Goula, and another of 100 men once a week from your post across Grand Bayou to Bay Natchez, for the purpose of cleaning that section of country of guerrillas and jayhawkers. The expedition going to Bay Natchez will leave a guard of thirty men with the horses at Grand Bayou Crossing. No regular day will be established for these expeditions, as this would enable the enemy to ambush and perhaps defeat you. You will telegraph these headquarters whenever these parties are started out, giving time of starting, destination, and instructions in brief. Written reports of these expeditions will be made out and forwarded immediately after their return. They should always be forwarded in time to reach these headquarters not later in the week than Thursday.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. B. CAMPBELL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 27. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG,
Vicksburg, Miss., April 27, 1865.

An armistice having been entered into between Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana, commanding Department of Mississippi, and the rebel authorities, there will be a total cessation of hostilities on the part of the Federal forces within the limits of this district from and after the hour of 9 a. m., 28th instant. The troops will remain in statu quo, and the same discipline and regulations will be observed and enforced as heretofore. This order is not intended to interfere in any way with the apprehension of guerrillas or other offenders against the peace, but, on the other hand, every possible exertion should be made for their arrest and punishment. This order to remain in force until revoked by competent authority.

By order of Brig. Gen. M. L. Smith:

A. C. FISK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No 18. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF MORGANZA, *Morganza, La., April 27, 1865.*

Brigadier-General McKean, desiring to avail himself of a leave of absence, hereby turns over the command of the district to Col. William H. Dickey, Eighty-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry, the ranking officer present.

By command of Brigadier-General McKean:

G. G. BENNETT,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 20. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF MORGANZA, *Morganza, La., April 27, 1865.*

I. In pursuance to General Orders, No. 18, current series, from these headquarters, the undersigned assumes command of the District of Morganza. In addition to the officers now serving on the district staff, the following are announced: Capt. Frank Morey, Ninety-second U. S. Colored Infantry, acting assistant adjutant-general; First Lieut. Morris Foster, Sixty-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry, acting assistant adjutant-general and acting aide-de-camp.

II. Col. Henry N. Frisbie, Ninety-second U. S. Colored Infantry, is assigned to the command of the forces stationed at Morganza, as post commander.

WM. H. DICKEY,
Colonel Eighty-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 27, 1865—2.20 p. m.
(Received 5.10 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

I sent a few days since an important letter to the President to you through General Grant, with an inclosed letter to you. As General Grant is absent, will it not be well to get this letter from his office?

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *April 27, 1865—2.20 p. m.*

Colonel VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington:

Is the Sixth U. S. Volunteers, raised at Camp Douglas, Chicago, to serve in this division? If so, I would like to know it as soon as is consistent, as I wish to use the regiment to relieve others for duty south.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 27, 1865—11.55 p. m.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Comdg. Military Division of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

Sixth U. S. Volunteers will be for service in your division. I will let you know at an early date when it will be ready for the field.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

U. S. STEAMER LEXINGTON,
Mouth of Red River, April 27, 1865.
(Received May 1.)

Colonel SPRAGUE,
Commanding, &c., Cairo, Ill.:

Please dispatch the following to Major-General Pope, U. S. Army, commanding, Saint Louis, Mo., and oblige:

The rebel ram Webb, commanded by the infamous Read, of the Tacony infamy, ran by the fleet at the mouth of Red River on the 23d instant. At New Orleans she passed with the U. S. flag at half-mast. Twenty-five miles below New Orleans the U. S. steamer Hollyhock gave her a broadside. She was run ashore by the crew and burned; all escaped but three men. Two hundred and seventeen bales of cotton were destroyed. The Webb left Shreveport on the 17th instant. At that place she took on board 250 cords of pine wood; at Alexandria fifty tons of pine knots. To-day I sent a letter to General Smith by the rebel [commissioner] of exchange.

JOHN T. SPRAGUE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Army.

LITTLE ROCK, *April 27, 1865.* (Received May 3.)

Maj. Gen. A. PLEASONTON:

Yours of the 22d received to-day. Will require 2,000 sets of horse equipments. Requisitions will be forwarded at once.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, Ark., April 27, 1865.

Col. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Arkansas:

COLONEL: Last night I received a letter from Maj. Gen. John Pope, commanding Military Division of the Missouri, to report in Saint Louis immediately; also directing me to turn over the command here to next in rank, which I will do to-day and leave for Saint Louis to-night. Affairs in this district are now so regulated that my absence will not be prejudicial to the public service. General Pope desires me to accompany a Congressional committee to the plains and New Mexico. My absence from this command may be but temporary, and will, of course, be decided when I report to General Pope. I have reduced the stores to a proper proportion for the troops on duty, and am now loading the last boat with quartermaster's stores and grain. In regard to the future government of the district I have no suggestions to make. Colonel Bentzoni, Fifty-sixth U. S. Colored Infantry, will be instructed in all the details of command before I leave.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 27, 1865—3 p. m.

Major-General POPE:

Is not the Powder River General Sully's objective point in his campaign? About what time will he move?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 27, 1865—3.30 p. m.

General DODGE:

Sully will make a campaign against the Indians northwest of Black Hills, and will establish a post on Powder River. He thinks the post will be 150 miles north of Laramie. He will leave Sioux City about May 12.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 27, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: This petition, asking for the banishment to the South of disloyal families from certain counties in Missouri, with accompanying letter and indorsements of Governor Fletcher and General McNeil, recommending that it be granted, is respectfully returned to you.* The banishment of residents of Missouri to the South is no longer admissible, if, indeed, it has ever been judicious or just. The Southern armies and State governments are now broken to pieces, and the object of the General Government is to restore peace and reinstate civil government in the Southern States. It is clear enough that there are a sufficient number of disloyal men and lawless vagrants in those States already to make the attempt to restore peace very difficult. What right has the State of Missouri to ask that these difficulties be further increased by re-enforcing the disaffected in the Southern States by the same class of people from Missouri? Certainly the State of Missouri is better able to deal with the comparatively small number of such characters now in the State than is any State of the South, not one of which is not much more grievously afflicted with the same kind of population. It certainly would not now be proper or judicious or acceptable to the General Government that the small number of disloyal and lawless people referred to in this petition be sent to the Southern States to re-enforce the much larger element of the same kind now there. It would simply be imposing Missouri's burden and her duty upon those States very much less able to bear the one or do the other, and would be complicating and greatly increasing the difficulties which now surround the settlement of affairs in the Southern States. Missouri must herself deal with such people, properly residents and citizens of the State. This petition is therefore disapproved, and you will please hereafter refrain and require your subordinate officers to refrain from banishing to the South any citizens or residents of Missouri or of any other State within your military department.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 111. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 27, 1865.

1. The Fifty-first Regiment Missouri Infantry Volunteers, Lieut. Col. N. B. Giddings commanding, having reported at these headquarters

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*See inclosure, &c., to letter of Dodge to Bell, April 25, 1865, p. 192.

in compliance with orders, will report to Brig. Gen. George D. Wagner, commanding Saint Louis District, for duty. Immediate steps will be taken to arm and equip the regiment.

* * * * * * *

5. Col. John G. Clark, Fiftieth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, having reported at these headquarters in compliance with Special Orders, No. 8, headquarters Draft Rendezvous, Madison, Wis., with detachments of the Fiftieth, Fifty-second, and Fifty-third Wisconsin Volunteers, will proceed without delay with the detachment of the Fiftieth Wisconsin by railroad to Jefferson City, Mo., thence by steamer to Miami, Mo., and report by letter to Col. C. Harding, commanding District of Central Missouri, at Warrensburg, Mo., for orders. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation. The detachments of the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Wisconsin Volunteers will report for duty to Brig. Gen. G. D. Wagner, commanding Saint Louis District.

6. Capt. E. S. Rowland, Battery K, Second Regiment Missouri Light Artillery Volunteers, with one section of his battery, without caissons, will at once proceed to Springfield, Ill., and report to Brig. Gen. John Cook for duty during the funeral ceremonies of the late President of the United States, which being ended, Captain Rowland will return to his station at Franklin, Mo. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 96. } HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT, *Saint Louis, Mo., April 27, 1865.*

1. In compliance with paragraph V, Special Orders, No. 109, current series, Department of the Missouri, Colonel Weydemeyer, commanding First Sub-District, will place one company of infantry at Saint Charles and half a company of infantry at Washington, taking it from Company I, Fiftieth Missouri Volunteers, at Hermann. He will cause due notice of the instructions contained in the above order to be given to all persons having in their custody ferry-boats, skiffs, flat-boats, wood-boats, and other means of crossing the Missouri River between the mouth of the Gasconade River and the mouth of the Missouri River, and after a reasonable length of time shall have been given them to comply therewith, Colonel Weydemeyer will seize all boats not delivered as directed and arrest the persons having them in their custody. Colonel Weydemeyer will issue the necessary instructions to his subordinates to carry out the objects of the department commander in the matter.

* * * * * * *

3. The detachments of the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Wisconsin Volunteers, Lieut. Col. H. J. Lewis commanding, having reported in compliance with Special Orders, No. 111, current series, Department of the Missouri, will report for duty to Colonel Bonneville, commanding Benton Barracks.

4. The Fifty-first Missouri Volunteers, having reported as directed in Special Orders, No. 111, current series, Department of the Missouri, will report for duty to Colonel Bonneville, commanding Benton Barracks.

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By order of Brig. Gen. George D. Wagner:

H. HANNAHS,
Major Fiftieth Missouri Volunteers and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *April 27, 1865.*

Lieut. Col. F. M. MALONE:

A company of infantry has gone to the Knob; will reach you to-morrow. The recruits for the Seventh Kansas will probably reach you to-day.

By order of Brigadier-General Wagner:

H. HANNAHS,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *April 27, 1865.*

Major HANNAHS,
Saint Louis:

I am about satisfied that the report of Jeff. Thompson and his gang between Patterson and Fredericktown is false.

JOHN L. BEVERIDGE,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *April 27, 1865.*

Lieutenant-Colonel MALONE,
Pilot Knob:

Send ten or fifteen men to hold the stockade at Centerville, and as soon as you are satisfied there is no rebel force in that county have Lieutenant Henry take his company back.

JOHN L. BEVERIDGE,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

PATTERSON, MO., *April 27, 1865—3.10 p. m.*

Lieut. Col. F. M. MALONE,
Pilot Knob, Mo.:

Lieut. J. H. Wildey has returned. He killed one-third of Jeff.'s command and captured all his horses. Number killed, 1; number of command, 3; aggregate, 3. This is all the rebel force there was.

JAMES SMITH,
Captain, &c.

WARRENSBURG, *April 27, 1865.*

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis:

SIR: Six men from Shelby's brigade, Price's army, came into the neighborhood of Chapel Hill and sent word to the commanding officer that they wished to deliver themselves up. They were received and sent here for examination. The assistant provost-marshal recommends that five of them be released upon taking the oath of allegiance. The

sixth is willing to take the oath if he can do no better. There is no doubt that they are really deserters, and, as many cases of the kind are likely to arise, I respectfully request instructions on the subject.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 27, 1865—10.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General MITCHELL,
Fort Leavenworth:

The precautions specified in Special Orders, No. 109, in relation to Leavenworth will be carried into effect.

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 81. } HDQRS. POST OF FORT LEAVENWORTH, *April 27, 1865.*

1. In accordance with paragraph 10, Special Orders, No. 97, current series, headquarters Department of the Missouri, and in obedience to Special Orders, No. 78, headquarters District of North Kansas, I hereby assume command of the post of Fort Leavenworth. All orders heretofore promulgated will remain in force until further orders.

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By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Heinrichs:

J. G. DODGE,
Lieutenant and Post Adjutant.

DENVER, *April 27, 1865.*

General G. M. DODGE:

Previous to my taking command there was plenty of transportation, because citizens' goods were thrown out on the road as their teams passed. I require 100 wagons to load with corn at Omaha or Atchison for Laramie. The constant movements of troops to keep the Indians north of the road keeps my transportation occupied. I ask your permission to move my headquarters to Julesburg for a few months.

P. E. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 27, 1865—11.25 p. m.

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR,
Denver:

By May 12 have an escort organized at Fort Kearny, under a reliable, competent officer, of fifty men, one-third cavalry, to accompany J. T. Evans, division engineer, Union Pacific Railroad, in his surveys. Give instructions to them to protect his party and render all aid desired to have him accomplish his work. Also give orders to furnish the party supplies at any of our posts. Answer.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS,
Denver, Colo. Ter., April 27, 1865.

Col. THOMAS MOONLIGHT,
Fort Laramie:

Two hundred pack-mules and equipments have been ordered sent to you from Cottonwood. Dispose of your troops so as to prevent the Indians from crossing the Platte or Sweetwater. Where is Little Thunder's band?

By command:

GEO. F. PRICE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., April 27, 1865.

Capt. JAMES H. WHITLOCK,
Commanding at Las Cruces, N. Mex.:

CAPTAIN: By this mail you will receive an order to establish Fort Selden. You will turn over the command of the post of Las Cruces to Lieutenant Jennings when you leave. You are authorized to take Lieutenant Oliphant, his first sergeant, company records, and, say, two other sergeants, two corporals, and twenty of the most dissipated of his men with you to Fort Selden, where you will need some mounted men. The best horses will be taken, and must be kept in condition all the time for immediate field service. As Lieutenant Jennings will be alone for some little time at Las Cruces, he should have the most sober, steady men stay with him; therefore you will select the men who are to go to Fort Selden. Generally the most dissipated men in towns are the best for field service. I hope Lieutenant Oliphant is more temperate than he used to be, otherwise his stay in the service will be very brief. Doctor Smith will live at Las Cruces, but he will attend the sick at Fort Selden. Those who are so sick as to go to a hospital will be taken to Las Cruces. You will have a fine hospital steward at Selden, and as soon as your hospital is completed Doctor Smith will be ordered there. Surgeon Bryan will write to Doctor Smith on the details of this matter. I shall be down, starting from here not later than the 10th proximo.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NOTE.—Oliphant can turn into store at Las Cruces all company property not necessary to take to Fort Selden. For this Lieutenant Jennings can give the usual receipts for property received for storage.

J. H. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., April 27, 1865.

Capt. WILLIAM BRADY,
Commanding at Fort Stanton, N. Mex.:

CAPTAIN: I understand the people on the Rios Bonito, Ruidos, and Tularosa are fearful that the troops are to abandon Fort Stanton. This is not true. There will be at least two companies there during the summer months, and when the troops return from escort duty on the plains there will be, doubtless, one or more companies sent there to winter.

This last is not certain, but may be; so I wish you to inform the people in season for them to put in all the crops they can this spring. I shall leave for Franklin about the 10th of May, and shall return, doubtless, by Forts Stanton and Sumner. Have company gardens made down at what is known as the Apache farm, some twelve miles below the post, on the left bank of the river. There the land is irrigated by a large spring which issues from the bluffs. That place belongs to the United States and is not to be occupied by citizens. It is reserved for the use of the troops at Fort Stanton. Commence these at once. Plant all the ground you can. What is raised that may not be needed by the companies and hospital can be sold for company fund, so the men do the work. If any more Indians come about do you follow them as long as they make a track. The troops are stationed at Fort Stanton for a purpose, not to draw pay and eat rations without doing any service in the way of killing hostile Indians.

Respectfully, &c.,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *April 28, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: From a dispatch which has been submitted to me by the Acting Secretary of State, received from the U. S. consul at Teneriffe, it appears that the rebel ram Stonewall left that island, where she obtained a supply of coal, on the evening of the 1st instant, and steamed rapidly to the south. It is believed that her destination is some point on our coast. The Stonewall is represented by all parties to be a very formidable vessel and to possess superior speed. It behooves us to be prepared against surprise and to adopt every precaution to prevent injury from her. The Department has to-day advised all the squadrons and the navy-yards of the movements of the Stonewall, and directed that all the available formidable force be prepared to resist her approach. To give additional security, I would suggest that the commandants of the forts for the defense of our harbors be advised of the contemplated approach of the Stonewall and prepared to contest her advance should she make her appearance.

Very respectfully, &c.,

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 193. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, April 28, 1865.*

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50. Capt. E. S. Richards, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, will report in person without delay to Brevet Major-General Sully, U. S. Volunteers, commanding District of Iowa, Dubuque, Iowa, for duty.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., April 28, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report of information received at this office this 28th day of April, 1865: Mr. Bell, a scout, reports that he crossed the Mississippi from Morganza to Tunica in a skiff and obtained the following information in regard to the crossings of the Mississippi: The only place of crossing below Natchez is at Tunica Bend, and no crossings are made except by skiffs since the water has been so high. No persons of any importance have crossed there within the last month. It is not considered possible that any troops will attempt to cross during the high water. Nothing was heard of an intention to cross Powers' and Griffith's regiments from East Louisiana. A few furloughed men occasionally cross. A mail crosses weekly in both directions. Friday is the regular day for the meeting of the couriers at the Mississippi to exchange mail, but of late there has been some irregularity about it. A man named Curry, living near Tunica Landing, has been the ferryman on the east side. The couriers are escorted by twelve men. The skiffs leave Tunica at night, passing down into Old River, and thence the mail is taken to Simsport. The route used before high water was near Fort Adams and the upper mouth of Red River. A gentleman thoroughly conversant with the blockade-running business at Havana, who left that place on the 22d instant, states that there have been as many as twenty-five different steamers engaged in running into Galveston, and nearly all have been successful. The most important ones are the Francis, built by Morgan, at Wilmington, Del., and owned by Henderson, of Havana, or some parties in the North, laying up for repairs in Havana, only having made one trip; the Owl, Captain Maffitt, is in Galveston and expected back to Havana; the Lunar, Clyde steamer, Captain Robinson, to sail for Galveston in a few days; the Albatross, Clyde steamer, three smoke stacks; the Badger, Clyde steamer, Captain Brown, iron vessel with turtle back; the Fox, Clyde steamer, Captain Lawless, like the Badger; the Colonel Lamb, like the Badger, but the best of the Clyde steamers; the Denby, Clyde steamer, wooden, is on her twenty-first trip; the Major Whiting, like a Long Island Sound boat, and the Pelican, propeller. The business is decreasing, not because there is any danger from the blockading fleet, but from the scarcity of cotton at Galveston. The trade with Matamoras is dead, on account of the expense in transporting the cotton through Texas. There are a few light-draft vessels running into Saint Marks, Fla.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. M. JACKSON,
Major, Tenth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery.

(In absence of Capt. S. M. Eaton, chief signal officer, Military Division of West Mississippi.)

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, April 28, 1865.

Col. S. B. HOLABIRD,
Chief Quartermaster:

A crevasse has just opened on the left bank opposite Chalmette, and it is said can be stopped if attended to promptly with the necessary aid.

Captain Bicker reports that the citizens above are unable to stop it. I have the honor to request that a small steamer be sent down there with lumber and workmen, if any can be spared, to report to Captain Bicker, at Chalmette, to aid in this work.

Very respectfully,

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

DISTRICT OF LA FOURCHE,
Brashear, April 28, 1865.

Major HOFFMAN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Southern Division of Louisiana, New Orleans:

A crevasse occurred about two miles below La Fourche Crossing on this the west side yesterday morning. The provost-marshal of the parish of La Fourche has visited it and reports to me that it is about 150 feet wide. It has caused the water in the bayou at Thibodeaux to fall about three feet. The backwater has reached as far as the railroad, but it is thought it will not injure the road. It is believed to have been cut by private individuals to benefit their lands by the deposit which it will leave. Had it broken above the railroad or on the east side above Rockland, it would have prevented the use of the road for months.

Yours, &c.,

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, April 28, 1865.

Capt. H. K. BICKER,
Seventy-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry, Comdg., Chalmette:

The brigadier-general commanding directs that you turn out the whole population in your vicinity and stop the break in the levee if possible. The services of the superintendent in charge of levees has been applied for to co-operate with you.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

BAYOU BŒUF STATION, *April 28, 1865.*

Capt. B. B. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to report that I received information yesterday, 27th instant, at 10 a. m., that Lieut. Omar Boudreaux, of the rebel Whitaker's company, had passed out of Bayou Black into Bayou Chêne two hours previously in a boat with six other rebels, and was moving rapidly down the latter stream. I immediately telegraphed the information to your headquarters. An hour later, having received no orders in the case, I took twelve men in boats and gave chase, believing that the heavy rain falling at the time would induce Boudreaux to stop somewhere about the lower end of the Chêne. I went as far as Sweet Bay Lake, at the mouth of the Chêne, and satisfied myself that he had passed on without stopping anywhere. I could only conjecture what course he had taken, as it was exceedingly difficult to get any information from the inhabitants, and it being nearly night-fall I abandoned

the pursuit and returned. Arriving here I found telegraphic orders received an hour after my departure, which contemplated a somewhat more extended pursuit than I had given, but it seemed to me altogether too late then to renew the chase, and believing it would appear so to the general commanding, I made no further effort.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. L. RICE,
Lieutenant-Colonel Seventy-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, La., April 28, 1865.

Major PIKE,
Seventy-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry, Fort Macomb:

Telegram received. Relieve the picket. Nearly all the crew of the Webb have been caught. Acknowledge receipt.

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, April 28, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

I have the honor to inform you that the armistice entered upon by Brigadier-General Tucker and myself on the 27th instant will terminate at 12 m. on the 1st of May next.

I am, very respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

(Same to Maj. Gen. N. P. Banks.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, April 28, 1865.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY:

I have the honor to report that on the 27th instant I entered upon an agreement with the rebel military authorities for an armistice along my front, and to inclose a copy of the agreement (A).*

My action was based on the inclosed telegraphic dispatch from Lieutenant-General Taylor, C. S. Army, to Brigadier-General Tucker, C. S. Army (B),† communicated to me by General Tucker, in the accompanying dispatch (C).‡

The armistice entered upon between Major-General Sherman and General Johnston having been disapproved, I have dispatched the inclosed notice (D)§ to Brigadier-General Tucker, giving him notice that our agreement must terminate forty-eight hours from the time of his reception of my communication.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

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* See inclosure, Dana to Tucker, p. 205.
† See Bullock to Tucker, p. 176.
‡ See Tucker to Dana, p. 175.
§ See Dana to Tucker, next *post*.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., April 28, 1865.

Brigadier-General TUCKER, C. S. Army,
Commanding District of Mississippi and Louisiana:

The agreement between Major-General Sherman and General Johnston having been disapproved by the President of the United States, I have the honor to notify you that the agreement entered upon between us for an armistice will terminate forty-eight hours from the reception of this communication, as provided therein. This will be delivered to you by Colonel Lieb, of my staff, to whom you are requested to deliver a receipt.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., April 28, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. W. DAVIDSON,
Commanding District of Natchez:

I have the honor to inform you that the major-general commanding has this day forwarded a notice to the rebel military authorities that the armistice agreed upon on the 27th instant will cease forty-eight hours after the reception of such notice by them. This notice will probably reach its destination by 12 m. on the 30th instant, forty-eight hours from which time hostilities will be resumed.

I am, sir, respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *April 28, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Will you please order an inquiry to be made at Vicksburg to ascertain why 2,000 released Federal prisoners were crowded on board the ill-fated steamer Sultana, against the remonstrance of the captain of the boat and when two other large steamers were in port at the same time, bound up river, with very few passengers? The loss of life is known to exceed 1,400.*

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 28, 1865—1.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Saint Louis:

To what point in your division do you desire the Sixth U. S. Volunteers ordered? Please answer by telegram.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See reports, Part I, p. 210.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 28, 1865—4.30 p. m.

Col. T. M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington:

The Sixth U. S. Volunteers had best be ordered to Fort Leavenworth.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 28, 1865—2 p. m.

General BUSSEY,
Fort Smith:

Your dispatch of yesterday received.* If you have not communicated the facts to General Reynolds do so. My advices from Red River indicate the retreat of Kirby Smith to Texas.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 28, 1865.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Comdg. Mil. Div. of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: The large number of men returning from Kirby Smith's army that succeed in reaching Missouri, without any check south of my lines, renders it necessary, in my opinion, that we should place on the southern border of the department more cavalry, and for this purpose I would suggest that four or five regiments of cavalry be obtained from Department of the Cumberland or some other point east.

It is evident that we cannot expect the State to do much in South Missouri, they have not the men or the means, and the concentration of so large a force of rebels in North Arkansas, without any means of concentrating rapidly a force against them, leaves us subject to raids that will be a great detriment to our efforts to quiet the State.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 29, 1865.

Respectfully referred to the General-in-Chief of the Army, with the request that General Dodge's application be complied with.

If quiet can be kept in Missouri for a month or two, all concern for the State can be safely dismissed, and it is very important that these returning soldiers, who will be bushwhackers and outlaws, be intercepted before they get into Missouri.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

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*See Part I, p. 202.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
April 28, 1865—2.04 p. m.

Brigadier-General BEVERIDGE, *Cape Girardeau:*

What report have you of the movement north of any force from Arkansas?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *April 28, 1865—3 p. m.*

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have none. The reported force moving north between Patterson and Fredericktown is reduced to three thieves. I have scouts all over that country. The force I sent out will be in to-morrow. Captain Colbert, at Bloomfield, has scouts out in Northern Arkansas.

JOHN L. BEVERIDGE,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *April 28, 1865.*

Col. JAMES T. FOSTER, *Fredericktown:*

On May 1 the Seventeenth Illinois, at Fredericktown, will be relieved by one officer and thirty men of Dallas County Mounted Militia. It is important that your organization be hurried up, and induce the people to remain quiet at home. I am satisfied rebel sympathizers are doing their utmost to frighten loyal people out of the State.

JOHN L. BEVERIDGE,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 28, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel MALONE, *Pilot Knob:*

The citizens are rushing to Saint Louis from the southeast perfectly frantic with fear, driving their stock and moving their families here. Can't you stop it? They have filled the country with the most extravagant reports of a large force of rebels in Farmington, and north and east of there. Citizens have buried their valuables and are seeking shelter at any point that offers any hope of safety. Inform General Beveridge of the case. The stampede is real. Men by the dozens are here with knees trembling and hearts in their throats. There is no information here confirming the first report of the presence of rebels in the southeast.

By order of Brigadier-General Wagner:

H. HANNAHS,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *April 28, 1865.*

Lieut. WILLIAM MORAN,
Comdg. Company E, Fiftieth Missouri Volunteers, Potosi, Mo.:

Is there any truth in the stories brought here by the citizens of Potosi as to Thompson's and Shelby's raid? Send me full particulars, and if

the enemy presses you draw in the men from Webster and concentrate the company at Potosi. Look out for Hilderbrand and his gang. I shall get the men paid off to-morrow, and will be down Monday, I think. Direct answer to headquarters District of Saint Louis. They think here at headquarters that it is all a silly scare. Have you picketed the Farmington road?

ARTHUR WILKINSON,
Captain Company E, Fiftieth Missouri Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
April 28, 1865.

Lieutenant MORAN, *Potosi:*

Inform the citizens of Potosi that the rumor of a large force of rebels in Southeast Missouri is without foundation in fact. Keep them quiet and keep your men well in hand. Telegraph Colonel Malone, at Pilot Knob, and he will advise you of the facts. Inform the citizens that there is no danger, and if they then choose to leave they do so without justification.

H. HANNAHS,
Major, &c.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *April 28, 1865.*

Captain COLBERT, *Bloomfield:*

Keep your scouts constantly out in Dunklin County and in Northern Arkansas.

JOHN L. BEVERIDGE,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Rolla, April 28, 1865.

Major-General DODGE:

Is there a force of rebels coming up through Saint Louis District? There is much excitement at Steelville, caused by inhabitants of that district coming up reporting a force advancing from the southeast.

JOHN MORRILL,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 28, 1865—8.10 p. m.

Colonel MORRILL, *Rolla:*

The commanding officer at Cape Girardeau says the scare was all caused by three thieves. We know of no force north of Arkansas line.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS STATION,
Marshall, Mo., April 28, 1865.

Capt. C. G. LAURANT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dist. of Central Missouri, Warrensburg, Mo.:

CAPTAIN: In pursuance of Special Orders, No. 77, dated headquarters Fourth Sub-District, District of Central Missouri, Lexington, Mo., April

24, 1865, I have the honor to report that I marched with my command from Greenton Valley, Lafayette County, Mo., on the 25th instant and arrived at this station on the afternoon of the 27th instant. I had the country scouted thoroughly on each side of the road from Greenton Valley to this place. I have sent out two scouts this morning and will send out the third one this evening. I most respectfully ask for instructions in regard to my operations in this part of the district.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES D. EADS,

Capt. Company M, 1st Cav. Missouri State Militia, Comdg. Station.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 28, 1865—4.20 p. m.

Colonel POTTER, *Fort Leavenworth:*

General Connor telegraphs that his cavalry are on half rations; that the troops have been in the habit of seizing all kinds of trains, citizens' and Government, and since he has put a stop to it it cuts him down in transportation, so that he cannot make his campaign without more. He requests that 100 wagons be loaded with corn at Omaha or Nebraska City and sent to him at Fort Laramie immediately. Have you got the teams at Omaha or Nebraska City? If not, how many have you? Perhaps part can be sent from there and part from Leavenworth. It is important that Connor gets off before long.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 28, 1865—12 m.

Brigadier-General CONNOR, *Denver:*

Your letter of April 14 to General Dodge has been laid before me. General Sully, with 1,200 cavalry and some light guns, will march from Fort Pierre about May 15, by way of north side of Black Hills, to a point on Powder River 150 or 200 miles north of Laramie. At that point a large post will be established, to be supplied probably from Laramie. His object is to fight the hostile Sioux or other Indians of that region and establish this post. It is desired that you co-operate with him as far as possible, and keep yourself advised of his movements by scouts and runners so that your expedition may co-operate. It is hoped that your combined movements into that region this summer may bring about conclusive results. It is not, however, intended to bind you to any restraint on account of Sully's expedition. You need only depend upon and act in conjunction with it as you may deem judicious. Sully is advised on this subject.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 28, 1865.

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR,
Commanding District of the Plains, Denver, Colo. Ter.:

GENERAL: I am in receipt of your communication of date 14th instant. I think it is important you should move pretty soon, for following reasons: General Sully, with 1,200 mounted men, moves early

in May. He will make his objective point some place on Powder River, and it is agreed that your movements shall be in concert. General Sully's movement will be northwest of Black Hills. He will establish a post on Powder River about 150 miles from Laramie and will leave Sioux City about May 12. You are the best judge how your move shall be made to make it successful. Your idea of finding the location of Indians is good. I supposed that was known, and think you should go straight at their villages, especially should they endeavor to annoy you with small armed parties. I shall soon forward you eight companies of Fifth Regiment U. S. Volunteers, which will add to your strength. The officers left in charge of the Overland Route should have instructions to concentrate the cavalry left behind in case the Indians should get in the rear and come back on the Overland Route.

What is your idea of the length of time you will have to be absent? I telegraphed you to give protection to the party of Pacific Railroad engineers under Mr. Evans. Should they want supplies or any aid, give such instructions that they can receive them. We have labored under great difficulty in not being informed in advance in relation to what was wanted, what supplies, &c. If you will see that we get proper notice I will see that you are fully supplied. It takes time to get these supplies to the depots. Also inform the quartermaster and commissary at Leavenworth of the depots established or decided upon by you. We shall have to supply General Sully's command from Fort Laramie, but I have the estimate and will see that they go forward from here. Write me fully your plan of campaign.

I have the honor to be, general. very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 28, 1865—4.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General CONNOR,
Denver:

Do you want the trains turned over to you to use on the plains, or only to take the corn and return? We shall probably have to send the trains from Leavenworth. You can make headquarters at Julesburg.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS,
Denver, Colo. Ter., April 28, 1865.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM M. JOHNS,
Third Battalion California Infantry, Camp Douglas, Utah:

COLONEL: I deem it necessary and important in a military point of view, as well as for the benefit of the Pacific States, that a better and nearer road than the present one should be made between Denver and Salt Lake; and having assurance that such a road can be made over the route by Uintah Valley and Middle Park, saving in distance 200 miles, and passing over a country fertile and well timbered, and which by building the road will be open to settlement and cultivation, and also shortening the time of transmission of the overland mail

between the points named two days, over a route not subject to Indian attacks, and making a less distance to protect in case of necessity, and taking all the advantages to be gained into consideration, I had determined to build a military road; but finding that the Overland Stage Company has a charter from the Territories of Colorado and Utah for a road over the proposed route, and desiring to have the mail route changed before next autumn, you will cause the men of your command to perform such work on the road, and on such route as Bela M. Hughes, the agent of the company, may direct. Mr. Hughes will pay the men of your command a fair compensation for such labor as they may perform. I would enjoin upon you to use all possible exertion and speed in the performance of the work assigned you, and on your arrival in this city report to Bvt. Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry, commanding South Sub-District of the Plains, for duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., April 29, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report of information received at this office this 29th day of April, 1865: Lieutenant Curtiss reports from Baton Rouge the 24th instant that he has reliable information that Colonels Powers' and Griffith's regiments had gone to join Forrest's force with all the men they could raise in East Louisiana, leaving in that region only jayhawkers. Captain Fitz reports from Port Hudson on the same day that he learns that Colonel Griffith has returned with his regiment to some point near Clinton, La. Mr. Kellogg, who was sent up on the west side of the Mississippi to ascertain the points of crossing for the rebels, makes a report similar to that of Mr. Bell from the east side. He thinks the rebel mail could be easily captured by a party on the lower end of Raccourci Island, where the skiffs pass. Mr. Kellogg saw Captain Collins, the scout, and the Confederate agent for the exchange of prisoners. They both express the opinion that Kirby Smith will surrender on the same terms as General Lee. Collins says that General Smith is a defaulter to the Confederate Government to the amount of $5,000,000, and that will be a great inducement for him to surrender. It was reported that General Buckner was ordered to Shreveport and General Thomas to Natchitoches, without changing the location of the troops, however. Several of the prisoners captured from the rebel ram Webb state that they were detailed from Parsons' Missouri division, which was at Shreveport when they left on the 7th instant. General Parsons commands the division. It has two brigades, Burns' and Mitchell's. Burns' brigade is composed of the Tenth Missouri Infantry, Colonel Moore; the Eleventh Missouri Infantry, Colonel Lewis; the Sixteenth Missouri Infantry and a battalion of sharpshooters, Colonel Pindall. Mitchell's brigade is composed of the Eighth and Ninth Missouri Infantry, Searcy's battalion, and Perkins' battalion. The two brigades are about the same size, and are variously estimated at from 1,000 to 1,800 each. This division arrived in Shreveport from Camden April 1. It was not known whether they were to go farther or remain

in Shreveport. Marmaduke's old division of cavalry is broken up. A part is in Texas, a part on White River, and many were dismounted and compelled to join infantry regiments. General Shelby was at Shreveport at the time they left, but his command was at Clarksville, Tex. Shaver's battalion and two or three companies of Texas cavalry were on duty in Shreveport. The railroad is running from Marshall, Tex., to within twelve miles of Shreveport. Two of the men were from the iron-clad Missouri. Her armament is one 11-inch gun (smooth-bore) in the starboard angle of the bow; one 32-pounder gun (smooth-bore) in the port angle of the bow, and one 9-inch (smooth-bore) amidships on pivot, to be used on either side. No ports in the stern. She draws nine feet of water. The smoke stack is twenty feet forward of the main hatch. She has never attempted to stem the current alone. They all express the opinion that she will not attempt to come below Alexandria. Her crew is about eighty men. The following is a list of her officers: Lieutenant-Commander Carter, commanding; Lieutenant Crain, executive officer; Lieutenant Larmour; John A. Douglass, master; Musgrave, master; Benthall, acting master; Shaw, midshipman; Condor, boatswain; Florey, gunner; Cobert, chief engineer; Dorsey, second engineer. The principal transports above Alexandria are the Mary T., the General Quitman, and the G. L. Hodge. One of these men was from the Steam-Boat Battalion, composed of White's and Stewart's companies. White's company was at Marksville, La., and Stewart's twenty miles below Alexandria. They were very much scattered, doing picket duty. The rebels are still at work on the forts at Alexandria, though they are nearly completed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. JACKSON,
Major, Tenth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery.

(In absence of Capt. S. M. Eaton, chief signal officer, Military Division of West Mississippi.)

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, La., April 29, 1865.

Brigadier-General CAMERON,
Commanding La Fourche District, Brashear City, La.:

GENERAL: It is reported to these headquarters that an attempt will be made by the rebel ram Missouri to get out of the Red River by the Atchafalaya during the present high water. Look out for her. Acknowledge receipt.

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRASHEAR, *April 29, 1865.* (Received 4.50 p. m.)

Major HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Southern Division of Louisiana:

Yours in regard to the rebel ram Missouri is received.

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., April 29, 1865.

Maj. Gen. N. J. T. DANA,
Commanding Department of Mississippi:

GENERAL: In view of the probable fact that Jeff. Davis will attempt to cross the Mississippi between Vicksburg and New Orleans, I send you the Third U. S. Colored Cavalry, under Brevet Brigadier-General Osband. By reason of the overflowed condition of the country from Vicksburg to this point, it seems rather improbable that he will attempt to cross above Vicksburg, though it would not be strange if he should run out of the Yazoo, as he could easily seize one or all of the numerous trading boats up there for that purpose. It looks to me as though the most likely point of crossing would be between Vicksburg and Natchez, probably in the neighborhood of Rodney.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

P. S.—The steamer John Raine, which will take these troops down, I wish you would order back as soon as possible, as she is much wanted here.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
April 29, 1865—5.25 p. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Little Rock:

I have sent you 1,500 horses and will send 500 more to-morrow. Many small parties are crossing the Arkansas and coming up into Missouri. Your cavalry should be kept constantly employed to intercept such parties. Let me hear by telegraph as soon as you hear from Fagan or Jeff. Thompson.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., April 29, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Department of Arkansas:

GENERAL: The portion of the State of Arkansas which lies south of the Arkansas River and is traversed by the roads numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, in my letter to you dated April 8, is well known as a mountainous and rugged region. The ranges known as the Poteau, Washita, Cassatot, Magazine, Petit Jean, Fourche la Fave, and Caddo Mountains are found in this section and are crossed by one or more of the roads named. There are cross-roads, by means of which empty or lightly loaded wagons can pass from one road to the other. One of these roads leaves Danville, follows up Dutch Creek, and joins the Fort Smith road at Waldron. It has been used by our scouting parties. Another, leaving the Mount Ida road a few miles south of Danville, follows the Fourche la Fave Creek and joins the Fort Smith road near the Washita Mountains and about fifteen miles south of Waldron. Dallas, known on some maps as Panther, and Caddo Gap, a point about twelve miles southeast of Caddo Cove, appear to be the principal points at and near which trains pass through the Cassatot and Caddo Mountains. After crossing these mountains, going south, the elevation of the coun-

try gradually declines until we reach Ultima Thule and Murfreesborough, when the country becomes level or slightly undulating. The soil becomes darker in color and the country better cultivated. Below this line, joining Murfreesborough and Ultima Thule, our troops have never been. The citizens have remained at home and cultivated their farms, except a few of the large planters, who have carried their negroes across Red River for safety. I think that there is no doubt about subsistence and forage in sufficient quantities being found in this section of country and on the Red River. Cross-roads abound and in dry weather are practicable for any movements of the army. In wet weather these black lands are difficulties in our way only so far as mud is concerned. Supposing our column at Paraclifta, and wishing to move across Red River, there are several points which may be selected: We can go to Fulton, where the rebels had a pontoon bridge, which is about thirteen miles from Washington and twenty-nine from Paraclifta; or, crossing Little River, which is given a breadth of between 400 and 500 feet, at Layne's Ferry, four miles from Paraclifta, we can move toward the Red River and cross at Hooper's or Thompson's Ferries; or, keeping upon the old Clarksville stage road, cross at Laynesport, or just above at Mill Creek Ferry. The Red River is reported to me to be about 700 feet wide at these points, whenever it is necessary to bridge it. My idea is to cross the Red River as high up as possible, so as to cross the Sulphur Fork or Red and Big Cypress high up, these streams both having a bad reputation for bad bottom lands and for overflowing their banks down near their junction with Red River.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. WHEELER,
Captain of Engineers, Chief Engineer of Department, &c.

STEAMER CITY OF CAIRO,
Cairo, April 29, 1865—6.30 p. m. (Received 30th.)

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE:

At 9 a. m. on the morning of the 23d instant the rebel ram Webb ran out of Red River, passing all our gun-boats and iron-clads at the mouth; passed down the Mississippi at great speed. Lieutenant-Commander Foster, on gun-boat Lafayette, started in pursuit, followed by the ram Vindicator. The Webb came near destroying the steamer Saratoga. The object is to destroy all boats south of Red River and then escape to the Gulf. She is very fast, built in New York, and is a sea-going vessel. The telegraph was destroyed below Baton Rouge, so that she would arrive at New Orleans without notification. I left Helena on morning of 28th. No boat from New Orleans for two days. The Sultana was last boat. I will be in Saint Louis to-morrow evening.

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 103. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, *Little Rock, Ark., April 29, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

7. The following order is republished for the information and guidance of troops in this department:*

8. Brig. Gen. A. N. Duffié, U. S. Volunteers, having reported to these headquarters in obedience to orders from headquarters Military

* See Special Orders, No. 40, Military Division of the Missouri, April 22, p. 158.

Division of the Missouri, will report to Maj. Gen. J. G. Blunt, commanding District of South Kansas, for assignment to duty.

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11. Subject to approval of the War Department, the First, Second, and Third Regiments of Indian Home Guards will be mustered out of service and reorganized into one or more regiments, to serve until the last day of February, 1866, unless sooner discharged. The muster out to date 30th instant and the reorganization May 1 proximo. Maj. Gen. J. G. Blunt, commanding District of South Kansas, is charged with the execution of this order under special instructions from these headquarters.

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By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., 7TH ARMY CORPS,
Fort Gibson, C. N., April 29, 1865.

Brig. Gen. CYRUS BUSSEY,
Comdg. Third Division, Seventh Army Corps, Fort Smith, Ark.:

SIR: A scout of the enemy, some thirty-five in number (all mounted), swam Arkansas River at a point thirty-eight miles above. They also swam Verdigris; no ford at either place. Some infantry and every scout I could mount are after them. They travel in the night. I think from the course last reported they will cross at Gilstrap's Ford, eighty-five miles up Grand River, and are working toward Bentonville. They came in from Red River. I am stationing my troops so as to take in any party, if possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. PHILLIPS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
April 29, 1865—10.50 a. m.

General DODGE:

I think you had best send to Jeff. Thompson, inclosing Grant's correspondence with Lee, and the official telegrams announcing surrender of Mobile and Johnston, and notifying Thompson that if he does not at once accept the same terms for himself and his men, he and they will be declared outlaws, who will be hunted down and to whom no terms will be granted hereafter under any circumstances.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 29, 1865—3.35 p. m.

General DODGE:

Following telegram just received. Instruct Colonel Ford accordingly:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 29, 1865—12 m.*

Major-General POPE:

The Secretary of the Interior informs me that Leavenworth has no authority to make any treaty with the Indians whatever, and that there is no reason why Gen-

eral Dodge should not proceed vigorously and at once with his campaign. You will instruct him according to your own judgment as best for the service.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[Indorsement.]

I concur in the foregoing instructions.

J. P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

[APRIL 29, 1865.—For Dodge to Davis and Bennett, relating to surrender of the Confederate forces under General M. Jeff. Thompson, see Part I, p. 229.]

[APRIL 29, 1865.—For Dodge to Thompson, offering terms of surrender to Confederate forces in North Arkansas, see Part I, p. 229.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 29, 1865—8 p. m.

DISTRICT COMMANDERS:

No more banishment of citizens can be made. Orders received prohibit it.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 29, 1865—7.20 p. m.

Colonel HARDING,
Warrensburg, and
DISTRICT COMMANDERS IN STATE OF MISSOURI:

All men who report from rebel armies who are deserters and have no charges against them for crimes release on taking amnesty oath. Give deserter a copy of oath, which will be his protection so long as he obeys laws of the United States and State, and forward one copy to provost-marshal-general.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 88. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Macon, Mo., April 29, 1865.

* * * * * * *

3. Capt. W. W. Harris, Howard County Company Missouri Militia, will until further orders assume command of the post at Fayette, Mo.

By order of Brig. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk:

THOS. J. TIDSWELL, JR.,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
April 29, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel MURPHY,
Washington, Mo.:

There is no foundation in truth for the rumor that Shelby is advancing on Richwoods or any other point in this State. The whole thing is the fabrication of some poor deluded coward who, if he did not actually see three black crows, saw something as black as a crow, and that was his own shadow. Let the people be quiet.

H. HANNAHS,
Major, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., April 29, 1865.

Major-General DODGE:

Arrived here yesterday. All quiet, except the Indians stole all of Colonel Leavenworth's mules; also some belonging to the stage company on Cow Creek and Little Arkansas. I have troops out after them. I have had to station one company at Cow Creek and one at Little Arkansas, on Santa Fé road. I shall go down to the southern part of my district to-morrow. Upon my return, if all is quiet, should like to visit Leavenworth City on important private business. Can I do so? Please answer by telegraph.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. H. FORD,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 29, 1865—4.30 p. m.
(Received 30th.)

Brevet Brigadier-General FORD,
Fort Riley:

The following dispatch is sent you for your information.* You will proceed with your campaign without delay, keeping me advised of your movements. Also have an eye to any movement from Red River toward our line of communication on Arkansas River.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 12. } HDQRS. DIST. OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., April 29, 1865.

The following changes on the staff of the general commanding the district are hereby announced:

I. Capt. E. D. Boyd, Second Colorado Cavalry, district inspector and chief of cavalry, having met with a severe accident while in the discharge of his duties, is hereby temporarily relieved from duty as district inspector and chief of cavalry. The general commanding tenders especial thanks to Captain Boyd for the faithful discharge of his duties as a staff officer.

II. Capt. W. H. Greene, Second Colorado Cavalry, is hereby announced as chief of cavalry; Capt. E. L. Berthoud, Second Colorado Cavalry,

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* See Stanton to Pope, 12 m., p. 243.

district inspector; Capt. U. B. Holloway, Second Colorado Cavalry, in addition to his duties as judge-advocate, as assistant commissary of musters. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Brevet Brigadier-General Ford:

J. E. TAPPAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *April 29, 1865—12.20 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

Dispatch received. I have at least 25,000 bushels of corn well on the way to Denver, Julesburg, Laramie, and other points; starting more every day. Have just got out a train of fifty wagons complete, which will be sent at once to Captain Turnley for General Connor. This is all I can spare just now, but will try to send him all he needs. Have got all ready for the Niobrara party and only waiting for a boat I have chartered to take all that the Alone cannot take.

J. A. POTTER,
Colonel and Quartermaster.

DENVER, COLO. TER., *April 29, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

I require the teams in my district. I am much embarrassed for want of transportation. The pack-mules are scarcely able to carry their saddles. We are nearly out of supplies at some points. Corn and stores should be forwarded in large quantities immediately. I dismissed the militia yesterday. I start for Julesburg Tuesday next. The escort for Evans will be ready.

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO, *Santa Fé, N. Mex., April 29, 1865.*

A great and good man has fallen. Abraham Lincoln died on the morning of the 15th instant. He was assassinated. The following telegraphic dispatch from the War Department has just been received, and is published for the information and guidance of all commanders of posts and arsenals in the Department of New Mexico:*

By command of Brigadier-General Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 75. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST, *Milwaukee, Wis., April 29, 1865.*

I. Maj. T. J. Weed, additional aide-de-camp, having reported, is assigned to duty at these headquarters from the 16th of March, 1865.

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By command of Major-General Curtis:

C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See General Orders, No. 69, Vol. XLVI, Part III, p. 809.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 195. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, April 30, 1865.*

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3. Bvt. Brig. Gen. William Hoffman, colonel Third U. S. Infantry, will proceed without delay to Memphis, Tenn., and such other points in the vicinity as may be necessary, to investigate and report upon the circumstances connected with the destruction of the steamer Sultana and the loss of life among the paroled prisoners of war consequent thereto, in accordance with verbal instructions of the Secretary of War. Upon completing this duty he will return to this city.*

By order of the Secretary of War:

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LA FOURCHE,
OFFICE OF ACTING ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL,
Thibodeaux, La., April 30, 1865.

Lieut. Col. W. D. SMITH,
Actg. Asst. Insp. Gen., Southern Division of Louisiana:

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following tri-monthly report for this date: Since my arrival at these headquarters on the 28th instant no movements of troops have taken place, so far as I am informed. The records in the adjutant-general's office show that on the 21st instant Maj. J. M. Hildreth, with Companies B and K of his regiment (Sixteenth Indiana Mounted Infantry), went on a scout to Bayou Goula for the purpose of capturing or dispersing Captain Brown's company of guerrillas. Five of them were discovered, of whom three were captured, the others escaping in the swamps, with the loss of their horses. Four horses, 3 prisoners, 1 Burnside carbine, and 3 pistols were brought in. The expedition reached camp at 12 m. on the 22d instant. On Monday, the 25th instant, Brigadier-General Cameron moved his headquarters temporarily to Brashear City. None of the staff officers were moved except the adjutant-general's office. There have been no changes of station among the troops since the 20th instant. Since my arrival I have been able to visit but two of the provost-marshals' offices in the district, viz, that at Brashear City and that at Thibodeaux. The records at both appear to be well kept. The guard-house at Brashear was neat and clean. The prisoners are confined in the attic, but the provost-marshal (First Lieut. S. E. Shepard, Eleventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry) informed me that it was intended to add another (second) story to his guard-house. The parish jail at Thibodeaux is dark and damp. The floors are washed nearly every day, but it takes all day for them to dry. There are a large number of prisoners here awaiting trial or publication of sentence. None of them appear unreasonably detained. While at Brashear City yesterday I took occasion to observe the drill of the Ninety-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry and of Battery A, Second Illinois Light Artillery (doing duty as heavy artillery). Many companies of the former were drilled by sergeants, and in a manner more than useless, confirming the men in irregularities. Some of the officers were grossly unmilitary, and exhibited ignorance of primary principles. Swearing at the men seemed to be an approved mode of imparting instructions. A sergeant was drilling the battery above named as infantry, while men in the ranks

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* For report, see Part I, p 213.

laughed and talked. The guns in Fort Brashear garrisoned by this battery are neglected, screws rusty, &c. I design commencing the stated inspection of troops on Monday next, beginning at Brashear City.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. K. SOUTHWICK,
Captain, Eleventh U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery,
Acting Assistant Inspector-General, District of La Fourche.

WASHINGTON, *April 30, 1865—1 p. m.*

Major-General DANA,
Vicksburg, Miss.:

Station troops at Rodney or that vicinity at once, with cavalry to patrol the river and prevent all rebels from crossing it. It is probable Davis and his cabinet will try to cross. If they do it will be between the mouth of Big Black and Natchez. Call upon the navy for co-operation, and make every preparation to intercept him if he should. Notify commander at Baton Rouge to the same effect and communicate here your action.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., April 30, 1865.

Maj. Gen. N. J. T. DANA,
Commanding Department of Mississippi, Vicksburg:

GENERAL: By the inclosed copy of telegram* from the honorable Secretary of War you will see that the armistice agreed upon by General Sherman and General Johnston has been disapproved. I have forwarded a copy of the same to Major-General Canby, at Mobile, but have not as yet received any instructions. It is generally supposed here that Jeff. Davis and other prominent members of the rebel government will attempt to cross the Mississippi River for the purpose of making their way to Mexico. The river at all points that there is any probability of their effecting a crossing should be well guarded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. DYER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *April 30, 1865—11.30 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Little Rock:

You may release the prisoners you have on their taking the amnesty oath and oath of allegiance, exercising your discretion about those who should not have this privilege extended to them. Invite every one to lay down their arms on the same terms, except you will only parole those who do not come within the President's amnesty proclamation.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

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* See Stanton to Canby, April 25, p. 187.

HDQRS. NORTHERN SUB-DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Harrisburg, Ark., April 30, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS, U. S. Army,
Commanding U. S. Forces in Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.:

GENERAL: Your favor of the 18th instant, inclosing a copy of your communication to Maj. Gen. J. F. Fagan, has this instant reached me.* Being disposed to believe that you are actuated by philanthropic principles in making these propositions, or are acting in conformity to orders, I receive them in more kindness than I otherwise would, but I respectfully and most positively decline accepting your offer. While frankly admitting that the news that has reached me of the condition of the Confederate cause in Virginia is very discouraging, yet believing firmly in the justness of our cause and our ability to succeed in the course of time, I will march firmly on in the path of my duty until my Government or superior officers shall bid me stop, which I hope and pray will never be until the Southern people are a free and independent nation. I regret exceedingly the necessity of sacrificing more "brave men," and mourn for the suffering of our people, but it seems only thus that it is possible to gain our independence, and we must meet the shock and bear the brunt as our forefathers did in '76, and I therefore cheerfully bear my portion of "the responsibility" and will abide the consequences.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. JEFF. THOMPSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—Allow me to express my sincere regret and horror at the manner in which President Lincoln came to his death.

Yours, most respectfully,

M. JEFF. THOMPSON,
Brigadier-General.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Mouth of White River, Ark., April 30, 1865.

Maj. C. C. WHITE,
Provost-Marshal-General, Department of Arkansas:

SIR: I have the honor to report information received from deserters since the 15th instant as follows:

Capt. William A. Bull, late provost-marshal, Bradley County, Ark., who took the oath of allegiance here April 24, reported that he was told by Garland, rebel Member of Congress from Arkansas, that Kirby Smith was at Shreveport with a force of 10,000 cavalry and an infantry force of 20,000, and was ordered to Arkansas, intending to start about that time (24th). Another deserter (Delanny) was told by Colonel White, Twelfth Missouri Infantry and provost-marshal Second District of Arkansas, April 10, he being then direct from Shreveport, that Kirby Smith had 10,000 cavalry and 30,000 infantry at that place. His horses were shod and preparations seemed nearly completed for a move in some direction. April 15, Kirby Smith was still at Shreveport

* See inclosure, Reynolds to Pope, April 19, p. 134.

and many troops were passing through that place who seemed to be moving southward. I have no report of suspicious or dangerous characters to make this month.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. M. KNOX,
Captain and Provost-Marshal.

WASHINGTON, *April 30, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE:

General Grant has countermanded his order to build Iron Mountain Railroad bridges, and the work will not be done by Government.

D. C. McCALLUM.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 30, 1865.

Capt. JOSEPH McC. BELL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of the Missouri:

CAPTAIN: In accordance with instructions received from the major-general commanding, I sent my aide, Captain Jonas, to Lexington to investigate the complaints of A. Comingo, B. K. Davis, and W. B. McFarland. He could find nothing to justify the charges. The district is more quiet now than it has been for a long time, and the Union men say it is better commanded. They think the military authorities justified in every arrest they have made. There were in prison at Lexington five men and three women, the men under proper charges. The women were the wife, mother, and daughter of a notorious bushwhacker who had participated in feeding and aiding bands of outlaws. He says there is a bitter quarrel up there between the two factions; both desire to use the military for their own purposes. The arrests made in that section were by Colonel Harding's order, with the exception of two, one a notorious bushwhacker and the other a noted rebel. The latter is the only person who has been arrested for carrying arms. It was done through ignorance of order lately issued, and as soon as the provost-marshal learned his error he rectified it. The order allowing arms to be carried was published in all newspapers, and persons desiring to have them were buying freely and openly. The preacher McFarland has the reputation of being a strong rebel. Major Davis closed his church because he refused to pray for the President and paid no attention to Governor Fletcher's order, although notified of it. The possession of the church was in dispute at the time, two sets of trustees claiming it, one loyal and the other, with whom McFarland was connected, disloyal. Upon the receipt of my order it was given up. Major Davis had already been reprimanded by Colonel Harding for his action in the matter. The Mr. Comingo, who is provost-marshal, and wrote the letter to Colonel Broadhead making complaints of district provost-marshal, is said by all loyal men to be decidedly more favorable to rebels than to loyal men. At least he has always interested himself in the worst class of persons who have been arrested in that section. No facts could be obtained from parties making complaints as to arrests, but they promised to get affidavits and send them down. One of the parties brought before the captain, as a specimen of the oppression and tyranny practiced, was known by loyal men to have not only aided bushwhackers, but to have harbored them; and, indeed, some were

willing to certify that he had been out with them in the brush; although, on the other hand, the complainants certified to his good character and loyalty. The provost-marshal is a Wisconsin officer (Captain Rogers) who Captain Jonas says is endeavoring to do his duty. While he was at Lexington five bushwhackers surrendered at Independence. He reports all the troops active, scouting the country.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 30, 1865—7 p. m.

Brigadier-General CONNOR,
Denver:

Captain Murfey, commissary of subsistence at Fort Leavenworth, says he has forwarded all supplies asked for by staff officer on plains; that large amounts are now going forward on the estimates for one year's supplies from July next.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

Abstract from return of the Military Division of West Mississippi, Maj. Gen. Edward R. S. Canby, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of April, 1865.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
General headquarters	27	.....	27	27	.....	.....	New Orleans, La., and in the field.
Department of the Gulf (Banks):							New Orleans, La.
Staff	35	2	38	42	.....	.....	
Infantry	384	12,167	15,309	17,714	85	2	
Cavalry	92	2,805	3,801	4,827	.....	3	
Artillery	101	3,865	4,672	5,012	208	87	
Total	612	18,839	23,820	27,595	293	92	
Department of Mississippi (Dana):							Vicksburg, Miss.
Staff	22	.....	22	22	.....	.....	
Infantry	148	4,063	5,356	5,919	.....	.....	
Cavalry	65	1,571	1,990	2,964	.....	.....	
Artillery	77	3,174	3,695	3,953	62	97	
Total	312	8,808	11,063	12,858	62	97	
Sixteenth Army Corps (A. J. Smith):							Montgomery, Ala.
Staff	6	.....	6	6	.....	.....	
Infantry	723	13,582	16,637	26,496	.....	.....	
Artillery	21	662	733	888	.....	24	
Total	750	14,244	17,376	27,390	.....	24	
Thirteenth Army Corps (Granger):							Mobile, Ala.
Staff	26	9	35	35	.....	.....	
Infantry	703	15,593	18,786	24,566	.....	.....	
Artillery	23	839	911	1,077	.....	39	
Total	752	16,441	19,732	25,678	.....	39	

Abstract from return of the Military Division of West Mississippi, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
Cavalry Corps (Grierson):							New Orleans, La.
Staff	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	
Cavalry	227	6,213	7,109	10,289	.....	.....	
Infantry	14	374	414	502	.....	.....	
Artillery	8	218	226	299	.....	10	
Total	251	6,805	7,751	11,092	.....	10	
District of South Alabama (T. K. Smith):							Fort Gaines, Ala.
Staff	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	
Cavalry	12	238	359	512	.....	.....	
Artillery	16	518	669	768	.....	.....	
Total	31	756	1,031	1,283	.....	.....	
District of Key West and Tortugas (Newton):							Key West, Fla.
Staff	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	
Infantry	58	1,057	2,160	2,813	.....	.....	
Cavalry	3	150	224	446	.....	.....	
Total	66	1,207	2,389	3,264	.....	.....	
District of West Florida (Asboth):							Barrancas, Fla.
Staff	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	
Infantry	40	1,230	1,485	1,632	.....	.....	
Cavalry	37	785	1,067	2,355	.....	.....	
Total	81	2,015	2,556	3,991	.....	.....	
Engineer Brigade (Bailey):							In the field, Ala.
Staff	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	
Infantry	34	1,008	1,192	1,303	.....	.....	
Total	36	1,008	1,194	1,305	.....	.....	
First Division, U. S. Colored Troops (Hawkins):							Montgomery, Ala.
Staff	4	.....	4	6	.....	.....	
Infantry	187	5,035	5,582	6,820	.....	.....	
Total	191	5,035	5,586	6,826	.....	.....	
Siege Train (Totten):							Mobile, Ala.
Staff	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	
Artillery	36	1,067	1,197	1,303	24	10	
Total	37	1,067	1,198	1,304	24	10	
Grand total	3,146	76,225	93,723	122,613	379	272	

Organization of troops in the Military Division of West Mississippi, Maj. Gen. Edward R. S. Canby, U. S. Army, commanding, April 30, 1865.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Maj. Gen. NATHANIEL P. BANKS.

SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS W. SHERMAN.

DISTRICT OF CARROLLTON, LA.

Col. WILLIAM S. MUDGETT.

Carrollton, La.

80th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. William S. Mudgett.
11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery (four companies), Maj. Joseph J. Comstock, jr.

Greenville, La.

80th U. S. Colored Troops (detachment), Lieut. Frank Frost.

DISTRICT OF LA FOURCHE, LA.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT A. CAMERON.

Brashear City, La.

Col. SIMON JONES.

93d U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Simon Jones.
98th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Robert F. Atkins.
2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery A, Lieut. Frank B. Fenton.
New York Light Artillery, 25th Battery, Capt. Irving D. Southworth.
10th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Company G, Capt. J. Horace McGuire.
1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, Company D, Capt. Henry W. Peck.

Donaldsonville, La.

Col. WILLIAM O. FISKE.

16th Indiana (mounted—four companies), Maj. James M. Hildreth.
1st Louisiana (eight companies), Col. William O. Fiske.
78th U. S. Colored Troops (four companies), Maj. Rufus J. Palen.

Napoleonville, La.

3d Rhode Island Cavalry (five companies), Col. Willard Sayles.

Plaquemine, La.

Col. J. HALE SYPHER.

3d Rhode Island Cavalry (two companies), Maj. Edmund C. Burt.
11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery (four companies), Maj. Richard G. Shaw.

Terre Bonne, La.

Col. HENRY W. FULLER.

75th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Henry W. Fuller.
1st Louisiana Cavalry, Company K, Capt. John H. Alexander.
3d Rhode Island Cavalry, Company C, Capt. George F. Bicknell.
3d Rhode Island Cavalry, Company M, Capt. Joseph A. Rhodes.

Thibodeaux, La.

Col. SAMUEL B. JONES.

16th Indiana (mounted—six companies), Lieut. Col. Robert Conover.
1st Louisiana, Company I, Lieut. George M. Severy.
1st Louisiana, Company K, Lieut. Marcena C. S. Gray.
78th U. S. Colored Troops (six companies), Col. Samuel B. Jones.
Iowa Light Artillery, 4th Battery, Capt. Philip H. Goode

FORCES LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN.

Lieut. Col. HENRY STREET.

1st New Orleans, Company A, Lieut. Hyppolite Perrault.
1st New Orleans, Company D, Capt. Charles W. Boothby.
1st New Orleans, Company F, Lieut. Frank E. Haggett.
1st New Orleans, Company H, Lieut. William M. Batchelor.
77th U. S. Colored Troops, Company C, Capt. James Parker.
77th U. S. Colored Troops, Company F, Capt. Henry K. Bicker.
77th U. S. Colored Troops, Company K, Lieut. George B. Oldham.

FORCES SHIP ISLAND, MISS.

Col. ERNEST W. HOLMSTEDT.

74th U. S. Colored Troops (six companies), Col. Ernest W. Holmstedt.
Ohio Light Artillery, 2d Battery, Capt. Augustus Beach.

DISTRICT OF BONNET CARRÉ, LA.

Col. JAMES J. BYRNE.

18th New York Cavalry (dismounted), Col. James J. Byrne.
3d Rhode Island Cavalry (three companies), Lieut. Col. Charles H. Parkhurst.

TROOPS REPORTING DIRECT.

INFANTRY.

New Orleans.

1st New Orleans (two companies), Lieut. Col. Eugene Tisdale.
56th Ohio (one company), Capt. Benjamin Roberts.
1st United States, Col. Robert C. Buchanan.
2d Battalion U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (five companies), Capt. William W. H. Lawton.
20th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Nelson B. Bartram.
46th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Julian E. Bryant.
77th U. S. Colored Troops (three companies), Capt. Edwin R. Wingate.
77th U. S. Colored Troops (two companies), Capt. James Stewart.
Camp of Distribution (three companies), Maj. Curtis W. Killborn.

Algiers, La.

56th Ohio (three companies), Lieut. Col. Henry E. Jones.

Pass Manchac and De Sair, La.

Maj. GEORGE WEBSTER.

77th U. S. Colored Troops, Company C, Capt. Greenleaf A. Goodale.
77th U. S. Colored Troops, Company I, Capt. Charles F. Allgower.

Fort Macomb.

74th U. S. Colored Troops (two companies), Maj. Christopher C. Pike.

Fort Pike.

74th U. S. Colored Troops (two companies), Lieut. Col. Alfred G. Hall.

ARTILLERY.

New Orleans.

Massachusetts Light, 6th Battery (F), Capt. Edward K. Russell.

Greenville, La.

Camp of Instruction (two companies), Capt. Russell P. Twist.

Fort Jackson, La.

Maj. ANDREW J. FITZWATER.

10th U. S. Colored Heavy, Company A, Lieut. Justin E. Brown.
11th U. S. Colored Heavy (four companies), Maj. Andrew J. Fitzwater.

Fort Saint Philip, La.

10th U. S. Colored Heavy (five companies), Maj. Edward P. Loring.

Fort Livingston, La.

10th U. S. Colored Heavy, Company C, Capt. Albert Loring.

NORTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA.

Maj. Gen. FRANCIS J. HERRON.

DISTRICT OF BATON ROUGE, LA.

Brig. Gen. MICHAEL K. LAWLER.

Cavalry Brigade.

Col. JOHN G. FONDA.

118th Illinois (mounted), Lieut. Col. Thomas Logan.
6th Missouri, Maj. Bacon Montgomery.
19th Pennsylvania, Capt. Frank Reeder.
1st Texas, Maj. Alfred F. Holt.
Wisconsin Light Artillery, 1st Battery, Lieut. Oscar F. Nutting.

Provisional Brigade.

7th Kentucky (four companies), Col. George W. Monroe.
2d Louisiana, Maj. Alfred Hodsdon.
1st Indiana Heavy Artillery, Company D, } Capt. Jesse Hadden.
1st Indiana Heavy Artillery, Company E, }

Unassigned.

164th Company, 2d Battalion, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. G. A. Ralph Baum.
Chicago Mercantile Battery, Lieut. Henry Roe.
Wisconsin Light Artillery, 13th Battery, Capt. Richard R. Griffith.

DISTRICT OF PORT HUDSON, LA.

Brig. Gen. CYRUS HAMLIN.

55th U. S. Colored Troops, Maj. William B. McCord.
81st U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Charles B. Gaskill.
4th U. S. Colored Cavalry, Capt. Isidore McCormack.
Massachusetts Light Artillery, 12th Battery, Capt. Jacob Miller.
Vermont Heavy Artillery, 1st Company, Capt. Henry W. Fales.
Vermont Light Artillery, 2d Battery, Capt. John W. Chase.

DISTRICT OF MORGANZA, LA.

Col. WILLIAM H. DICKEY.

Morganza, La.

Col. HENRY N. FRISBIE.

65th U. S. Colored Troops, Maj. George Baldey.
67th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Alonzo J. Edgerton.
84th U. S. Colored Troops, Maj. Emil Boedicker.
92d U. S. Colored Troops, Maj. Charles W. Hawes.
14th New York Cavalry (six companies), Capt. George Breuning.
1st Indiana Heavy Artillery, Company G, Lieut. Robert Fuller.

BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEX.

Col. THEODORE H. BARRETT.

34th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Robert G. Morrison.
62d U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. David Branson.
87th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. William W. Bliss.
2d Battalion Texas Cavalry, Capt. James Speed.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Signal Corps (detachment), Capt. James B. Ludwick.

DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI.

Maj. Gen. NAPOLEON J. T. DANA.

ESCORT.

2d Wisconsin Cavalry, Company C, Capt. Andrew J. Palmer.

DETACHMENT OF SIGNAL CORPS.

Lieut. GEORGE W. BAILEY.

DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG.

Brig. Gen. MORGAN L. SMITH.

POST AND DEFENSES OF VICKSBURG.

Brig. Gen. MORGAN L. SMITH.

MALTBY'S BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. JASPER A. MALTBY.

58th Ohio (five companies), Capt. Louis Keller.
49th U. S. Colored Troops, Capt. Lester C. Hubbard.
52d U. S. Colored Troops, Col. George M. Ziegler.
53d U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Orlando C. Risdon.
66th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Michael W. Smith.

CAVALRY.

Col. GEORGE W. JACKSON.

9th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Eli Lilly.
4th Missouri (four companies), Capt. Edward L. De Grendele.
2d Tennessee, Lieut. Col. William R. Cook.

RESERVE ARTILLERY.

Maj. WILLIAM H. BOLTON.

2d Illinois Light, Battery L, Capt. Erastus A. Nichols.
Ohio Light, 7th Battery, Capt. Harlow P. McNaughton.
2d U. S. Colored Light, Battery C, Capt. Robert Ranney.
2d U. S. Colored Light, Battery D, Capt. William M. Pratt.

ENROLLED MILITIA.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE C. MCKEE.

1st Mississippi, Col. William B. Holbrook.
2d Mississippi, Col. William Woods.
1st Mississippi Freedmen, Col. Mathew M. Miller.

UNBRIGADED.

64th U. S. Colored Troops, Maj. Edward B. Meatyard.
5th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Lieut. Col. Erastus N. Owen.

DISTRICT OF NATCHEZ.

Brig. Gen. JOHN W. DAVIDSON.

DETACHMENT OF SIGNAL CORPS.

Lieut. ERNEST A. DENICKE.

POST OF NATCHEZ.

8th New Hampshire (three companies), Capt. James H. Landers.
58th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Simon M. Preston.
3d Enrolled Mississippi Militia, Col. Ernest A. Denicke.
6th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Col. Bernard G. Farrar.
Ohio Light Artillery, 26th Battery, Capt. Theobold D. Yost.

POSTS OF NATCHEZ AND RODNEY.

70th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Willard C. Earle.
10th Tennessee Cavalry, Lieut. Col. James T. Abernathy.
Ohio Light Artillery, 8th Battery, Capt. James F. Putnam.

BULLITT'S BAYOU AND VIDALIA, LA.

63d U. S. Colored Troops (six companies), Lieut. Col. Albion L. Mitchell.

SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. ANDREW J. SMITH.

PONTONIERS.

114th Illinois, Capt. John M. Johnson.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN MCARTHUR.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM L. MCMILLEN.

33d Illinois, Col. Charles E. Lippincott.
26th Indiana, Col. John G. Clark.
93d Indiana, Maj. Samuel S. Crowe.
10th Minnesota, Lieut. Col. Samuel P. Jennison.
72d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Charles G. Eaton.
95th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Jefferson Brumback.

Second Brigade.

Col. LUCIUS F. HUBBARD.

47th Illinois, Col. David W. Magee.
5th Minnesota, Lieut. Col. William B. Gere.
9th Minnesota, Col. Josiah F. Marsh.
11th Missouri, Maj. Modesta J. Green.
8th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. William B. Britton.

Third Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM B. MARSHALL.

12th Iowa, Maj. Samuel G. Knee.
35th Iowa, Lieut. Col. William B. Keeler.
7th Minnesota, Lieut. Col. George Bradley.
33d Missouri, Lieut. Col. William H. Heath.

Unbrigaded.

Colored Pioneer Company, Lieut. Charles S. Porter.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. KENNER GARRARD.

First Brigade.

Col. JOHN I. RINAKER.

119th Illinois, Col. Thomas J. Kinney.
122d Illinois, Maj. James F. Chapman.
89th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Hervey Craven.
21st Missouri, Capt. Charles W. Tracy.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES I. GILBERT.

117th Illinois, Col. Risdon M. Moore.
27th Iowa, Maj. George W. Howard.
32d Iowa, Lieut. Col. Gustavus A. Eberhart.
10th Kansas (four companies), Lieut. Col. Charles S. Hills.
6th Minnesota, Lieut. Col. Hiram P. Grant.

Third Brigade.

Col. CHARLES L. HARRIS.

58th Illinois (five companies), Capt. John Murphy.
52d Indiana, Lieut. Col. Zalmon S. Main.
34th New Jersey, Col. William H. Lawrence.
178th New York (five companies), Lieut. Col. John B. Gandolfo.
11th Wisconsin, Maj. Jesse S. Miller.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. EUGENE A. CARR.

First Brigade.

Col. JONATHAN B. MOORE.

72d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Joseph Stockton.
95th Illinois, Col. Leander Blanden.
44th Missouri, Capt. Frank G. Hopkins.
33d Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Horatio H. Virgin.

Second Brigade.

Col. SAMUEL A. HOLMES.

40th Missouri, Lieut. Col. Alexander G. Hequembourg.
49th Missouri, Lieut. Col. Edwin Smart.
14th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Eddy F. Ferris.

ARTILLERY.

Capt. JOHN W. LOWELL.

Illinois Light, Cogswell's Battery, Lieut. William R. Elting.
2d Illinois Light, Battery G, Lieut. Perry Wilch.
Indiana Light, 1st Battery, Capt. Lawrence Jacoby.
Indiana Light, 3d Battery, Capt. Thomas J. Ginn.
Indiana Light, 14th Battery, Capt. Francis W. Morse.
Iowa Light, 2d Battery, Capt. Joseph R. Reed.
Ohio Light, 17th Battery, Capt. Charles S. Rice.

POST OF MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Col. JAMES L. GEDDES.

81st Illinois, Lieut. Col. Andrew W. Rogers.
108th Illinois, Col. Charles Turner.
124th Illinois, Bvt. Col. John H. Howe.
8th Iowa, Lieut. Col. William B. Bell.

THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS.*

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JAMES C. VEATCH.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES R. SLACK.

99th Illinois (five companies), Lieut. Col. Asa C Matthews.
47th Indiana, Lieut. Col. John A. McLaughlin.
21st Iowa, Lieut. Col. Salue G. Van Anda.
29th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Bradford Hancock.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ELIAS S. DENNIS.

8th Illinois, Col. Josiah A. Sheetz.
11th Illinois, Col. James H. Coates.
46th Illinois, Col. Benjamin Dornblaser.

Third Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. LOREN KENT.

29th Illinois, Lieut. Col. John A. Callicott.
30th Missouri (four companies), Lieut. Col. William T. Wilkinson.
161st New York, Lieut. Col. William B. Kinsey.
23d Wisconsin, Maj. Joseph E. Greene.

Artillery.

Massachusetts Light, 4th Battery (D), Lieut. George W. Taylor.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM P. BENTON.

First Brigade.

Col. DAVID P. GRIER.

28th Illinois, Maj. Hinman Rhodes.
77th Illinois, Lieut. Col. John B. Reid.
96th Ohio (five companies), Lieut. Col. Albert H. Brown.
35th Wisconsin, Col. Henry Orff.

Second Brigade.

Col. HENRY M. DAY.

91st Illinois, Lieut. Col. George A. Day.
50th Indiana (five companies), Lieut. Col. Samuel T. Wells.
29th Iowa, Col. Thomas H. Benton, jr.
7th Vermont, Col. William C. Holbrook.

Third Brigade.

Col. CONRAD KREZ.

33d Iowa, Col. Cyrus H. Mackey.
77th Ohio (six companies), Lieut. Col. William E. Stevens.
27th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Ten Eyck G. Olmsted.
28th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Edmund B. Gray.

Artillery.

New York Light, 21st Battery, Capt. James Barnes.
New York Light, 26th Battery, Lieut. Adam Beattie.

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* For roster of Second Division, see p. 261.

CAVALRY CORPS.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. BENJAMIN H. GRIERSON.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOSEPH KARGÉ.

10th Indiana, Maj. George R. Swallow.
12th Indiana, Maj. William H. Calkins.
13th Indiana, Col. Gilbert M. L. Johnson.
2d New Jersey, Lieut. Col. P. Jones Yorke.
4th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Webster P. Moore.
Ohio Light Artillery, 14th Battery, Capt. William C. Myers.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS J. LUCAS.

2d Illinois, Col. Daniel B. Bush, jr.
1st Louisiana, Lieut. Col. Algernon S. Badger.
2d New York Veteran, Col. Morgan H. Chrysler.
Massachusetts Light Artillery, 2d Battery (B), Capt. William Marland.

DISTRICT OF SOUTH ALABAMA.

Brig. Gen. T. KILBY SMITH.

DAUPHIN ISLAND.

Lieut. Col. BYRON KIRBY.

3d Maryland Cavalry (six companies), Lieut. Col. Byron Kirby.
6th Michigan Heavy Artillery (five companies), Capt. Seymour Howell.

MOBILE POINT.

6th Michigan Heavy Artillery (five companies), Lieut. Col. Charles E. Clarke.

DISTRICT OF KEY WEST AND TORTUGAS.

Brig. Gen. JOHN NEWTON.

110th New York, Col. Charles Hamilton.
2d U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Benjamin R. Townsend.
99th U. S. Colored Troops, Maj. Samuel Pollock.
2d Florida Cavalry (five companies), Maj. Edmund C. Weeks.

DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA.

Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER ASBOTH.

Barrancas.

25th U. S. Colored Troops (four companies), Col. Frederick L. Hitchcock.
1st Florida Cavalry (six companies), Capt. Emeric Meszaros.
2d Maine Cavalry, Col. Ephraim W. Woodman.

Fort Barrancas.

25th U. S. Colored Troops (four companies), Col. Frederick L. Hitchcock.

Fort Pickens.

25th U. S. Colored Troops (two companies), Maj. Thomas Bondren.

ENGINEER BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH BAILEY.

96th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. John C. Cobb.
97th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. George D. Robinson.
1st Company of Pontoniers, Capt. John J. Smith.

U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.

Maj. Gen. FREDERICK STEELE.

FIRST DIVISION U. S. COLORED TROOPS.

Brig. Gen. JOHN P. HAWKINS.

First Brigade.

Col. LADISLAS L. ZULAVSKY.

61st U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. John Foley.
73d U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Henry C. Merriam.
82d U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. George Tucker.
86th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. George E. Yarrington.

Second Brigade.

Col. HIRAM SCOFIELD.

47th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Ferdinand E. Peebles.
50th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Charles A. Gilchrist.
51st U. S. Colored Troops, Col. A. Watson Webber.

Third Brigade.

Col. CHARLES W. DREW.

48th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Frederick M. Crandal.
68th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Daniel Densmore.
76th U. S. Colored Troops, Maj. William E. Nye.

Artillery.

Massachusetts Light, 7th Battery (G), Capt. Newman W. Storer.

SECOND DIVISION, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. CHRISTOPHER C. ANDREWS.

*First Brigade.**

Col. HENRY BERTRAM.

94th Illinois, Capt. James C. McFarland.
19th Iowa, Lieut. Col. John Bruce.
23d Iowa, Col. Samuel L. Glasgow.
20th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Henry A. Starr.
1st Missouri Light Artillery, Battery F, Capt. Joseph Foust.

Second Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM T. SPICELY.

76th Illinois, Col. Samuel T. Busey.
97th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Victor Vifquain.
24th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Francis A. Sears.
69th Indiana (four companies), Lieut. Col. Oran Perry.

Third Brigade.

Col. FREDERICK W. MOORE.

37th Illinois, Maj. Ransom Kennicott.
20th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Joseph B. Leake.
34th Iowa, Col. George W. Clark.
83d Ohio, Lieut. Col. William H. Baldwin.
114th Ohio, Col. John H. Kelly.

Artillery.

Connecticut Light, 2d Battery, Capt. Walter S. Hotchkiss.
Massachusetts Light, 15th Battery, Lieut. Albert Rowse.

UNATTACHED.

New York Light Artillery, 18th Battery, Capt. Albert G. Mack.

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* Detached from division.

SIEGE TRAIN.

Brig. Gen. JAMES TOTTEN.

1st Indiana Heavy Artillery, Companies B, C, F, H, I, K, L, and M, Col. Benjamin F. Hays.

Abstract from return of the Military Division of the Missouri, Maj. Gen. John Pope, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of April, 1865.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
General headquarters	15	13	28	28	.....	.....	Saint Louis, Mo.
Department of the Northwest (Curtis):							Milwaukee, Wis.
Staff	40	33	86	87	.....	.....	
Infantry	28	939	1,422	1,475	.....	9	
Cavalry	73	2,339	3,223	3,539	.....	20	
Artillery	3	140	177	177	.....	8	
Orderly sergeants and hospital stewards.	.....	.....	5	5	.....	14	
Total	144	3,451	4,913	5,283	.....	51	
Department of Arkansas (Reynolds):							Little Rock, Ark.
Staff	40	.....	41	43	.....	.....	
Infantry	463	12,550	15,946	20,604	7	9	
Cavalry	244	5,854	8,023	9,895	.....	2	
Artillery	39	1,350	1,519	1,811	11	64	
Total	786	19,754	25,529	32,353	18	75	
Department of the Missouri (Dodge):							Saint Louis, Mo.
Staff	78	.....	80	86	.....	.....	
Infantry	191	6,509	7,968	9,629	.....	.....	
Cavalry	349	10,190	13,183	17,812	4	27	
Artillery	20	939	1,124	1,299	4	55	
Signal Corps	2	33	36	51	.....	.....	
Total	640	17,671	22,391	28,877	8	82	
Grand total	1,585	40,889	52,861	66,541	26	208	

Organization of troops in the Military Division of the Missouri, Maj. Gen. John Pope, U. S. Army, commanding, April 30, 1865.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL R. CURTIS.

DISTRICT OF IOWA.

Brig. Gen. ALFRED SULLY.

FORT BERTHOLD, DAK. TER.

6th Iowa Cavalry (one company), Capt. Abraham B. Moreland.

CROW CREEK, DAK. TER.

6th Iowa Cavalry (one company), Capt. Scott Shattuck.

DAVENPORT, IOWA.

4th U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Company K, Capt. George E. Judd.
172d Company, 2d Battalion, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Victor Chandone.

KEOKUK, IOWA.

169th Company, 2d Battalion, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Sherman Clemmshaw.

FORT RANDALL, DAK. TER.

6th Iowa Cavalry (five companies), Capt. Lucien L. Ainsworth.

FORT RICE, DAK. TER.

1st U. S. Volunteers (six companies), Col. Charles A. R. Dimon.

FORT SULLY, DAK. TER.

6th Iowa Cavalry (three companies), Maj. Albert E. House.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

6th Iowa Cavalry (detachment), } Lieut. Col. John Pattee.
7th Iowa Cavalry (three companies), }

SPIRIT LAKE, IOWA.

6th Iowa Cavalry (one company), Capt. Daniel F. Eicher.

FORT UNION, DAK. TER.

30th Wisconsin, Company I, Capt. Napoleon B. Greer.

VERMILLION, DAK. TER.

Dakota Cavalry, Company A, Capt. Nelson Miner.

YANKTON AGENCY, DAK. TER.

Dakota Cavalry, Company B, Capt. William Tripp.

YANKTON, DAK. TER.

6th Iowa Cavalry (one company), Lieut. Benjamin King.

DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA.

Brig. Gen. HENRY H. SIBLEY.

FIRST SUB-DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA.

Maj. EBENEZER A. RICE.

Chengwatona, Minn.

2d Minnesota Cavalry, Company M (detachment), Lieut. Patrick S. Gardner.

Fort Ripley, Minn.

CAPT. HENRY S. HOWE.

1st U. S. Volunteers, Company G, Lieut. John P. Eaton.
2d Minnesota Cavalry, Company E,* Lieut. Henry Ruegg.
Hatch's Battalion Minnesota Cavalry, Company E, Capt. George Boyd, jr.
Minnesota Light Artillery, 3d Battery (section), Lieut. John C. Whipple.

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*Detachment Company K, 2d Minnesota Cavalry, attached.

Fort Snelling, Minn.

Maj. EBENEZER A. RICE.

2d Minnesota Cavalry, Company A, Lieut. Albert R. Field, jr.
2d Minnesota Cavalry, Company D (detachment),* Capt. James M. Paine.
2d Minnesota Cavalry, Company H, Lieut. John T. Morrison.
2d Minnesota Cavalry, Company L, Lieut. Frank McGrade.
Hatch's Battalion Minnesota Cavalry, Company F, Capt. Edward Oakford.†

Saint Paul, Minn.

23d U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Company K, Capt. Milo E. Palmer.

Sauk Center, Minn.

2d Minnesota Cavalry, Company K (detachment), Lieut. Jonathan Darrow.

SECOND SUB-DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM PFAENDER.

Fort Ridgely, Minn.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM PFAENDER.

2d Minnesota Cavalry, Company A, Capt. John R. Jones.
2d Minnesota Cavalry, Company F, Capt. Thomas M. Smith.
1st U. S. Volunteers, Company I, Capt. Richard W. Musgrove.
1st Independent Company U. S. Volunteers, Lieut. Cyrus L. Hutchins.
Minnesota Light Artillery, 3d Battery (section), Lieut. Don A. Daniels.

North Line.

2d Minnesota Cavalry, Company G, Capt. Henry W. Bingham.

South Line.

2d Minnesota Cavalry, Company I, Capt. Isaac Bonham.

THIRD SUB-DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA.

Lieut. Col. C. POWELL ADAMS.

Fort Abercrombie, Dak. Ter.

Lieut. Col. C. POWELL ADAMS.

Hatch's Battalion Minnesota Cavalry, Company A, Lieut. George A. Freudenreich.
Hatch's Battalion Minnesota Cavalry, Company B, Lieut. Stephen H. Miner.
Hatch's Battalion Minnesota Cavalry, Company D, Capt. William R. Ross.
1st U. S. Volunteers, Company A, Capt. Hooper B. Straut.

PRINCETON, MINN.

2d Minnesota Cavalry, Company M (detachment), Lieut. Frank C. Griswold.

FORT WADSWORTH, DAK. TER.

Maj. ROBERT H. ROSE.

2d Minnesota Cavalry, Company B, Capt. Lewis J. Patch.
2d Minnesota Cavalry, Company C, Capt. Aaron S. Everest.
2d Minnesota Cavalry, Company D (detachment), Lieut. Lyman B. Smith.
1st U. S. Volunteers, Company F, Lieut. George E. Handy.
Minnesota Light Artillery, 3d Battery (section), Lieut. Horace H. Western.

UNASSIGNED.

1st U. S. Volunteers (four companies), Lieut. Col. William Tamblyn.

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* Detachments Companies B and C, Second Minnesota Cavalry, and Third Minnesota Battery attached.

† At Draft Rendezvous.

DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS A. DAVIES.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Lieut. Col. CHARLES G. FREUDENBERG.

4th U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Company E, Capt. Charles D. Lyon.
4th U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Company H, Capt. John W. Payne.
23d U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Company A, Lieut. William H. Morgan.
23d U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Company F, Lieut. John Morton.

*DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS.**

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS.

ESCORT.

1st Kansas (mounted—two companies), Capt. Milton Kennedy.

PONTONIERS.

18th Illinois (three companies), Capt. Jabez J. Anderson.

FIRST DIVISION.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. FREDERICK SALOMON.

First Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. THOMAS M. BOWEN.

43d Illinois, Col. Adolph Dengler.
2d Kansas Cavalry (dismounted—six companies), Maj. Julius G. Fisk.
12th Kansas, Col. Charles W. Adams.
13th Kansas, Maj. Caleb A. Woodworth.
35th Missouri, Lieut. Col. Horace Fitch.
9th Wisconsin (four companies), Lieut. Col. Arthur Jacobi.

Second Brigade.

Col. JAMES M. WILLIAMS.

54th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Charles Fair.
57th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Paul Harwood.
60th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. John G. Hudson.
79th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Richard G. Ward.
83d U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. John H. Gillpatrick.
113th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Lauriston W. Whipple.

Artillery.

3d Illinois Light, Battery A, Lieut. James Irwin.
1st Indiana Heavy, Company A, Capt. Abram W. Simmons.
1st Missouri Light, Battery K, Capt. James Marr.
2d Missouri Light, Battery E, Lieut. Louis Holland.
Iowa Light, 3d Battery, Capt. Orlo H. Lyon.
Ohio Light, 5th Battery, Capt. Theophilus Kates.

POST OF LITTLE ROCK.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. FREDERICK SALOMON.

Separate Cavalry Brigade, Seventh Army Corps.†

Lieut. Col. JOHN H. REED.

1st Missouri, Maj. Albert P. Peabody.
3d Missouri (five companies), Capt. Francis Hyatt.
8th Missouri, Lieut. Col. George L. Childress.
11th Missouri, Lieut. Col. James F. Dwight.

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* Or Seventh Army Corps. † Dismounted.

Cavalry Brigade.

Col. MATTHEW M. TRUMBULL.

4th Arkansas, Col. Lafayette Gregg.
9th Iowa, Lieut. Col. John P. Knight.
3d United States (six companies), Capt. George W. Howland.

Artillery.

Ohio Light, 25th Battery, Capt. Julius L. Hadley.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER SHALER.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM H. GRAVES.

54th Illinois, Col. Greenville M. Mitchell.
36th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Francis M. Drake.
6th Kansas Cavalry (dismounted—five companies), Capt. John T. Blake.
12th Michigan, Lieut. Col. Dwight May.
3d Minnesota, Col. Hans Mattson.

Second Brigade.

Lieut. Col. LEWIS C. TRUE.

62d Illinois, Capt. Allen Gibson.
106th Illinois, Capt. John Shockey.
14th Kansas Cavalry (dismounted), Capt. Charles H. Haynes.

Artillery.

Delaware Light, 1st Battery, Lieut. Thomas A. Porter.

Unbrigaded.

9th Kansas Cavalry (eight companies), Maj. Willoughby Doudna.
3d Wisconsin Cavalry (dismounted—seven companies), Maj. Thomas Derry.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. CYRUS BUSSEY.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN EDWARDS.

1st Arkansas, Maj. Francis M. Johnson.
2d Arkansas, Col. Marshall L. Stephenson.
18th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Hugh J. Campbell.
40th Iowa, Col. John A. Garrett.
22d Ohio (two companies), Capt. John Creagan.
1st Arkansas Cavalry (dismounted), Maj. Thomas J. Hunt.
Arkansas Light Artillery, 1st Battery, Capt. Henry H. Easter.
Kansas Light Artillery, 2d Battery, Capt. Edward A. Smith.

*Third Brigade.**

Col. WILLIAM A. PHILLIPS.

1st Indian Home Guard, Lieut. Col. George Dole.
2d Indian Home Guard, Lieut. Col. Fred. W. Schaurte.
3d Indian Home Guard, Maj. John A. Foreman.
14th Kansas Cavalry, Company M (dismounted), Lieut. Dudley Sawyer.

* Or Indian Brigade.

DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS.

Col. CHARLES BENTZONI.

87th Illinois Infantry (mounted), Lieut. Col. John M. Crebs.
56th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Charles Bentzoni.
63d U. S. Colored Troops, Company D, Capt. Benjamin Thomas.
63d U. S. Colored Troops, Company G, Lieut. Otho R. Sensibaugh.
2d U. S. Colored Light Artillery, Battery E, Lieut. Harmon T. Chappel.

U. S. FORCES MOUTH OF WHITE RIVER.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE F. MCGINNIS.

126th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Lucius W. Beal.
1st Indiana Cavalry (two companies), Capt. James A. Pine.

POST OF SAINT CHARLES, ARK.

Brig. Gen. JOHN M. THAYER.

5th Kansas Cavalry (two companies), Lieut. Thomas Stevenson.
2d Missouri Light Artillery, Battery D, Capt. Frederick W. von Bodungen.

POST OF PINE BLUFF, ARK.

Brig. Gen. POWELL CLAYTON.

13th Illinois Cavalry, Lieut. Col. George M. Alden.
2d U. S. Colored Light Artillery, Battery H, Capt. John Driscoll.

POST OF LEWISBURG, ARK.

3d Arkansas Cavalry, Col. Abraham H. Ryan.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Maj. Gen. GRENVILLE M. DODGE.

DRAFT RENDEZVOUS, BENTON BARRACKS.

Col. PITCAIRN MORRISON.

Drafted men, recruits, and U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Capt. DONALD C. MCVEAN.

35th Company, 2d Battalion, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Lawrence Cahill.
62d Company, 2d Battalion, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, } Capt. Donald C. McVean.
70th Company, 2d Battalion, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, }

MARINE HOSPITAL.

13th Company, 2d Battalion, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Thomas D. McAlpine.

ARTILLERY RESERVE, FRANKLIN.

2d Missouri Light, Batteries B, H, K, and M, Maj. Clemens Landgraeber.

DISTRICT OF SAINT LOUIS.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE D. WAGNER.

FIRST SUB-DISTRICT.

Col. JOSEPH WEYDEMEYER.

Carondelet.

51st Wisconsin (one company), Capt. John C. Sackett.

De Soto.

53d Wisconsin (one company), Capt. Henry Bailey.

Franklin.

Missouri Volunteer Militia (one company), Lieut. Thomas Thomas.

Hermann.

50th Missouri (one company), Lieut. William R. Vaughan.

Opposite Saint Charles.

50th Wisconsin (one company), Capt. John C. Spooner.

Saint Louis.

144th Illinois (four companies), Maj. Emil Adam.
41st Missouri, Maj. Henry F. Dietz.
7th Kansas Cavalry (one company), Capt. Jacob M. Anthony.
14th Missouri Cavalry (detachment), Lieut. John C. A. Warfield.

SECOND SUB-DISTRICT.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. JOHN L. BEVERIDGE.

Bloomfield.

50th Missouri, Companies A, D, and H, Capt. Edwin P. Diehl.
7th Kansas Cavalry, Company F, Capt. Edward Colbert.

Centerville.

7th Kansas Cavalry, Company D, Lieut. William Henry.

Charleston.

Missouri Volunteer Militia (one company), Capt. John A. Rice.

Cape Girardeau.

39th Missouri, Companies A, G, and K, Capt. William Glover.
50th Missouri, Companies B and G, Capt. Charles Perry.
Missouri Volunteer Militia (one company), Capt. Ezra King.
17th Illinois Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Dennis J. Hynes,
2d Missouri Light Artillery, Battery C (section), } Capt. Napoleon Boardman.
2d Missouri Light Artillery, Battery M, }

Dallas.

Missouri Volunteer Militia (one company), Capt. John R. Cochran.

New Madrid.

2d Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Company A, Lieut. John M. Hiller.

Patterson.

7th Kansas Cavalry, Companies C, E, and K, Capt. James Smith.

Perryville.

Missouri Volunteer Militia (one company), Capt. Hiram Minor.

Pilot Knob.

52d Wisconsin, Company C, Capt. George A. Spurr.
53d Wisconsin, Company D, Capt. Asa G. Blake.
7th Kansas Cavalry (four companies), Capt. Burr H. Bostwick.

Potosi.

50th Missouri, Company E, Lieut. William Moran.

Sainte Genevieve.

39th Missouri, Company B, Capt. Joseph R. Good.

BENTON BARRACKS.

Col. BENJAMIN L. E. BONNEVILLE.

1st Missouri State Militia (one company), Capt. John Rupp.
39th Missouri (one company), Capt. Adam Theis.
51st Missouri, Col. David Moore.
51st Wisconsin (five companies), Capt. Loring J. Edwards.
52d Wisconsin (three companies), Lieut. Col. Hiram J. Lewis.
53d Wisconsin (two companies), Capt. Reuben R. Wood.
14th Missouri Cavalry (four companies), Lieut. Col. Joseph J. Gravely.

DISTRICT OF ROLLA.

Col. JOHN MORRILL.

49th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Edward Colman.
13th Missouri Cavalry, Maj. John E. Mayo.
5th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (detachment), Lieut. Albert Muntzel.

DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI.

Col. CHESTER HARDING, Jr.

BOONVILLE.

Missouri Volunteer Militia (mounted—one company), Capt. George Miller.

DOVER.

3d Missouri State Militia Cavalry (one company), Lieut. James A. Blain.

GREENTON.

17th Illinois Cavalry (one company), Capt. Francis Le Clair.

INDEPENDENCE.

Missouri Volunteer Militia (mounted—one company), Capt. William S. Smith.

JEFFERSON CITY.

48th Missouri (one company), Lieut. George B. Miller.
52d Wisconsin (one company), Lieut. Dwight Jackson.

LA MINE BRIDGE.

48th Missouri (one company), Lieut. David K. Steele.

LEXINGTON.

43d Missouri, Capt. John B. Majors.
3d Wisconsin Cavalry (one company), Capt. John M. Bernard.

LEE'S SUMMIT.

1st Missouri State Militia Cavalry (one company), Capt. John Wyckoff.

LONE JACK.

3d Missouri State Militia Cavalry (one company), Lieut. Lafayette Praul.

MARSHALL.

7th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (one company), Capt. Charles E. Spedden.
Missouri Volunteer Militia (mounted—one company), Capt. John S. Crain.

MIAMI.

50th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Edwin E. Bryant.

OSAGE BRIDGE.

Missouri Volunteer Militia (one company), Lieut. G. B. Douglas.

PLEASANT HILL.

1st Missouri State Militia Cavalry (one company), Capt. Henry F. Peery.

SEDALIA.

4th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (one company), Capt. Walter B. Hamilton.
Missouri Volunteer Militia (mounted—one company), Capt. H. C. Donohue.

SYRACUSE.

Missouri Volunteer Militia (mounted—one company), Lieut. Andrew J. Hart.

TIPTON.

Missouri Volunteer Militia (mounted—one company), Capt. John B. Calhoun.

WARRENSBURG.

50th Missouri (two companies), Capt. James R. Fulkerson.
7th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (one company), Capt. Nathan Arnold.
Missouri Volunteer Militia (mounted—one company), Lieut. William E. Chester.

IN THE FIELD.

1st Missouri State Militia Cavalry (one company), Capt. James D. Eads.
4th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (one company), Capt. Albert Roecker.

DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI.

Brig. Gen. CLINTON B. FISK.

FAYETTE.

9th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (one company), Lieut. Archibald R. McFarland.

MACON.

39th Missouri (one company), Capt. John D. Meredith.
17th Illinois Cavalry (one company), Capt. Calvin H. Shapley.
3d Missouri State Militia Cavalry (two companies), Capt. William T. Hunter.
9th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (one company), Lieut. Monte Lehman.
2d Missouri Light Artillery, Battery C, Capt. Frederick W. Fuchs.

MEXICO.

9th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (one company), Lieut. James B. Decker.

SAINT JOSEPH.

51st Missouri (one company), Capt. William H. Tilson.

STURGEON.

9th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (three companies), Lieut. Luther T. Hayman.

DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI.

Brig. Gen. JOHN B. SANBORN.

BOLIVAR.

15th Missouri Cavalry, Company D (detachment). Lieut. William Gammon.

CASSVILLE.

15th Missouri Cavalry, Companies A, G, and H, Maj. James M. Moore.

CAVE SPRINGS.

15th Missouri Cavalry, Company C, Lieut. Josiah P. Boyd.

FAIR GROVE.

16th Missouri Cavalry, Company E (detachment), Sergt. David A. Headlee.

FORSYTH.

Missouri Volunteer Militia (one company), Capt. William L. Fenex.

GREENFIELD.

15th Missouri Cavalry, Company E, Maj. Wick Morgan.

HAZLE GREEN.

16th Missouri Cavalry, Company A (detachment), Lieut. Samuel A. Harshbarger.

HUMANSVILLE.

15th Missouri Cavalry, Company D (detachment), Capt. Thomas B. Sutherland.

JASPER COUNTY.

Missouri Volunteer Militia (one company), Lieut. Lyman J. Burch.

LEBANON.

16th Missouri Cavalry (five companies), Maj. John Small.

LICKING.

16th Missouri Cavalry, Company K, Capt. William Monks.

LINN CREEK.

Missouri Volunteer Militia (one company), Capt. Henry G. Bollinger.

MARSHFIELD.

16th Missouri Cavalry, Company D (detachment), Lieut. Thomas G. Smith.

MELVILLE.

15th Missouri Cavalry, Company I, Lieut. William K. Pyle.

MOUNT VERNON.

15th Missouri Cavalry, Company B, Col. John D. Allen.

NEOSHO.

15th Missouri Cavalry, Companies F and L, Maj. William B. Mitchell.

NEWTONIA.

15th Missouri Cavalry, Company K, Lieut. Oscar Wear.

OSCEOLA.

Missouri Volunteer Militia (one company), Lieut. Elias Disney.

OZARK.

16th Missouri Cavalry, Company C (detachment), Sergt. James A. Chaffin.

OZARK COUNTY.

46th Missouri, Company I, Capt. William J. Piland.

QUINCY.

15th Missouri Cavalry, Company D (detachment), Sergt. Melville H. Cooper.

ROCK PRAIRIE.

16th Missouri Cavalry, Company A (detachment), Capt. Robert M. Hayter.

SAND SPRINGS.

16th Missouri Cavalry, Company F, Capt. Thomas M. Alsup.

STOCKTON.

15th Missouri Cavalry, Company M, Capt. Dennis H. Connaway.

STONE COUNTY.

Missouri Volunteer Militia (one company), Lieut. Patrick C. Berry.

SPRINGFIELD.

Lieut. Col. JOHN F. MCMAHAN.

46th Missouri, Company K, Capt. Henry Sullivan.
56th Missouri (recruits),* Capt. James T. Hubbard.
6th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (recruits).*
8th Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Company K, Lieut. John F. Feldman.
14th Missouri Cavalry (detachment),* Capt. Harrison Mitchell.
16th Missouri Cavalry (detachment), Lieut. Col. John F. McMahan.
1st Missouri Light Artillery, Battery L, Lieut. John H. Kendall.

WARDENS STATION.

16th Missouri Cavalry, Company M, Lieut. James M. Agnew

ALTON, ILL.

Col. JOHN H. KUHN.

144th Illinois (six companies), Lieut. Col. James N. Morgan.

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* Not armed.

DISTRICT OF NORTH KANSAS.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT B. MITCHELL.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

Lieut. Col. GUSTAV HEINRICHS.

2d U. S. Volunteers (two companies), Capt. Luther F. Wyman.
5th U. S. Volunteers, Capt. George W. Williford.
11th Kansas Cavalry, Company G, Capt. Alfred C. Pierce.
15th Kansas Cavalry, Company H, Capt. Oscar F. Dunlap.
16th Kansas Cavalry, Company I, Capt. Absalom Hyde.
U. S. Colored Light Artillery, Independent Battery, Capt. H. Ford Douglas.
Wisconsin Light Artillery, 9th Battery (section), Capt. Watson D. Crocker.

LAWRENCE, KANS.

Capt. SHUBIAL P. THOMPSON.

48th Wisconsin, Company C, Capt. Edwin A. Bottum.
3d Wisconsin Cavalry (detachment).

FIRST SUB-DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS.

Col. CHARLES W. BLAIR.

Coldwater Grove, Kans.

5th Kansas Cavalry, Company M, Capt. Livingston G. Parker.

Fort Curtis, Mo.

3d Wisconsin Cavalry, Company K, Capt. Robert Carpenter.

Fort Hamer, Mo.

3d Wisconsin Cavalry, Company I, Lieut. Henry T. Perry.

Humboldt, Kans.

15th Kansas Cavalry, Companies A and I, Capt. Samuel W. Greer.

Fort Insley, Mo.

3d Wisconsin Cavalry, Company F, Lieut. Charles W. Porter.

Fort McKean, Kans.

3d Wisconsin Cavalry, Company H, Capt. James B. Pond.

Marmaton, Kans.

15th Kansas Cavalry, Company M, Lieut. Jacob A. Slonaker.

Mound City, Kans.

48th Wisconsin, Company G, Capt. Hobart M. Stocking.

Olathe, Kans.

Capt. ORRIN F. WALLER.

48th Wisconsin, Company H, Capt. Orrin F. Waller.
5th Kansas Cavalry, Company L, Capt. James H. Young.

Osage Mission, Kans.

15th Kansas Cavalry, Company E, Capt. Curtis Johnson.

Paola, Kans.

Capt. ALEXANDER J. LUMSDEN.

48th Wisconsin, Company F, Lieut. George S. Rogers.
15th Kansas Cavalry, Company C, Sergt. John G. Henderson.
McLain's (Colorado) Battery, Lieut. George S. Eayre.

Fort Scott, Kans.

Col. CHARLES W. BLAIR.

48th Wisconsin (six companies), Col. Uri B. Pearsall.
15th Kansas Cavalry (five companies), Capt. Tyrus I. Hurd.
Wisconsin Light Artillery, 9th Battery (section), Lieut. John A. Edington.

Trading Post, Kans.

15th Kansas Cavalry, Company G, Lieut. Henry L. Barker.

DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS.

Brig. Gen. P. EDWARD CONNOR.

EAST SUB-DISTRICT.

Col. ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON.

Alkali Station, Nebr. Ter.

7th Iowa Cavalry, Company A (detachment), Capt. Edward B. Murphy.

Beauvais Station, Nebr. Ter.

7th Iowa Cavalry, Company C (detachment), Capt. Harrison W. Cremer.

Columbus, Nebr. Ter.

7th Iowa Cavalry, Company E (detachment), Capt. James B. David.

Cottonwood Springs, Nebr. Ter.

Maj. GEORGE M. O'BRIEN.

3d U. S. Volunteers, Company C, Capt. Byron M. Richmond.
3d U. S. Volunteers, Company D, Capt. Fritz Rehwinkel.
1st Battalion Nebraska Cavalry, Company C, Lieut. Martin B. Cutler.
7th Iowa Cavalry (detachment).

Dakota City, Nebr. Ter.

1st Battalion Nebraska Cavalry, Company B, Capt. Zaremba Jackson.

Gilman's Station, Nebr. Ter.

1st Battalion Nebraska Cavalry, Company A, Capt. Charles F. Porter.

Fort Kearny, Nebr. Ter.

Capt. LEE P. GILLETTE.

1st Nebraska Cavalry, Company A, Capt. Lee P. Gillette.
1st Nebraska Cavalry, Company K, Lieut. Edward Donovan.
3d U. S. Volunteers, Company A, Lieut. Will N. Whitlock.
3d U. S. Volunteers, Company B, Capt. Charles Fisher.

Midway Station, Nebr. Ter.

1st Nebraska Cavalry, Company H, Capt. William W. Ivory.

O'Fallon's Bluff, Nebr. Ter.

7th Iowa Cavalry, Company B (detachment), Lieut. Thomas S. Parker.

Omaha, Nebr. Ter.

1st Nebraska Cavalry, Company C, Lieut. Thomas H. Griffin.

Plum Creek, Nebr. Ter.

Capt. THOMAS J. WEATHERWAX.

1st Nebraska Cavalry, Company E, Capt. Sterrit M. Curran.
1st Nebraska Cavalry, Company G, Capt. Thomas J. Weatherwax.
1st Nebraska Cavalry, Company I, Capt. Henry H. Ribble.

WEST SUB-DISTRICT.

Lieut. Col. MILO GEORGE.

Fort Bridger, Utah Ter.

Maj. NOYES BALDWIN.

2d California Cavalry, Company L, Capt. Albert Brown.
2d California Cavalry, Company M, Lieut. George D. Conrad.
1st Battalion Nevada Cavalry, Company A, Lieut. James H. Stewart.
1st Battalion Nevada Cavalry, Company B, Capt. Joseph H. Mathewson.

Camp Connor, Utah Ter.

3d California, Company C, Capt. James W. Stillman.

Camp Douglas, Utah Ter.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM M. JOHNS.

3d California, Company A, Lieut. Charles Billig.
3d California, Company B, Capt. Joseph C. Morrill.
3d California, Company D, Capt. Willard Kittredge.
1st Battalion Nevada Cavalry, Company C, Capt. John H. Dalton.
1st Battalion Nevada Cavalry, Company F, Capt. Joseph W. Calder.

NORTH SUB-DISTRICT.

Col. THOMAS MOONLIGHT.

Fort Laramie, Idaho Ter.

Capt. THOMAS J. MAJORS.

7th Iowa Cavalry, Company A (detachment), Lieut. James G. Smith.
7th Iowa Cavalry, Company B (detachment), Capt. John Wilcox.
7th Iowa Cavalry, Company D, Capt. William D. Fouts.
16th Kansas Cavalry (detachment), Lieut. Thomas Flanagan.
1st Battalion Nebraska Cavalry, Company A (detachment), Lieut. John Talbot.
1st Battalion Nebraska Cavalry, Company D, Capt. Henry F. C. Krumme.
1st Nebraska Cavalry, Company F, Lieut. John P. Murphy.
11th Ohio Cavalry (detachment), Lieut. William Ellsworth.

Camp Marshall, Dak. Ter.

11th Ohio Cavalry, Company E, Capt. Levi G. Marshall.

Camp Mitchell, Dak. Ter.

11th Ohio Cavalry, Company H, Capt. Jacob S. Shuman.

Platte Bridge, Dak. Ter.

11th Ohio Cavalry, Company G, Lieut. Henry C. Bretney.

Fort Rankin, Colo. Ter.

Lieut. Col. SAMUEL W. SMITH.

3d U. S. Volunteers, Company E, Lieut. Earl T. Campbell.
3d U. S. Volunteers, Company F, Capt. David Ellison.
7th Iowa Cavalry, Company C (detachment), Lieut. George M. Swain.
Pawnee Scouts, Company A (mounted), Capt. Frank North.

Camp near Platte Bridge, Dak. Ter.

11th Kansas Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Preston B. Plumb.

SOUTH SUB-DISTRICT.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. GUY V. HENRY.

Camp Collins, Colo. Ter.

11th Ohio Cavalry, Company F, Capt. William H. Evans.

Denver City, Colo. Ter.

1st Colorado Cavalry, Company D, Lieut. Luther Wilson.
11th Ohio Cavalry, Company L, Lieut. James W. Hanna.

Camp Fillmore, Colo. Ter.

1st Colorado Cavalry, Company F, Lieut. Frank Murrell.

Fort Garland, Colo. Ter.

1st Colorado Cavalry, Company B, Capt. Charles Kerber.

Fort Halleck, Idaho Ter.

11th Ohio Cavalry, Company K, Capt. Jacob L. Humfreville.

Junction Station, Colo. Ter.

1st Colorado Cavalry, Company A, Lieut. George W. Hawkins.

Camp Robbins, Colo. Ter.

1st Colorado Cavalry, Company G, Lieut. John E. Hill.

UNASSIGNED.

Buffalo Station, Colo. Ter.

7th Iowa Cavalry, Company F, Capt. Nicholas J. O'Brien.

Camp near Cottonwood Springs, Nebr. Ter.

16th Kansas Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Samuel Walker.

DISTRICT OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. JAMES H. FORD.

Fort Dodge, Kans.

Capt. THOMAS J. MOLONY.

2d U. S. Volunteers, Company F, Capt. William E. Hayward.
2d U. S. Volunteers, Company G, Capt. Thomas J. Molony.
11th Kansas Cavalry, Company C, Capt. Henry Pearce.

Fort Ellsworth, Kans.

Capt. CURTIS CLARK.

2d U. S. Volunteers, Company C, Capt. William F. Armstrong.
7th Iowa Cavalry, Company H, Capt. Curtis Clark.

Fort Larned, Kans.

Capt. THOMAS MOSES, jr.

2d U. S. Volunteers, Company E, Lieut. Thomas D. Meley.
2d U. S. Volunteers, Company H, Capt. Marion F. Bishop.
2d Colorado Cavalry, Company F, Lieut. Menzo H. Keith.
2d Colorado Cavalry, Company G, Lieut. Fred. A. Spencer.
2d Colorado Cavalry, Company H, Lieut. Albert L. Gooding.
2d Colorado Cavalry, Company I, Lieut. Richard W. Jenkins.
2d Colorado Cavalry, Company K, Lieut. Benjamin F. Johnston.
2d Colorado Cavalry, Company L, Lieut. Irving W. Stanton.
2d Colorado Cavalry, Company M, Capt. Thomas Moses, jr.
11th Kansas Cavalry, Company E, Capt. John D. Walker.

Camp Plum Creek, Kans.

7th Iowa Cavalry, Company G, Lieut. Job S. Beals.

Fort Riley, Kans.

12th Kansas, Company H, Capt. Augustus W. Burton.
2d Colorado Cavalry, Company D, Capt. Edward L. Berthoud.

Saline, Kans.

2d U. S. Volunteers, Company I, Capt. John Cowgill.

Fort Zarah, Kans.

Maj. JESSE L. PRITCHARD.

2d Colorado Cavalry, Company E, Lieut. George W. Culver.
2d U. S. Volunteers, Company B, Capt. Benjamin Reisdorph.
2d U. S. Volunteers, Company K, Lieut. Ezra F. Hinds.

En route to Fort Larned, Kans.

2d Colorado Cavalry, Company C, Lieut. Martin Hennion.
3d Wisconsin Cavalry (unassigned recruits), Capt. Theodore Conkey.

Abstract from return of the Department of New Mexico, Brig. Gen. James H. Carleton, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of April, 1865.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy	Field.
General headquarters	24	.....	25	26	.....	.....
Albuquerque	1	55	57	61	.....	4
Fort Bascom	3	156	170	324	.....	.....
Fort Craig	4	138	160	237	2	13
Fort Cummings	1	22	24	81	.....	.....
Fort Marcy	2	6	8	17	.....	2
Fort McRae	1	28	42	79	.....	.....
Fort Stanton	2	95	110	159	.....	.....
Fort Sumner	8	309	335	437	.....	4
Fort Union	16	501	569	963	4	2
Union Depot	1	6	7	7	.....	.....
Fort Wingate	1	97	104	137	.....	.....
Franklin	2	115	132	232	.....	.....
Las Cruces	3	103	118	183	.....	.....
Los Pinos	.....	41	43	45	.....	.....
In the field, en route	2	92	94	95	.....	.....
Total	71	1,764	1,998	3,083	6	25

Organization of troops in the Department of New Mexico, Brig. Gen. James H. Carleton, U. S. Army, commanding, April 30, 1865.

Albuquerque.

3d U. S. Artillery, Battery A, Capt. John B. Shinn.

Fort Bascom.

Maj. EDWARD H. BERGMANN.

5th United States, Company E, Capt. Martin Mullins.
1st New Mexico Cavalry, Company D, Lieut. Charles Haberkorn.
1st New Mexico Cavalry, Company E, Capt. Santurnino Baca.
1st New Mexico Cavalry, Company I, Lieut. Michael Cronin.
1st New Mexico Cavalry, Company M, Capt. Charles Deus.

Fort Craig.

Lieut. Col. EDWIN A. RIGG.

1st California, Company B, Capt. Daniel B. Haskell.
1st California, Company E, Capt. Thomas P. Chapman.
1st California Cavalry, Company H, Lieut. William Oman.

Fort Cummings.

1st California, Company G, Lieut. Jonn K. Houston.

Fort McRae.

1st California, Company D, Capt. William Ffrench.

Fort Stanton.

Capt. WILLIAM BRADY.

1st New Mexico Cavalry, Company A, Capt. William Brady.
1st New Mexico Cavalry, Company H, Lieut. Edwin J. Edgar.

Fort Sumner.

Maj. WILLIAM MCCLEAVE.

1st California, Company A, Lieut. Robert Edmiston.
5th United States, Company D, Capt. Henry B. Bristol.
5th United States, Company I, Lieut. Charles Speed.
1st California Cavalry, Company B, Capt. Emil Fritz.
1st California Cavalry, Company G, Capt. Samuel A. Gorham.
1st New Mexico Cavalry, Company G, Capt. Lawrence G. Murphy.

Fort Union.

Col. FRANCISCO P. ABREU.

1st New Mexico (seven companies), Col. Francisco P. Abreu.
5th United States, Company A, Lieut. Charles Porter.
1st California Cavalry, Company F, Capt. Thomas A. Stombs.
1st California Cavalry, Company K, Lieut. Sullivan Heath.
1st New Mexico Cavalry, Company C, Capt. Thomas Henderson.
1st New Mexico Cavalry, Company L, Lieut. Robert Thompson.

Union Depot.

Capt. WILLIAM R. SHOEMAKER.

Fort Wingate.

Lieut. Col. JULIUS C. SHAW.

1st New Mexico Cavalry, Company B, Lieut. George C. Strong.
1st New Mexico Cavalry, Company F, Capt. Donaciano Montoya.

Franklin, Tex.

Capt. DAVID H. BROTHERTON.

5th United States, Company G, Capt. Samuel Ovenshine.
5th United States, Company K, Capt. David H. Brotherton.
1st California Cavalry, Company C, Capt. Charles P. Nichols.

Las Cruces.

Capt. JAMES H. WHITLOCK.

1st California, Company C, Capt. James H. Whitlock.
1st California Cavalry, Company M, Lieut. John E. Oliphant.

Los Pinos.

5th United States, Company B, Lieut. Nelson Thomasson.

En route to Fort Selden.

1st New Mexico, Company F, Lieut. George H. Pettis.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 50. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *Mobile, Ala., May 1, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

2. Brig. Gen. Joseph R. West, U. S. Volunteers, will proceed without delay to New Orleans, La., for the purpose of assuming command of the cavalry forces designated for special field service and making the necessary immediate preparations accordingly.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., May 1, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report of information received at this office this 1st day of May, 1865. Lieutenant Dyer reports from Plaquemine, April 24, that deserters state that about 700 men of the Seventh Louisiana Cavalry are stationed between New Iberia, La., and Saint Martinsville and about 200 at Franklin. The headquarters of the regiment are said to be at Franklin, and they occupy the country as far as Berwick City. There are no other troops this side of Alexandria on that route.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. JACKSON,
Major, Tenth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery.

(In absence of Capt. S. M. Eaton, chief signal officer, Military Division of West Mississippi.)

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 78. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, May 1, 1865.*

I. Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana, U. S. Volunteers, is relieved from command of the Department of Mississippi, and Maj. Gen. G. K. Warren, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command of that department.

II. On being relieved Major-General Dana will proceed to his place of residence and from there will report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army for orders.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI,
Jackson, May 1, 1865.

Maj. Gen. N. J. T. DANA, U. S. Army,
Commanding Department of Mississippi, Vicksburg:

GENERAL: I have just received the inclosed dispatch from Lieutenant-General Taylor, at Meridian, which I forward through Brig. Gen. George B. Hodge, C. S. Army, to whom you will please give a receipt.

I am, general, very respectfully,

W. F. TUCKER,
Brigadier-General, C. S. Army.

[Inclosure.]

MERIDIAN, *May 1, 1865.*

Brigadier-General TUCKER:

An armistice was agreed upon by Generals Taylor and Canby on the 29th to apply to all troops under their respective commands. Hostilities may be renewed by either party upon giving forty-eight hours' notice to the other. Present position of troops to remain unchanged until such notice shall be given or received. Pickets to continue at present stations. No scouting to be done by either party outside of his own picket-lines. Particulars will be published in orders. You will give such orders to your pickets and scouts as observance of this armistice requires. Notify Federal commander at Vicksburg, who will receive notice in due course from Major-General Canby.

By order of Lieutenant-General Taylor:

W. F. BULLOCK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., May 1, 1865.

Lieut. Commander WILLIAM R. HOEL,
Commanding Naval District, U. S. S. Vindicator:

I have the honor herewith to inclose a copy of a telegram this moment received from Major-General Thomas, informing me of the intended crossing of Jeff. Davis toward Texas with his co-conspirators and their plunder. It appears to me hardly possible, on account of the very great overflow, that he can cross at any point above here, except by seizing one or more of the cotton-trading boats now up the Yazoo River, and running out of that stream. Should you know of any point on the river where he could approach between here and Friar's Point I could send a detachment of infantry there. It appears to me of the greatest importance that the river should be actively patrolled, the mouth of the Yazoo strongly guarded, and cotton-boats carefully examined, and that every cotton-trading boat within your district should be required for the present to lie closely under your guns. It is in the power of Jeff. Davis treacherously to seize several small boats now up the Yazoo, load them with his dismounted cavalry or other troops, and run down that river with the view of surprising and capturing, by boarding, any one gun-boat there. This being the case, I hope you will pardon the liberty I take in suggesting that the Louisville and at least one other gun-boat be stationed there, using every possible precaution against a daring attempt at surprise. I have no cavalry to aid your efforts, having ordered half of all I have to the vicinity of Rodney and Bruinsburg and the other half below Natchez, but where infantry will answer I can send it.

I am, very respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

NASHVILLE, *April 27, 1865.*

General WASHBURN,
Memphis, Tenn.:

It is reported that Jeff. Davis is endeavoring to escape across the Mississippi, escorted by a picked body of 500 cavalry. Keep scouts

out in your front, and if he should attempt to pass near your command intercept and capture him if possible. General Washburn will send this information to all commanders on the Mississippi.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

(Copy forwarded by Washburn to Dana, April 28.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., May 1, 1865.

LIEUT. COMMANDER COMMANDING U. S. S. LOUISVILLE:

The U. S. S. Vindicator having left for up river most unexpectedly to me, and it being of the utmost importance that I should immediately communicate with the officer commanding the district, I inclose a confidential dispatch* for him, which I beg you will place in his hands with as little delay as practicable. In view of the importance of the matter and of the danger of hazard by delay I inclose also for your information a copy of my dispatch† to Lieutenant-Commander Hoel, and I request, unless your orders positively prohibit it, that you will move your vessel to the mouth of the Yazoo until you receive orders from Lieutenant Hoel.

Very respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., May 1, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. W. DAVIDSON,
Commanding District of Natchez:

I inclose for your information a copy of a telegram from Major-General Thomas, just received here.‡ It would appear most likely that Jeff. Davis might attempt to cross in the vicinity of Grand Gulf, Rodney, or Bruinsburg, or in that of Jackson Point, or Fort Adams, or Tunica Bend. You have already a garrison at Rodney, and I shall now send to that vicinity, to land at Bruinsburg, all the mounted men I have here (about 400), and some dismounted cavalry. The latter will probably proceed up Bayou Pierre to Port Gibson, and the former will make a circuit to the rear of that place, with a view also of capturing Captain Glenney, the naval traitor, who is there. Brigadier-General Osband has this moment reported here with 450 men of his regiment, from Memphis, for the same duty. I send him to you to be used to intercept Jeff. His service in this department is only temporary. It appears most important that the navy should patrol actively, and especially that Captain McCauley should carefully guard the mouth of Bayou Pierre, as there are one or two cotton-boats up there which Jeff. might seize and attempt to run out with a guard of his cavalry dismounted. I think McCauley ought to require for the present that every cotton-trading boat in his district should lie closely under his guns. A gun-boat ought also guard the mouth of Big Black, as there is a small canal propeller belonging to Mr. William Butler up there. Osband will leave here at midnight to-night.

Respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

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* Next, *post.* † Next, *ante.* ‡ See p. 281.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NATCHEZ, *Natchez, Miss., May 1, 1865.*

The loyal and well-disposed inhabitants of the counties of Claiborne, Jefferson, and Adams, of the State of Mississippi, and the parish of Concordia, State of Louisiana, are freely permitted to bring into the city of Natchez live-stock, marketing, provisions of all kinds, fuel, and materials required for the use of the inhabitants, and are allowed to take out such supplies as may be required for family use, not to exceed in value the products brought in. For these purposes persons with produce as above indicated, on presenting themselves at the lines and exhibiting their oath of allegiance, may be passed in and out with such family supplies as are properly permitted by the Treasury agent and approved at the district headquarters. This permission will not authorize the importation of products for shipment or intercourse for other than the public benefit.

By order of Brig. Gen. J. W. Davidson:

B. F. MOREY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
May 1, 1865—12 noon. (Received 1 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
General-in-Chief, Washington:

Quartermaster here has received orders from Quartermaster-General to buy no more horses; so Reynolds' cavalry will remain without horses. Only about one-third the necessary number has been sent. I have not yet heard from officer I sent to Kirby Smith offering same terms you gave to Lee. I have little doubt they will be accepted as soon as authentic news reaches Red River of surrender of all forces east of Mississippi. I incline strongly to belief that no campaign west of Mississippi will be necessary, and would therefore advise that preparations for it be not hurried. Rivers very high and streams in Arkansas impassable. I would think it well to wait a couple of weeks to see what Kirby Smith may do. The high water is likely to keep up for six weeks, so we can get all supplies we want up to Fort Smith for a long time yet. It seems useless to subject the Government to the great expense of getting ready for the campaign until it is certain that Kirby Smith won't surrender. The streams and swamps in Arkansas are in such condition that we cannot commence a land movement for some time.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 1, 1865—9 p. m.* (Received 2d.)

Major-General POPE:

You may suspend preparations for campaign west of the Mississippi for the present. If Kirby Smith attempts to hold out, a force will be sent to overrun the whole country west of the Mississippi.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
May 1, 1865.

Major-General REYNOLDS, *Little Rock:*

General McCook has been relieved at Helena by authority of War Department to accompany to the plains Congressional committee to investigate Indian affairs. You best know whether the officer next in rank is fit for command at Helena.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 104. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 1, 1865.

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6. Maj. James A. Phillips, First Indian Home Guard, is relieved from duty as acting assistant inspector-general at post of Fort Smith and will report in person to Major-General Blunt, commanding District of South Kansas, at Fort Gibson, for orders. The duties of this office will devolve upon Capt. Frank Strong, Company L, First Arkansas Cavalry, acting assistant inspector-general of Third Division, Seventh Army Corps.

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8. Brig. Gen. John Edwards, U. S. Volunteers, is relieved from duty at Fort Smith, Ark., and will report in person at these headquarters for orders.

* * * * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Fort Smith, Ark., May 1, 1865.

Col. W. A. PHILLIPS, *Commanding Third Brigade:*

I forwarded the subpœnas to witnesses in cases of Wattles and Crafts, but the distance is so great that I do not believe they will be able to get here. If the cases can be tried without them it should be done. I have no news of importance. A Saint Louis paper of the 24th which I saw states that "General Blunt passed through the city a day or two since on his way to Arkansas." I presume he will turn up soon if he is coming this way, but I cannot believe he is coming here. General Reynolds has Major-General McCook in command at Helena with one regiment, and I have no doubt he knows Blunt too well to send him here. The same paper has a dispatch that Kirby Smith's army is disbanding. Jeff. Davis is understood to have crossed the Mississippi River and gone into Texas, &c.

Respectfully,

CYRUS BUSSEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 1, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. G. BLUNT,
Commanding District of South Kansas:

GENERAL: In accordance with paragraph 11, Special Orders, No. 103, current series, from these headquarters, you are charged with the reor-

ganization of the Indian troops serving in this department. The major-general commanding directs me to state that the selection of officers for the new organizations should be made with care and discrimination, having in view their peculiar fitness, and, if possible, experience with Indian troops. The selection when made will be submitted by you to these headquarters for approval of the major-general commanding. All officers now serving with these regiments will be deemed entitled to remain in service unless the public interest will be promoted by mustering out any officer or officers you may designate. In this event they may be mustered out at once upon your order. Officers selected for service may be placed temporarily on duty until the action of the War Department can be had upon recommendations for promotions.

Very respectfully,

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
May 1, 1865—11.50 a. m.

General DODGE:

Did you receive the dispatch I sent you Saturday, concerning Colonel Leavenworth, from the Secretary of War?

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 1, 1865—4.20 p. m.

Major-General POPE:

Yes; and immediately ordered General Ford to move. He is all ready and will move on receipt of dispatch.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 1, 1865. (Received 11.20 a. m.)

Major-General POPE:

Colonel Ford reports that Indians stole all of Colonel Leavenworth's stock; also some belonging to stage company.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May 1, 1865—1.30 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

Dispatch received. Have received from Detroit 495 ponies. Sent to General Connor 316; General Ford, 100, leaving on hand, unserviceable, 79. The expedition to Niobrara left yesterday. Men, horses, rations, mules, howitzers, complete, on one boat chartered for that purpose.

J. A. POTTER,
Colonel and Quartermaster.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 115. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., May 1, 1865.*

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8. The battalion of the Fourteenth Regiment Missouri Cavalry Volunteers now stationed at Benton Barracks, Mo., will proceed without delay by steamer to Jefferson City, Mo.; thence march to Versailles, Mo., where regimental headquarters will be established. The commanding officer will report for duty by telegraph from Jefferson City to Col. C. Harding, jr., commanding District of Central Missouri, at Warrensburg, Mo. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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10. Upon the receipt of this order at headquarters District of North Kansas the Independent Battery U. S. Colored Light Artillery stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., will be dismounted. The horses will be turned over to the quartermaster's department and the horse equipments to the ordnance department and the battery placed on duty as heavy artillery.

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By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., May 1, 1865.

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Missouri:

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the period since the last tri-monthly return from this district the troops have been kept active. About thirty-four bushwhackers have been killed in the district. The larger part of them were killed by the militia. I take it to be a good sign of returning peace that the citizens are taking this thing of bushwhacking into their own hands. The Missouri River is effectually guarded. The mail line and the line of the Pacific Railroad from Kansas City to Warrensburg are unmolested. With the cavalry which is coming here to look after matters south of this point I fear no organization of troops in force. I can collect my troops together before the enemy can make headway. I think it probable that in this district we will have the worst elements of the disbanding armies of the rebels to deal with. They have friends, wives, mistresses, fathers, mothers, &c., living with us. My men will certainly kill them if they come in through the brush. I respectfully suggest that some general plan be made known by which repentant rebels may have at least the benefit of becoming prisoners of war.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS STATION,
Marshall, Mo., May 1, 1865.

Capt. C. G. LAURANT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dist. of Central Missouri, Warrensburg, Mo.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that since I have been stationed here I have kept the men of my command constantly scouting out every

day and night, only on muster day, April 30, when I had them all in to be mustered. I have to-day about 100 men in the brush, and will keep every efficient or available man in the brush until we kill or drive out every bushwhacker and murderer who infests this country. The men who are out are on the trail of a band of twelve bushwhackers, and I hear of fifteen within three miles of Arrow Rock who took dinner at a Mrs. Scripture's, and her son went off with them. I shall endeavor to call on her soon.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES D. EADS,

Capt. Company M, First Cav. Missouri State Militia, Comdg. Station.

EL DORADO, KANS., *May 1, 1865.*

Lieut. J. E. TAPPAN,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of the Upper Arkansas:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report my scout in the Indian country between Whitewater and Arkansas Rivers. I have had an interview with the chiefs of the Shawnees and Delawares through their old interpreter (Mr. Hill). They say that they expect the Southern Indians near the Arkansas may be in in about three weeks, maybe sooner. This they learned from the Osage Indians. Knowing the facts, I asked the chiefs if they were willing to give me some of their good Indians for scouts, &c., to which they replied that they are ready at any moment. My plan was to take some of them with me as scouts and guides, at least as many as I thought proper; some of them to watch on the other side of the Arkansas, so if there is any force coming I will know in time to report so the troops may be moved accordingly.

In regard to the Kiowas and Comanches, I have heard nothing since the killing of these Mexicans, but the Shawnees say that they are still on the lookout for them and will report their movements to me. During my conversation with those chiefs a few of the Shawnees returned from a buffalo hunt, saying that they do not like the action of the Kiowas and others. They say "Some for peace, some for fight; no good." My rations are due on the 10th of this month. I think you had better send me one month's rations if there is a prospect of my remaining here; also a few hundred extra rations for those Indians, if my plan is approved by the general commanding, for I am satisfied that this is the point to scout for the benefit of the troops west as well as southeast. On my last scout I ordered all white men that are straggling about in the Indian country to leave, for I am satisfied their business is not for the good of the Government, except a man has papers to prove what business he is on. Some can come in from Texas as spies, &c.; therefore I think proper even to arrest such parties. Please answer me about this. I very respectfully ask for some more men as soon as possible. I have but twelve men here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. WISE,

First Lieut. Company D, Second Regiment Colorado Cavalry, Commanding Outpost of Kansas.

P. S.—Some bands of the Kiowas reported below Cow Creek and Little Arkansas. Please give me notice how General Ford is moving.

DENVER, *May 1, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE:

I have received General Pope's dispatch.* I find at this late day that the troops at Laramie and vicinity are nearly out of ammunition. I will be ready, however, when the time comes.

P. E. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS, *Denver, Colo. Ter., May 1, 1865.*

I. The headquarters of the District of the Plains is hereby transfered to Julesburg, Colo. All reports, returns, and correspondence will hereafter be directed to that point. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation for the general commanding and staff.

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By command of Brigadier-General Connor:

GEO. F. PRICE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., May 1, 1865.

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

MAJOR: Lieutenant Munger, Veteran Reserve Corps, arrived here yesterday with about 100 ex-rebels for service in this district, and it is reported that 200 more are intended to be sent. I made an appeal to General Pope while he was in immediate command of the department to refrain from ordering any more of these men to this district. I have now about 300 apart from those received yesterday, making 400, without a single officer, Lieutenant Munger being ordered back to Milwaukee. I have made the best disposition I could of these ex-rebel deserters, but experience has already demonstrated the necessity of stationing other troops with them to keep them in any sort of order, and I cannot do this without materially interfering with operations. There are some good men among these ex-rebels, but the large proportion are desperate characters, who can only be dealt with by the strong hand. If they were officered I could get along with them. I trust no more of these men will be sent here under existing circumstances. I respectfully ask that Lieutenant Munger be immediately ordered back to his company.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 33. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *Mobile, Ala., May 2, 1865.*

All officers and men of the rebel army who enter the lines of this military division under the stipulation of the surrender of General Lee

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* See April 28, p. 237.

to General Grant are required to report without delay to the respective post commander or provost-marshal. The latter officer will register the names, rank, corps, &c., of all such persons and furnish them with passes to proceed to and remain at their homes without molestation so long as they observe the conditions of their paroles and the regulations and laws in force at their places of residence.*

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Mobile, Ala., May 2, 1865.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

SIR: The major-general commanding directs that orders be issued to commanders of troops within the limits of your department east of the Mississippi River to cease all offensive operations and destruction of property, except so far as they might be necessary to counteract aggressive movements on the part of the enemy. The troops will, however, continue to be kept well in hand for any purpose for which they might be required. No relaxation will take place in your efforts for the capture of Jeff. Davis and company or the murderer of Abraham Lincoln and his associates.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. J. OSTERHAUS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

(Same to Major-General Dana.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 2, 1865.

Maj. Gen. F. J. HERRON,
Comdg. Northern Division of Louisiana, Baton Rouge:

GENERAL: Information being received that officers of the rebel army under command of General Kirby Smith are desirous of a conference upon the subject of the capitulation of the forces west of the Mississippi, you are authorized to communicate with any officers of that army at any point in the vicinity of the posts under your command, and to receive from them such information and propositions upon the subject of surrender as they may be ready to submit. Such propositions will be reported without affirmation or approval on your part, with a statement of all that may transpire during any interview you may hold with these officers, to these headquarters, in order that they may at once be laid before the commander of the division.

I remain, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

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* Republished May 4, as General Orders, No. 44, Military Division of West Mississippi.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 2, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Baton Rouge:*

Information has been received that Jeff. Davis will attempt a passage of the Mississippi, possibly within the lines of this department. You will take such measures as may be in your power to intercept him if he comes within your lines, and communicate to headquarters any information you may receive upon this subject.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

CAMP TOWNSEND, *May 2, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. N. J. T. DANA,
Commanding Department, Vicksburg:

GENERAL: I have the honor to send extracts from a letter to me from Brigadier-General Tucker, showing the true feelings of the Southern soldiers.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. G. WATTS,
Colonel and Agent.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Jackson, Miss., April 29, 1865.

Col. N. G. WATTS, *Agent of Exchange:*

COLONEL: Your letter, 27th instant, just received. * * * I am pleased with the tone of General Dana's letter to General Davidson, published in the Herald of the 25th instant. Every Confederate must view the assassination of President Lincoln with horror and disgust. No Southern hand struck the blow, nor did Southern brains hatch the plot. Lincoln was not a bad man. Johnson has as much intellect as his predecessor. * * * President Lincoln's death is universally considered a calamity to the South.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, &c.,

W. F. TUCKER,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 30. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG,
Vicksburg, Miss., May 2, 1865.

Official notice having been furnished these headquarters that the armistice affecting this front will terminate at 9 a. m. May 3, 1865, it is ordered that from and after the hour before mentioned hostilities on the part of the troops within the limits of this district will be resumed against all rebels in arms or disloyal persons according to the rules and discipline of war.

By order of Brig. Gen. Morgan L. Smith:

A. C. FISK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NATCHEZ, DEPT. OF MISSISSIPPI,
May 2, 1865.

Major-General DANA,
Commanding Department of Mississippi:

GENERAL: I have placed the subject of a municipal government for the city of Natchez before some of the leading men of the place. The

general desire seems to be to postpone such action until after the June convention at Vicksburg. Copies of Burwell's address and your letter to me are being circulated freely outside. Should you determine, however, to take action before the convention meets I would suggest the name of the former mayor, William Dix, for mayor; M. R. Wallace as recorder, William Eustis as treasurer. The former common council might be continued, also, on taking the prescribed oath.

I am, general, very respectfully,

J. W. DAVIDSON,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 111. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NATCHEZ,
Natchez, Miss., May 2, 1865.

1. Brevet Brigadier-General Osband, having reported his command at these headquarters in compliance with paragraph 5, of Special Orders, No. 146, current series, from headquarters Department of Mississippi, will proceed with his command to Fort Adams, Miss., pursuant to the instructions already given him, reporting by first opportunity his arrival at that point and his movements thereafter.

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By order of Brig. Gen. J. W. Davidson:

B. F. MOREY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NATCHEZ,
Natchez, Miss., May 2, 1865.

Col. W. C. EARLE,
Commanding Post of Rodney, Miss.:

COLONEL: You are directed to use the utmost vigilance at the post of Rodney. I have just received information that you may be attacked by a force of from 1,500 to 2,000 men. Your force is sufficient, if the precautions I enjoined upon you when at Rodney have been taken. You must work day and night at the redoubt until finished and put the buildings occupied in the lower part of the town in a complete state of defense. Your outposts must be vigilant, and pay attention to the companies of the Tenth Tennessee Cavalry that their duties are performed with more strictness. A gun-boat has been ordered to anchor at Rodney during the night and the nearest patrol-boat to repair to you at the sound of cannon. You must use every precaution against surprise.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

J. W. DAVIDSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., May 2, 1865.

Brig. Gen. M. L. SMITH,
Commanding District of Vicksburg:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to inform you that the armistice affecting this front, which began the 28th ultimo,

will terminate to-morrow, 3d instant, at 9 a. m., and that if Colonel Jackson is ready to move with his forces he may be sent out to-morrow morning at daylight.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. WARREN MILLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 2, 1865. (Received 5 p. m.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

I respectfully request that War Department Order No. 188, assigning Lieutenant-Colonel Sitgreaves as chief engineer of this division, be revoked. Captain Wheeler, Engineer Corps, already occupies that position, and having served a long time in Department of Arkansas, is perfectly familiar with the whole country to be covered with military operations. I greatly prefer to retain him. Please answer by telegraph.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 2, 1865—11.50 a. m.*

Major-General POPE:

Please inform this office by telegraph if Brig. Gen. A. N. Duffié, U. S. Volunteers, has yet been assigned by you to a command.

R. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
May 2, 1865—3.40 p. m.

Lieut. Col. R. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington:

General Duffié has been ordered to report to General Reynolds at Little Rock. He has not yet been assigned a command.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

GUN-BOAT LEXINGTON,
Mouth of Red River, May 2, 1865—10 a. m.
(Via Cairo, 8th.)

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE:

General Smith has sent a steamer which is to take me to Alexandria, where I am to meet him on the 6th. I leave to-morrow.

JNO. T. SPRAGUE,
Colonel, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 2, 1865.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Commanding Military Division of the Missouri:

GENERAL: Your several communications per General Duffié received. You may rely upon the hearty co-operation of this entire department.

I do not think it safe to depend upon averaging more than ten miles per day to the Red River, though if everything should prove favorable fifteen miles may be made. This will require about twenty days to the Red River, say Fulton or Laynesport. General Blunt will probably get off to-day for Fort Gibson. I have made arrangements to supply him with light artillery for his command. The following regiments will be ordered to Fort Gibson at once: Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry, now at Pine Bluff; Sixth Kansas Cavalry, now at Devall's Bluff (Sixth and Ninth consolidated); Second Kansas Cavalry (to be consolidated with Fifth and Seventh) now at Lewisburg. Copy of letter to Governor Crawford herewith sent will explain action taken in accordance with your indorsement on Governor C.'s application for the consolidation of the Kansas cavalry regiments. General Blunt has been instructed (copy inclosed) in reference to the reorganization of the Indian troops at Fort Gibson. The Canadian horses will be forwarded immediately on their arrival. It is understood that the Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry is to join General Blunt. The battalion of the Third Wisconsin Cavalry now at Devall's Bluff will be ordered to Kansas as soon as it can be replaced, the consolidation and removal from that place of the Sixth and Ninth Kansas rendering it imprudent to move it immediately. I sent Capt. C. A. Henry, acting corps quartermaster, to Saint Louis to confer with Colonel Myers on the subject of transportation. He can give much information concerning the country from the Arkansas River to Camden and vicinity. We have not been able thus far to learn much about the country south of the Red River except in very general terms. I send what additional information Captain Wheeler has procured.

We have one pontoon train, canvas boats, and will require another, wooden boats, for which requisition has been made. Colonel Simpson, of the engineers, reports that he will promptly furnish it from Cincinnati. It might be well for you to request him not to delay. We are organizing one engineer regiment, with good prospect of filling it very promptly. I request that you will telegraph the War Department to make appointments of a department quartermaster and a corps quartermaster for Seventh Corps. I have long since recommended for those places, respectively, Capt. Henry T. Noble and Capt. C. A. Henry, but can get no action. It is but justice to them and the department that some action be taken and that one or both be appointed, as may be decided. The Arkansas River is now navigable to Fort Gibson—certainly to Fort Smith—and promises to continue navigable to Fort Smith during the month of June, but it is extremely uncertain.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 105. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, *Little Rock, Ark., May 2, 1865.*

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3. The Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry Volunteers (dismounted) is hereby detached from the Second Brigade, Second Division, Seventh Army Corps, at Pine Bluff and will be reported without delay to the commanding officer at Fort Gibson for duty. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

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8. The troops now assembling in the District of South Kansas will be reported as the Fourth Division, Seventh Army Corps. They will be brigaded by Major-General Blunt, commanding the district.

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By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 100. } HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 2, 1865.

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2. Captain Wilkinson, Company E, Fiftieth Missouri Volunteers, will proceed with his detachment to Potosi and report by telegraph to Brevet Brigadier-General Beveridge, commanding Second Sub-District. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

By order of Brig. Gen. George D. Wagner:

H. HANNAHS,
Major Fiftieth Missouri Volunteers and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *May 2, 1865.*

Lieut. Col. F. M. MALONE:

An expedition has started to-day into Arkansas to offer terms of peace (Grant's terms to Lee) to Jeff. Thompson. To cover this expedition you will move on Thursday morning, say, 130 men, under proper officers, with twenty days' rations, and a good supply of ammunition. Send forty-eight men from Centerville on any route to Doniphan. Make up a batch of force from the Knob and send them to Poplar Bluff and have the Missouri parties move down toward a line as if making Pocahontas the objective point.

JOHN L. BEVERIDGE,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, Mo., May 2, 1865.

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to state for the information of the major-general commanding that the report of scouts of Captain Monks' company (K), Sixteenth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, stationed at Licking, Mo., for the month of April, 1865, resulted in the killing of 8 bushwhackers and capturing 3 horses. Number of miles marched, 625. No casualties on our side.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN MORRILL,
Colonel Sixty-fourth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, Commanding.

BOONVILLE, MO., *May 2, 1865.*

Colonel HARDING:

I penned nine bushwhackers on an island about sixteen miles below here. Captured eight horses and equipments; also arrested one citizen for assisting them to cross the river. The guerrillas escaped in the brush. I will report as soon as possible.*

A. A. PUTNAM,
Captain, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, May 2, 1865.

Major-General DODGE,
Saint Louis:

Your order in regard to refugees received and promulgated. We should have no trouble here with them if it was not for the unending stream of them pouring in from Arkansas and Texas. In the vicinity of Fayetteville, and between Cassville and Fayetteville, several deaths from starvation have occurred of women and children the past month, as I am reliably informed. As soon as the winter wheat crop matures this condition will terminate, and the issue of rations can stop without causing great suffering. It seems that to stop the issue prior to that time will result in the loss of much life. There are no guerrillas now and none have passed through since the party of fifty, nearly all of whom were killed, as I am informed, before reaching the railroad. Another deserter from General Gano's command has come and states that quite a force of rebels had been sent by Kirby Smith to Hempstead, in Texas.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FAYETTEVILLE, *May 2, 1865.*

Brigadier-General SANBORN:

Major Cooper had an interview with Lieutenant Munday on Pea Ridge on Friday. He says all his men except ten have surrendered to the colonies; that he is disgusted with the war, and will never fight again. He has gone back to induce the remainder to surrender. He has promised to come to Fayetteville with Lieutenant Munday this week. There are now five flourishing colonies in Benton County, namely, Bentonville, Osage, Pea Ridge, Sugar Creek, and Elkhorn, numbering 100 men. This breaks up the last gang in the three western counties. Of the men who came in with Jacks this spring one is left alive. Thus the good work goes on.

M. LA RUE HARRISON,
Colonel, Commanding.

FORSYTH, MO., *May 2, 1865.*

Brigadier-General SANBORN:

The enemy is menacing this place at this time, but not in force sufficient to attack us, unless they get some advantage. We have so many points to guard and so few men that we are not able to advance on them

*See Part I, p. 253.

unless they would make a stand at some point, which they have as yet failed to do. I shall watch them closely until I see a chance to strike, when you will again hear from me and my brave boys.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. L. FENEX,
Commanding Taney County Volunteer Missouri Militia.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI, *Macon, Mo., May 2, 1865.*

Capt. William T. Clarke, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers, having reported at these headquarters in accordance with orders from the War Department, is hereby announced as assistant adjutant-general for the District of North Missouri. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Brig. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk:

THOS. J. TIDSWELL, JR.,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT SCOTT, KANS., *May 2, 1865.*

Capt. JOHN PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

As I have not seen the order to which you refer nor received any reports from troops in consequence thereof, I cannot tell what stations and detachments may be under my command by the same. At present I have two companies of the Fifteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry at Humboldt, one at Osage Mission, one at Marmaton, and five here, all under orders for Little Rock and now getting ready. I have four companies of the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, part of which are acting as outposts in Missouri near here, and the remainder on detached service near Kansas City, Mo. I have at Mound City one company of the Forty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry and at this post six companies of the same regiment and one section of the Ninth Wisconsin Battery. The infantry here are erecting a new fort, pursuant to orders from Major-General Dodge. As soon as my reports get in I will forward my monthly and tri-monthly returns.

CHAS. W. BLAIR,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
May 2, 1865—11.35 a. m.

Colonel BLAIR,
Fort Scott:

A Mexican train was robbed 30th ultimo near Westport, by whom unknown. Take means to prevent a similar occurrence.

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Colonel Harding, Warrensburg, Mo.)

HEADQUARTERS,
Cow Creek Station, May 2, 1865.

Lieut. J. E. TAPPAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report, in obedience to Special Field Orders, No. 21, that nothing of importance has occurred since my last report worthy of record. The Indians have in no way troubled this post, although I am convinced that there is still quite a body of them on the opposite side of the Arkansas, may be not more than fifty. We have repeated reports coming from Jarrete that they see Indians, but scouts from my command have been in every direction for fifteen and twenty miles and no signs are to be seen. I had the misfortune to lose yesterday by stampede four mules belonging to stage company and six horses. It was all occasioned by the breaking of a halter on one horse, which occasioned the running off of the balance. My men are now out after them and those who came in this morning report that they have taken down Smoky. I have sent out a squad this morning after them again, and have no doubt but that they will find them. I have completed almost a building designed for quarters, forty feet in length and twelve feet in width, and hope soon to occupy the same.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
MARSHALL M. EHLE,
First Lieut., Comdg. Company L, Third Wisconsin Cavalry.

I neglected to add that Colonel Leavenworth has not heard from the Southern Indians yet; that one runner, called Keith, has returned and has brought no news from them. He could not find them. His man Keith reports that there are a number of white men at mouth of Little Arkansas who are running stock out of Indian country to the great detriment of the Government. This band is composed of deserters and desperadoes.

M. M. E.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 2, 1865.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL R. CURTIS,
Commanding Department of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding this military division to inclose you copies of communications* to Bvt. Maj. Gen. Alfred Sully, relative to the establishment of military posts along the border of Iowa and Dakota settlements. These posts will be kept up until further orders, and at least throughout this year.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOS. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Mobile, Ala., May 3, 1865.

Maj. M. D. McALESTER,
Chief Engineer, Army and Division of West Mississippi:

SIR: You will please prepare for an expedition by sea, the immediate object of which is to attack and take a fortified sea-port. About 15,000 infantry, with some field artillery and heavy siege train, will

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*See Pope to Sully, April 10, and Smith to Sully, April 20, pp. 68, 149.

constitute the expedition. A sufficient number of surf-boats will accompany the troops to land from the transports 5,000 men at once. They must have with them all the necessary tools and material to intrench themselves after the landing is effected. Please have all the intrenching tools and material necessary for the work, together with your bridge train, got in readiness. The beach at the intended landing being sandy and with but little vegetation, you will provide for a large number of sand-bags and lumber for the laying of platforms and the construction of wharves, &c. The expedition is to start by the 15th instant from Mobile and New Orleans, and you will, therefore, as soon as possible, give me or Colonel Sawtelle all information necessary for the latter officer to provide for the transportation. Please designate such engineer troops of the military division as you will like to have to accompany the expedition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. J. OSTERHAUS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Mobile, Ala., May 3, 1865.

Brig. Gen. JAMES TOTTEN,
Chief of Artillery and Ordnance,
Army and Division of West Mississippi, Mobile:

An expedition of about 15,000 infantry and artillery will leave by sea on or about the 15th instant. They will be accompanied by so much of your siege train as will be designated hereafter, and two field batteries, four 3-inch and four 12-pounders, light, which you will select from the artillery of the military division and report to these headquarters. The field batteries will, besides their full caissons, take an extra supply of 150 rounds assorted ammunition per gun, and the infantry will carry 100 rounds of ammunition with them and 150 rounds in reserve. You will at once give the quartermaster such information as will enable him to make full calculation for the necessary transportation. You will, furthermore, prepare at once to keep the army fully supplied with any ordnance and ordnance stores after they have sailed, during an active campaign and a siege of a sea-port.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. J. OSTERHAUS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Mobile, Ala., May 3, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. G. SAWTELLE,
Chief Quartermaster, Army and Div. of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: You will at once prepare for an expedition by sea, to consist of infantry and artillery, together about 17,000 men, with 2 field batteries, 8 guns, a siege and bridge train and engineer tools, 90 to 100 army wagons and teams, and 90 to 100 ambulances, and 1 horse for every mounted officer. The expedition will start on or about the 15th instant from Mobile and New Orleans, La. The exact numbers to be shipped from either port will be furnished hereafter. In procuring

vessels for this expedition you will select them with a view to great capacity and light draft, and collect a sufficient number of surf-boats to land at least 5,000 infantry at once. The vessels carrying the above expedition will be supplied with fifteen days' rations and 100 rounds of ammunition, for which ample room must be allowed, in such manner that these supplies are on the same boats with the respective troops. You will furthermore prepare for sufficient transportation to keep the army, after it has effected a landing, well, and without interruption, supplied in all regular wants, and all which may be caused by a protracted siege of a sea-port, including land transportation to organize supply train for a campaign.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. J. OSTERHAUS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Mobile, Ala., May 3, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. B. HINSDILL,
Chief Commissary of Subsistence,
Army and Division of West Mississippi, Mobile, Ala.:

SIR: An expedition of 17,000 men will leave from New Orleans and Mobile by sea on or about the 15th day of this month. The men will take with them aboard vessels fifteen days' field rations, and besides a sufficient amount of stores will be held in readiness to be shipped immediately after the departure of the troops, to keep them regularly and fully supplied during an active campaign. You will furnish to the chief quartermaster all the necessary data to prepare the means of sea transportation for your stores.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. J. OSTERHAUS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., May 3, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report of information received at this office this 3d day of May, 1865: Deserters from Powers' regiment state that he left Whitestown, Miss., to join Forrest on the 11th of April with all of his regiment he could collect. They believe he did not succeed in taking more than 100 men, as his line of march lay through the country where most of the men resided, and they were constantly deserting. The deserters will not continue in arms even about their own homes, but are only anxious to give up the contest. Colonel Griffith was under orders to follow Powers. The Independent Scouts had also been ordered out of that district to go north, and had mostly gone, thus leaving that region bare of Confederate troops. Lieutenant Curtiss reports from Baton Rouge, May 1, that Brigadier-General Humphreys has assumed command of the District of Mississippi and East Louisiana and that the

Fourteenth Confederate Cavalry, Colonel Dumonteil, relieves the Fifth Louisiana Cavalry and Eleventh Arkansas in East Louisiana.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. JACKSON,
Major, Tenth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery.

(In absence of Capt. S. M. Eaton, chief signal officer, Military Division of West Mississippi.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 117. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, May 3, 1865.*

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13. Brig. Gen. E. B. Brown, U. S. Volunteers, will proceed to Brazos Santiago, Tex., and assume command of the U. S. forces at that station. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By command of Major-General Banks:

J. C. STONE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, May 3, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel CROSBY,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Gulf:

COLONEL: Your letter of yesterday with inclosures was duly received. General Cameron has been minutely instructed to prevent any passage through the Lower Atchafalaya and to obtain the co-operation of the gun-boats at Brashear in watching for the Missouri or any other vessels attempting to pass out to the Gulf. A circular has been issued (copy of which will be duly furnished) stopping all crossing the Mississippi River within my limits above Carrollton, except by special permits, and a request for the gun-boats to co-operate with the local commanders in preventing all passage across the river, except at specially assigned localities. Every step possible will be taken to prevent Jeff. Davis and company from getting through this portion of the department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, May 3, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel CROSBY,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Gulf:

COLONEL: Brigadier-General West exhibits an order from headquarters Division of West Mississippi directing the Eighteenth New York Cavalry to proceed to New Orleans to report to him for remount. No such order has been received at these headquarters. Shall I order the Eighteenth New York down here? Four companies of this regiment

are on detached service escorting rebel prisoners from Ship Island up the Mississippi. The rest of the regiment are at Bonnet Carré and above, taking charge of that country. I have no troops to relieve them, unless I remove the Eightieth [U. S. Colored Infantry] from the Parapet, where it is now usefully employed, but it can be relieved if necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 147. } HDQRS. SOUTHERN DIV. OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, May 3, 1865.

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4. Four companies of the Eightieth U. S. Colored Infantry, to be selected by the colonel, will immediately proceed to Bonnet Carré Bend and relieve the Eighteenth New York (dismounted) Cavalry, which last, on being relieved, will proceed by the same transport to New Orleans and report to Brigadier-General West, U. S. Volunteers. Captain Perkins, assistant quartermaster, will immediately send a transport to Colonel Mudgett, at Camp Parapet, and will carry out this order in the least possible time.

5. The four companies of the Eighteenth New York (dismounted) Cavalry now performing escort duty at Ship Island will, as soon as relieved, move to New Orleans and report to the regimental commander. The commanding officer at Ship Island will relieve the escort as far as practicable with the troops of his command. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of Brigadier-General Sherman:

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, May 3, 1865.

Brig. Gen. R. A. CAMERON,
Commanding La Fourche District:

GENERAL: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you increase your vigilance on the Atchafalaya, Teche, and Grand Rivers with the view of intercepting Mr. Jefferson Davis and his cabinet and the treasures they are reported to be seeking to take out of the country, in case they should pass in your direction. The theory that if they have succeeded or do hereafter succeed in getting across the Mississippi they may endeavor to run out of the Atchafalaya in preference to crossing Texas is a plausible one, and the gun-boats on the Atchafalaya should be called upon by you to effectually co-operate in the task of a strict watch sufficiently in advance of your defenses to insure the destruction of the transports or rams by a timely notice to the garrison of Brashear and its co-operating force.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, La., May 3, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Bonnet Carré:

The brigadier-general commanding directs me to inform you that instructions are on the way to you to stop all passage across the river within the limits of your command, without special authority from yourself or higher authority in all cases, with a view to intercept any persons or property belonging to the rebel government, and especially those of Jeff. Davis and his cabinet. You will act on these instructions at once, and will request the gun-boats in your vicinity to co-operate.

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to commanding officers at Hermitage Plantation, Donaldsonville, and Plaquemine, La.)

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, May 3, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER EIGHTIETH U. S. COLORED INFANTRY:

Brigadier-General Sherman directs me to instruct you that the position at Gaines' Landing need not be held. The four companies of your regiment ordered to relieve the Eighteenth New York Cavalry will hold Bonnet Carré Bend and the picket station eight or ten miles in advance. The companies going to Bonnet Carré should be complete. All men on special duty will be relieved and rejoin their companies.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. J. MALONEY,
First Lieutenant, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 3, 1865.

Major-General HERRON,
Commanding Northern Division of Louisiana, Baton Rouge:

The major-general commanding directs that you use all the means in your power to prevent the crossing of the Mississippi by Davis.

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Bvt. Lieut. Col., Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAG-SHIP TEMPEST,
Baton Rouge, May 3, 1865.

General HERRON,
Commanding at Baton Rouge:

GENERAL: I beg leave to say to you that no steamers should be allowed under the present emergency, and until the escape or capture of Jeff. Davis is determined, to land between Baton Rouge and Helena, except at military posts or to communicate with gun-boats. I respectfully request that the military authorities will regulate their permits

accordingly, and I will with all convenient dispatch give corresponding instructions to the gun-boats. Permit me to suggest the advantage to be derived from having a large cavalry scout of the country from Baton Rouge as far north as your means will allow, with a view to capture Jeff. Davis and his cabinet and other rebel leaders. It would be very well, too, to encourage, by the hope of reward, the colored people and other well-disposed persons to give information promptly. I will thank you to communicate promptly, by sending a messenger on a steam-boat, any useful information you may receive to the gun-boats.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, yours,

S. P. LEE,
Acting-Rear-Admiral, Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NATCHEZ,
May 3, 1865.

Capt. J. WARREN MILLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have to report to the general that every precaution has been taken in this district that my means will allow to prevent the rebel leader from escaping across the Mississippi. Captain McCauley, commanding the naval district, has been fully posted with regard to the subject-matter of the general's letter to me of the 1st instant, and in addition has been requested to have all skiffs heretofore allowed upon the river to collect drift, &c., brought to Natchez and held. General Osband reported here yesterday, coaled, and left under orders for Fort Adams and vicinity. I have some six companies on the west bank, useless there from high water now, and I shall send these temporarily to Quitman's Landing. These small posts I will keep a careful eye over, that they are not jumped by larger forces of the enemy. I must again repeat to the general my deficiency in cavalry to patrol and guard a river line 120 miles long. General Grierson sent me a dismounted regiment here, the Tenth Tennessee, having about 100 unserviceable horses. This is the whole cavalry force of the district. If possible I would like to have the First Iowa Cavalry sent here from the eleven regiments now in the District of West Tennessee.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. W. DAVIDSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG,
Vicksburg, Miss., May 3, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. W. DAVIDSON,
Commanding District of Natchez:

GENERAL: Colonel Jackson, commanding cavalry forces in this district, started down the river to-day with about 1,000 men, half mounted, to look after Glenney, who attempted to sell out the gun-boat Rattler some time ago, and to keep a general watch along the river upon persons attempting to cross. I write this to let you know the object of the expedition should you hear of it down your way.

M. L. SMITH,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 3, 1865.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Commanding Military Division of the Missouri:

GENERAL: The flag of truce sent to General Fagan at Washington, Ark., returned to-day. A copy of his answer is inclosed.* The flag-of-truce party was stopped outside of Arkadelphia and scarcely treated with courtesy. The roads are in very bad condition and would be impassable for a train of ten wagons, the country entirely destitute of subsistence and forage. Since writing the above the inclosed reply from Brig. Gen. M. Jeff. Thompson has been received.†

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 106. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 3, 1865.

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6. The Second Kansas Cavalry Volunteers is relieved from duty at the post of Lewisburg, and will be reported without delay to Major-General Blunt, commanding District of South Kansas, at Fort Gibson, C. N.

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By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
AND U. S. FORCES AT DEVALL'S BLUFF, ARK.,
May 3, 1865.

Lieutenant WHITSON,
Commanding Outpost on East Side of River:

SIR: Before dark this p. m. a detachment of fifty men will be sent you to relieve those now on duty. The same boat will take Captain Haughawout with 100 men and land them on the west side above Wattersaw Bayou at Buck's Landing for the purpose of catching, if possible, a small party now conscripting in the neighborhood of Des Arc. The rebels cross White River, I am informed, somewhere near Des Arc, and as Captain Haughawout will approach from the west it is desired that you take forty or fifty of the old or new men and move on to Upper Surrounded Hill, passing up to the neighborhood of Des Arc, to intercept such as may endeavor to escape across the river. You should reach that neighborhood during the night, but need not stay later than 9 or 10 a. m. to-morrow. The boat will take Haughawout and his party on board at Des Arc at 12 m. to-morrow and will stop at your landing for the old guard. Should the water or other causes prevent you from carrying out this programme let Haughawout know it as he goes up this evening.

By order of Brig. Gen. A. Shaler:

CHAS. E. HOWE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See April 25, p. 190. † See April 30, p. 249.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
AND U. S. FORCES AT DEVALL'S BLUFF, ARK.,
May 3, 1865.

Capt. W. J. HAUGHAWOUT,
Commanding Detachment Ninth Kansas Cavalry:

SIR: The general commanding directs that you march your men on board the steamer Izetta and proceed up White River, land officer and fifty men to report to Lieutenant Whitson, and then run up to Buck's Landing, disembark your men on west side of the river and scour the country from there to and in the vicinity of Des Arc, observing the verbal instructions given you. You will arrange so as to reach the river at Des Arc to-morrow at noon, when the boat will be in waiting to take you on board to return to this post. In returning the boat will stop at the old ferry and take on board the old guard from Lieutenant Whitson. Upon your arrival back report to these headquarters before marching your men to camp.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. E. HOWE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Fort Smith, Ark., May 3, 1865.

Col. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Arkansas:

COLONEL: I have directed Colonel Harrison, First Arkansas Cavalry, to go to Little Rock to see the governor. He will probably be down in two or three days. Colonel Harrison has been organizing colonies by compelling every male person above the age of fourteen to join a colony, or be considered a bushwhacker and suffer accordingly. I have numerous delegations of old men of loyalty and good character to see me, who represent that they have been living under a reign of terror for some time and that the colony system under Harrison's compulsory order is oppressive, &c. I have directed Colonel Harrison to rescind his order, but to grant every encouragement to the people who want to form colonies, and to preserve their present organization if agreeable to them. He has also been issuing full rations to the Arkansas Militia, so called. They are the men engaged in farming. In March 16,000 full rations were issued to men able to work. The consequence was his command was entirely out of supplies for several days and suffered very much with hunger. I have also directed that no more rations be issued to Arkansas Militia. So many complaints have been made and so much irregularity exists in the command at Fayetteville that I shall order Colonel Harrison to Van Buren with a part of his regiment. I have evidence that he is about to engage in a trade store at Fayetteville and have also heard many other charges against him. He is a good talker and writes a good letter, and I respectfully ask that no authority be granted him on any account until I have an opportunity of indorsing my opinion. I understand he expects to carry his policy, with the aid of the governor, who is not correctly informed, over my head. I have no doubt he thinks his policy the best for the country, but I am convinced otherwise after two months' careful investigation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CYRUS BUSSEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 117. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., May 3, 1865.*

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4. Col. H. E. Maynadier, Fifth U. S. Volunteers, with the officers and enlisted men of the regiment now at Alton, Ill., will proceed by steamer without delay to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and report to Brig. Gen. R. B. Mitchell, commanding District of North Kansas.

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By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., May 3, 1865.

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Missouri:

SIR: The governor has sent me word that I may call into active service such of the militia as I deem necessary to be used. I shall be very sparing in the exercise of this authority, but I would like to relieve some of my volunteer infantry and place them on the Osage. I respectfully request instructions as to whether I am authorized to furnish subsistence and quartermaster's stores to militia serving under me. In some extreme cases I have ordered the issue of rations and of ordnance stores.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., May 3, 1865.

Captain DONOHUE,
Sedalia, Mo.:

SIR: You will proceed with your company northward toward the Blackwater and establish your headquarters at some point where supplies of forage and fuel can be obtained. Give receipts for everything you take, and instruct the holders of them to send them to the assistant quartermaster at this place for settlement. Maintain the strictest discipline in your command and report to me by letter frequently. You are expected to keep your men actively employed in scouting the region you are in. Be careful not to injure peaceful citizens, but give no mercy to bushwhackers.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel Forty-third Missouri Volunteer Infantry, Comdg. District.

FORT SCOTT, *May 3, 1865—11.45 a. m.*

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Westport is not in my command, and is within three miles of Colonel Harding's headquarters, at Kansas City. It is 100 miles from here.

My nearest station to it is a company of infantry at Olathe, twenty-five miles distant therefrom. They have heard nothing of a train being robbed. My closest cavalry to Westport is at Paola, forty miles off, while Colonel Harding's cavalry is all around it.

CHAS. W. BLAIR,
Colonel.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 93. } HDQRS. DIST. OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., May 3, 1865.

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4. Company G, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, is hereby relieved from duty at Fort Zarah, Kans., and will immediately proceed to Cow Creek, Kans., relieving troops at that station. The troops thus relieved will proceed to Fort Zarah, Kans., reporting immediately to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

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By order of Brevet Brigadier-General Ford:

J. E. TAPPAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., May 4, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that no information of importance from the enemy's lines has reached this office to-day.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. JACKSON,
Major, Tenth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery.

(In absence of Capt. S. M. Eaton, chief signal officer, Military Division of West Mississippi.)

MOBILE, ALA., *May 4, 1865.*

Major-General CANBY,
Commanding, Mobile, Ala.:

GENERAL: I learn that Mr. Wagner, son of Peter Wagner, of New Orleans, passed through here early in February last as bearer of dispatches from Maximilian through General Kirby Smith to Jeff. Davis. Another person passed through Jackson, Miss., with duplicates about the same time. I also learn from an intelligent Texas soldier just from Virginia that he had an interview with Mr. Sexton, Member of Congress from Texas, at Petersburg on the 1st of March, who said that it was desirable for all Texas soldiers to hasten home with such arms as they could carry, and be prepared for an organization to regenerate Texas; that it (Texas) should be the last theater of war, if not for the Confederacy at least for the republic of Texas; that assistance was at hand; that the United States, in consideration of regaining the country south of the parallel of 34°, would let Texas go as an independent republic as a neutral ground or barrier between Mexico and the

United States. I propose on arriving at Matamoras, and if on finding that the Lone Star delegates have not reached there, to go on to San Antonio, where I shall certainly learn of their whereabouts, and if they have not reached the latter point to proceed to Houston, via Austin, gather all the information I can, and return to Matamoras and communicate, as you directed, to Brazos Santiago. If the delegates are in Matamoras or thereabouts I can of course learn all from them, and will then join their party and act according to circumstances. There is but little more than time enough to reach Matamoras before the time of their expected arrival. I will have the honor to call upon you to-morrow morning, hoping that such necessary orders for transportation, funds, &c., will be ready so that I can have some few days to spare in New Orleans and receive further instructions.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. H. CAÑEDO.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 118. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, May 4, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

3. The Chicago Mercantile Battery, now at Baton Rouge, La., will report to Brig. Gen. Joseph R. West, commanding cavalry forces in process of organization in this city, fully prepared and equipped for immediate field service. Such additional horses as are required and necessary for this battery will be issued by First Lieut. I. N. Mitchell, acting assistant quartermaster, Artillery Corps, upon requisitions approved at these headquarters. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By command of Major-General Banks:

J. C. STONE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 148. } HDQRS. SOUTHERN DIV. OF LOUISIANA, *New Orleans, May 4, 1865.*

1. The Forty-sixth U. S. Colored Infantry having been ordered by headquarters Department of the Gulf to proceed to Brazos Santiago, Tex., all detached companies and detailed officers and men will rejoin their regiment.

* * * * * * *

3. The six companies of the Eightieth U. S. Colored Infantry, with headquarters now at Camp Parapet, will march to New Orleans and relieve the Forty-sixth U. S. Colored Infantry. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation for the baggage of the regiment.

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By order of Brigadier-General Sherman:

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POST TERRE BONNE,
Terre Bonne, La., May 4, 1865.

Capt. GEORGE F. BICKNELL,
Company C, Third Rhode Island Cavalry:

The colonel commanding directs that you send immediately a detail of one commissioned officer and twelve privates to scour the country below Chacahoula, and ascertain if possible the whereabouts of a gang of bushwhackers said to rendezvous near Shaffer's plantation. A party of twelve men in citizen's dress passed around the station at Chacahoula last night and captured two pickets belonging to the detachment of the Seventy-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHARLES S. COOPER,
First Lieutenant and Post Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 4, 1865.

Major-General HERRON:

By direction of the major-general commanding the Military Division of West Mississippi you will at once cease all offensive operations and destruction of property east of the Mississippi River, except so far as they may be necessary to counteract aggressive movements on the part of the enemy. The troops will, however, continue to be kept well in hand for any purpose for which they may be required. No relaxation will take place in your efforts for the capture of Jeff. Davis and company.

By command of Major-General Banks:
J. C. STONE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., May 4, 1865.

Maj. Gen. F. J. HERRON,
Commanding at Baton Rouge, La.:

GENERAL: I am instructed by Major-General Dana to communicate for your information and such action as you deem requisite the following telegram, which has just been received from Lieutenant-General Grant.*

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. H. H. EMMONS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

VICKSBURG, *May 4, 1865.* (Received 11.45 p. m. 8th.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 1st instant [30th ultimo], and in reply to state that the dispositions ordered therein had already been made by me, and in addition cavalry had been stationed at Fort Adams and Tunica.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

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* See Grant to Dana, April 30, p. 248.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, May 4, 1865.

Maj. Gen. P. J. OSTERHAUS,
Chief of Staff:

In reply to your letter of the 1st instant I have to state that hostilities were resumed on this front on the 2d instant. All my mounted force is operating in the vicinity of Port Gibson, and I have an infantry garrison at Rodney with a view of intercepting Jeff. Davis. Four hundred and fifty men of the Third U. S. Colored Cavalry have reported here from Memphis for temporary duty and I have sent them to General Davidson, at Natchez, to operate in the vicinity of Fort Adams and Tunica for the same purpose. There are three gun-boats at the mouth of the Yazoo, one at Big Black, and one at Bayou Pierre, and the river is also actively patrolled by the navy. The only mounted force belonging to this department is the Fourth Missouri Cavalry, which will be sent to New Orleans as soon as it returns from Port Gibson.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., May 4, 1865.

Brig. Gen. W. F. TUCKER, C. S. Army,
Comdg. Department of Central Mississippi, Jackson, Miss.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 1st instant at the hands of Brig. Gen. George B. Hodge, C. S. Army, inclosing a telegram from Lieutenant-General Taylor, C. S. Army, dated Meridian, May 1, 1865, and announcing that an armistice was agreed upon between the latter and Major-General Canby, U. S. Army, on the 29th ultimo. In reply it becomes necessary to inform you that, having received instructions from the War Department at Washington, D. C., to recognize or conclude no armistice, it is impracticable for me to acquiesce in any suspension of hostilities until official instructions shall have been received from Major-General Canby, which, up to the present time, have not arrived.

Very respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 113. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NATCHEZ,
Natchez, Miss., May 4, 1865.

* * * * * * *

2. The post at Bullitt's Bayou, La., will at once be broken up, the three companies of the Sixty-third U. S. Colored Infantry now serving there embarked under the superintendence of the senior officer present for Quitman's Landing, Miss., and the ordnance and ordnance stores turned over to the post ordnance officer at Natchez, Miss. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By order of Brig. Gen. J. W. Davidson:

B. F. MOREY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Citronelle, Ala., May 4, 1865. (Received 7th.)

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Memphis:

Lieutenant-General Taylor has this day surrendered to me with the forces under his command on substantially the same terms as those accepted by General Lee. I have sent this information to General Thomas, and requested that troops be sent from Memphis to garrison Grenada as soon as General Taylor notifies you that the present garrison is relieved.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Citronelle, Ala., May 4, 1865.

Maj. Gen. N. J. T. DANA,
Vicksburg, Miss.:

Lieutenant-General Taylor has this day surrendered to me with the forces under his command on substantially the same terms as those accepted by General Lee. You will please to select and hold in readiness troops to garrison Jackson, Brookhaven, and Gallatin, infantry at the first two places and cavalry at the latter, for the purpose of keeping constant communication between all these points. The duty of these troops will be to protect all public and private property against jayhawkers and other evil doers. The commanding officers will be instructed to maintain the strictest discipline and see that the people are treated with leniency.

P. J. OSTERHAUS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Mobile, May 4, 1865.

Maj. Gen. P. JOSEPH OSTERHAUS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Before furnishing the information called for in your communication of yesterday it is necessary that I have information upon the following points: Taking for granted that all my floating bridge will be required for the expedition, what length of it will be necessary for accompanying movable columns on shore, *i. e.*, what rivers will have to be crossed? Will the bridge detached with General Bailey be available by the 15th instant for shipment with the expedition at or near New Orleans? Supposing all the bridge not required, will all the batteaux belonging to the bridge left be required as ferry (surf) boats? There are no funds in the hands of the engineer department for purchase of materials for wharves in connection with field operations, these (as well as other means and facilities for transportation) belonging to the quartermaster's department to supply. I would therefore respectfully request that I be not required to supply lumber for wharves, as per your communication.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. D. MCALESTER,
Brevet Major and Chief Engineer.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
May 4, 1865—4.20 p. m.

Major-General McCOOK,
Dayton, Ohio:

Did you receive my dispatch requesting you to be here by 9th instant?

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 4, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding requests that you issue an order that no district, post, or detachment commanders in Missouri shall issue any orders in any manner affecting citizens or residents of the State without first submitting such order to the department commander for his approval.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *May 4, 1865.*

Brigadier-General WAGNER:

The infantry and one section of artillery still here. One section and 400 mounted men gone into Arkansas with two staff officers of General Dodge in search of Jeff. Thompson. The artillery and 100 men will halt at Chalk Bluff. Have moved 130 mounted men from Pilot Knob toward Doniphan to attract attention and be ready in case Jeff. shows fight. All are instructed to make no war, only in self-defense.

JOHN L. BEVERIDGE,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 114. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 4, 1865.

* * * * * * *

4. Maj. William B. Mitchell, Fifteenth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, now at Neosho, Mo., is hereby assigned to the immediate command of the troops comprising the garrisons at Neosho, Newtonia, and Granby, Mo. Such reports and returns as he may require will be made to him direct, but all other returns will continue to be made as prescribed by existing orders.

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By order of Brig. Gen. J. B. Sanborn:

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 4, 1865.

Maj. WILLIAM B. MITCHELL,
Fifteenth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, Neosho, Mo.:

In transmitting to you an order assigning you to the command of the posts of Neosho and Newtonia, and in addition thereto of the post

just established at Granby, Mo., I am directed by the general commanding to communicate the following instructions, which you are to carefully observe and enforce within the limits of your command, and especially at and about the post of Granby:

First. The country in the vicinity of Granby, embracing particularly the lead mines, is to be protected from the incursions of bushwhackers, thieves, and armed rebels to the extent of the means at your command, as also the men engaged in working the mines.

Second. Details will at all times be furnished by the garrison at Granby to protect those engaged in cutting timber and in performing other necessary labor, so far as the same can be done without prejudice to the interests of the service.

Third. It is especially enjoined upon you to enforce and maintain peace and good order between the soldiers and the men employed by the mining company. You will give it strictly in charge to the officers and men of your command that peaceful and conciliating conduct and obedience to law and existing orders will be rigidly insisted upon on the part of every one. No workmen in employ of the mining company shall be in any way molested or threatened on account of any previous aid or sympathy which they may have extended to the rebellion. The workmen will, however, be required to take the prescribed oath of allegiance in all cases when they are not known to have been loyal men, and will be expected upon their part to conduct themselves in a peaceable and loyal manner and refrain from giving any just cause for provocation.

Fourth. In case any one of the posts composing your command should be threatened by a superior force of the enemy you will draw troops from the other posts and oppose a strong resistance. No post, however, will be entirely evacuated by you without orders from these headquarters, unless this course shall be rendered imperatively necessary by the sudden advance of a largely superior force of the enemy. A copy of this letter will be furnished by you to the commanding officer at Granby and Newtonia. Your own headquarters will remain at Neosho.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 4, 1865.

Capt. WILLIAM L. FENEX,
Commanding at Forsyth:

CAPTAIN: You are already aware, I presume, that General Lee has surrendered the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia to General Grant and that General Johnston has surrendered the Army of Georgia and North and South Carolina to General Sherman. It is also true that General Dick Taylor is negotiating for the surrender of the Confederate troops in Mississippi and Alabama, and General Kirby Smith has had an interview with the chief of staff of General Pope at the mouth of Red River, with the view of surrendering the Confederate Army west of the Mississippi. From these facts any one will clearly see that the idea of establishing the Confederate Government, or of dividing the old Union, has been abandoned even by the leaders of the rebellion, and all that remains for any of us to do is to establish that order and quiet so essential to the comfort, happiness, and prosperity of all people. The most sanguine devotees of the Confederacy must now admit the

ability and, I presume, the purpose of the United States Government to maintain its authority and enforce its laws in all places of its dominion, and therefore must admit the folly and crime of longer resisting its authority and laws. The main resistance to its authority in this vicinity now is south of your post, along the White River Valley and its tributaries. This resistance does not bear upon or in any way affect the United States Government, but directly and solely upon the non-combatants, women, children, and families of the section, reducing them to the most abject poverty and wretchedness. To terminate this state of misery and poverty I have deemed it advisable for you to hold a conference with the captains and leaders of companies and partisan bands in that section, with the view of inducing them to surrender to the Government, again becoming its valuable and cherished citizens. All who will surrender and take the oath of amnesty will be allowed to retain their own private arms and such public arms as may be in their possession, an invoice, however, to be made of the same and forwarded to the adjutant-general of the State of Arkansas; all private property to be retained by the parties who thus surrender, and private property to be protected in Northern Arkansas. The parties who thus surrender are to stipulate to use every effort to drive all lawless persons, marauders, and rebels from the country. As soon as the parties now operating in your front thus surrender, all goods and merchandise will be allowed to go into that portion of Arkansas free of any tax, the same as before the war. Stores may be established at Forsyth or at any other points desired. You may inform all parties that the Government will under no circumstances allow Northern Arkansas to be made a base for guerrillas or other marauding operations into Missouri, if to prevent it all property has to be destroyed and the land desolated, although its choice is to make all its subjects rich and happy instead of poor and miserable. The bands in Northern Arkansas have nearly all surrendered, and if those operating in the White River Valley will do the same peace, plenty, and quiet will again reign there and the people soon be restored to their former wealth and happiness.

Wishing you success in carrying out these instructions, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—A roll of all who surrender will be at once made out by you, and they will report to take the oath as soon as they can do so.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CASSVILLE, *May 4, 1865.*

Brigadier-General SANBORN:

There are some rebels still staying on White River. Some are deserters from the Federal Army; some have recently come from Price's army. They fired on the mail party last night five miles south of this place. We have no horses to spare from other duty to scout after them. General, can some of my men furnish their own horses to scout and draw their forage? We do not care anything about pay for use of horses.

WM. RAY,
Captain.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 4, 1865.

Capt. WILLIAM RAY,
Cassville, Mo.:

Existing orders prohibit the use of Government horses for any purpose except that of scouting and carrying dispatches. Enlisted men may furnish their own horses at that post if they desire and receive such forage as the Government furnishes there. It will be but little till the crop matures. Scatter some men around in the country on foot and waylay those bushwhackers. If there is a Confederate officer of any responsibility or standing in that vicinity I wish you would obtain a conference with him and inform him that all the Confederate armies east of the river have surrendered, and see if he will not also surrender his forces. If he will do so, the men upon taking the amnesty oath may retain all their private arms and property, making an invoice of the public property in their possession for the adjutant-general of Arkansas. If they will do this, I will remove all restrictions to trade immediately, and the people of Northern Arkansas can cultivate their lands again and live in peace and plenty once more.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS WEST SUB-DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS,
Camp Douglas, Utah Ter., May 4, 1865.

Capt. GEORGE F. PRICE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of the Plains,
Denver City, Colo. Ter.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to represent the following facts, which are respectfully submitted for the consideration and action of the general commanding: It has come to my knowledge from various trustworthy sources that a system of espionage and insolent interference with the affairs of individuals not belonging to the Mormon Church has been organized in Great Salt Lake City, under the auspices and by dictation of Brigham Young and others of the church authorities. I think its origin may be safely ascribed to the parties named, as they have very recently, at different times and places, in the presence of respectable witnesses, fully indorsed and recommended the unlawful proceedings that have swiftly and significantly followed such authorization. The footsteps of Gentiles, even the most respectable, are persistently dogged about the streets after night-fall by parties evidently set to watch them, and recently this annoyance has become so impertinent, and there has been shown such a disposition to violence on the part of these spies, that citizens, considering their lives in danger, have called upon me for protection, which, if found necessary, I shall give unless otherwise directed by the general commanding. On the night of the 1st instant several persons, walking quietly on the streets in company with ladies, were stopped and insolently questioned as to their business by men who when asked by what authority they acted answered "that they came to this country first and intended to do about as they pleased."

In one case a soldier was suddenly assaulted by three men and beaten with a pistol, or other weapon, and two pistols which he carried, one belonging to the Government, taken from him and not since returned. I am persuaded from representations made to me by citizens that there exists a systematic determination to harass and proscribe

Gentile residents of the city, which, if persisted in, may make necessary the employment of military force for the maintenance of public order and to guarantee the personal security of those who may have become obnoxious to the church dignitaries and the objects of dangerous persecution. In view of the foregoing facts I most respectfully urge upon the general commanding the propriety of keeping all the troops now stationed here in the immediate vicinity of Salt Lake City, as I think myself justified in believing that their removal would lead to serious results and make the residence among the Mormons of citizens not professing their creed exceedingly difficult, not to say dangerous. I have further to represent that I am in possession of information which gives me some uneasiness with regard to the safety of the Government flour train in the neighborhood of Rocky Ridge. Hostile Indians are reported to be in the vicinity, and the fear of them is said to prevent the repair of the telegraph line, which is down near that point. I have directed Major Baldwin, at Fort Bridger, to make diligent inquiries into the truth of the statement, and, if any danger is to be apprehended, to order a company of cavalry there for its protection, which, although beyond my jurisdiction, I trust, if found necessary, will meet with the approval of the general commanding. I deem it my duty to call attention to certain deficiencies found to exist in the quartermaster's department at this post. They are approximately as follows, to wit: 827,000 pounds of hay, 60,000 pounds of carrots, 18,000 pounds of charcoal, 20,000 pounds of bituminous coal. and 650 cords of wood. It seems to me that these deficiencies are all of extraordinary dimensions, and without attempting to account for them, the way out of the difficulty does not to me seem quite clear.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MILO GEORGE,

Lieutenant-Colonel First Battalion Nevada Cavalry, Commanding.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, DEPT. OF NEW MEXICO,
Las Cruces, N. Mex., May 4, 1865.

General J. H. CARLETON,
Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

DEAR GENERAL: Your letter of 28th ultimo received. Was pleased to hear from you. My report of Indians will show their perfidy, &c. The special express takes you matter from Franklin; a report that the Texans are soon to visit us. Do not think a Confederate force will; a lawless body of adventurers and raiders may. It is well to keep an eye open to windward. I am too busy to write more. When you come we will talk of mines—a rich country. Maston will not sell, I think, except at a high figure. We have marked off some. The war East must soon close, but what a cold-blooded assassination.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. H. DAVIS,

Assistant Inspector-General, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., May 4, 1865.

TO THE PEOPLE:

After the 15th instant no more companies can be spared from Fort Union to escort trains until some of those now absent on this duty

return, when due notice will be given of the time of departure of the next company. It is well for the people to know that Colonel Carson will establish, at or near Cedar Bluffs or Cold Spring, a camp of three companies for the summer, so as to afford all possible protection to trains passing that dangerous neighborhood on the Cimarron route. These troops will leave Fort Union on the 20th instant.

By command of Brigadier-General Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., May 4, 1865.

Col. CHRISTOPHER CARSON, *Taos, N. Mex.:*

COLONEL: I received your note of the 12th of April. It is my purpose to establish a camp of three companies during the summer at or near Cedar Bluffs or near Cold Spring, on the Cimarron route, to give assistance to trains en route to and from the States. I believe if you go upon duty at that point you will be able to have a talk with some of the chiefs of the Cheyennes, Kiowas, and Comanches, and impress them with the folly of continuing their bad course. The troops would have been ordered out to that point before now, but the spring was so backward the grass would not sustain the animals. Pfeiffer perhaps may be spared to go. It would be well for you to get ready to go from Fort Union by the 20th instant. Please talk with Colonel St. Vrain about purchasing the beaver skins for me.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NOTE.—It would be well if Mr. Benthner would send out to your camp some necessaries to sell to your soldiers, and canned fruit, which would keep them healthy. Besides he would sell much to passing companies and trains.

J. H. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., May 4, 1865.

Brig. Gen. H. H. SIBLEY, *Saint Paul, Minn.:*

GENERAL: Yours of the 1st instant relative to the arrival in your district of 100 ex-rebels is at hand, and in reply I am directed to inform you that the troops above mentioned were sent here without any special instructions, and were forwarded to your district to join other troops of the same sort as the best disposition for such troops in this department.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF IOWA,
Dubuque, May 4, 1865.

Major-General POPE, *Saint Louis, Mo.:*

GENERAL: An officer just arrived from the upper country tells me that a lieutenant and a few men on their way down from Fort Berthold

to Fort Rice were met by a party of Santees, who took from them their horses, arms, and rations, and compelled them to foot it to Rice. I do not believe anything can be done with these Minnesota scamps except to exterminate them. He also reports no grass in the country, the cold rains and snows keeping it back. I have also heard from Major Brackett's battalion. On the 22d of April they were at Fairmont, Minn. In a terrible snow-storm some few of their animals had died. They must be in Sioux City by this time, and if their loss is not very heavy it can be remedied. I write you this to show you that we cannot move by several days as early as you expected, but I am most anxious to get up into the country before the Cheyennes can get their horses in order to get out of my way.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Mobile, Ala., May 5, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. G. SAWTELLE,
Chief Quartermaster, Army and Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: The following is a memorandum of transportation required for engineer material in the sea expedition: A, from Mobile, for bateau bridge and equipage complete, exclusive of wagons and teams for fifty-eight bateaux; B, from New Orleans, for bateau bridge and equipage complete, including 40 wagons and 300 mules, for trench tools and material, the principal bulk being 1,500 feet of lumber and 10,000 tools. The wagons belonging to the fifty-eight bateaux (A) now at Blakely are to be sent to New Orleans in time to have them ready to be forwarded to the expedition, when landed, together with the necessary teams. About 12,000 troops (Second Division) will be sent from Mobile. They will be accompanied by such stores as mentioned in former communications.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. J. OSTERHAUS,
Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Mobile, Ala., May 5, 1865.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

SIR: It is reported that there is a good deal of suffering amongst the people at and in the vicinity of Clinton, La., and that they apprehend considerable annoyance from the depredations of jayhawkers and other marauding bands. You will please to send an infantry force to garrison that point, with orders to protect public and private property against any unlawful interference from whatsoever source. The selection of a well-disciplined organization, under an energetic and discreet commander, is recommended. Our troops must realize the fact (and act accordingly) that under the new state of affairs the people of the South must necessarily look upon our armies as their sole protectors.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. JOS. OSTERHAUS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Mobile, Ala., May 5, 1865.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, New Orleans, La.:

CAPTAIN: The Fourth Missouri Cavalry, which was ordered by Special Field Orders, No. 49, paragraph 2, of April 30, to proceed to New Orleans and report to General Osterhaus, will upon its arrival be ordered (in special orders) to report to General West. As our departure from this city may be delayed for many days in consequence of the work required in carrying out the details of Dick Taylor's terms of surrender, I have to request that you will continue, until otherwise advised, to send the mails for these headquarters (official and personal) as heretofore.

Very truly, yours,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., May 5, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report of information received at this office this 5th day of May, 1865: Captain Bailie, reporting from Morganza April 30, gives more minute particulars in regard to the rebel iron-clad Missouri lying at Alexandria, which agree in all essential points with previous reports from this office. Deserters state that the forts at Alexandria mount about eight guns each. They are surrounded by pine woods within half a mile of them. Thomas' brigade numbers five regiments, four of which are at Cotile, and one (the Twenty-eighth Louisiana, Colonel Landry) at Pineville, one mile above Alexandria. Gray's brigade of three regiments is at Natchitoches.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. JACKSON,
Major, Tenth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery.

(In absence of Capt. S. M. Eaton, chief signal officer, Military Division of West Mississippi.)

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 51. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., May 5, 1865.

No person who has been in civil service in the rebel States or resident therein during the war, or who has assisted the rebel government in its conspiracy against the United States, has a right to return to this department except upon the express permission of the military authorities and the observance of such conditions and regulations as may be established for the government of such persons. The right of parole and return which is accorded to officers and soldiers of the armies that have surrendered to the authorities of the United States does not attach to persons in civil life. Until the status of such persons shall be established by the General Government they must be classed as public enemies.

They cannot claim, as of right, the privilege of residence or participation in public affairs or of entering upon professional or other private business.

All persons of the class herein described who have been in the civil service of the rebellion or residents in the rebel States during the war, and who are now present within this department, are directed to report forthwith to the provost-marshal-general at New Orleans or to the provost-marshal of the parish where they may be.

Any person of this class returning to this department who shall fail to make such report or to conform to the regulations established therein will be subject to arrest and imprisonment, or such other punishment as may be ordered.

The oath of amnesty prescribed by the President's proclamation of the 8th of December, 1863, will be administered only to those persons who have remained in the department during the war or who return by express permission of the proper military authorities.

To obtain recognition of the military authorities it is required that the oath be administered to each person by the circuit or district court of the United States at New Orleans, or by the provost-marshal-general of the department, or Division of West Mississippi, in a formal and solemn manner, and that it be registered for permanent preservation in the office of the provost-marshal-general.

The provost-marshal-general is authorized to take such guarantees as may be necessary to insure that the affiant will "thenceforward keep and maintain said oath inviolate."

The officers of the several military posts in the department and the provost-marshal-general and subordinate provost-marshals of the different parishes are charged with the duty of enforcing a strict observance of this order.

By command of Major-General Banks:

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Bvt. Lieut. Col., Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 119. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, May 5, 1865.*

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5. Col. Samuel M. Quincy, Seventy-third U. S. Colored Infantry, is relieved from his present duties and is hereby assigned to the duty of acting mayor of the city of New Orleans. Upon the receipt of this order he will proceed to the City Hall and assume the duties of that office. The present acting mayor is directed to surrender to him all the papers connected with that office.

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By command of Major-General Banks:

J. C. STONE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 149. } HDQRS. SOUTHERN DIV. OF LOUISIANA, *New Orleans, May 5, 1865.*

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2. The Ninety-third U. S. Colored Infantry, Col. S. Jones commanding, is hereby relieved from duty at Brashear and will proceed to Camp

Parapet, La., and take post there. Colonel Jones will furnish the necessary and usual guards for Carrollton and the vicinity. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

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4. Col. Charles Everett, Second Louisiana Volunteers, is hereby appointed military commander of the District of Bonnet Carré and is announced as such. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

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By order of Brigadier-General Sherman:

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 150. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI, *Vicksburg, Miss., May 5, 1865.*

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3. The Sixty-sixth U. S. Colored Infantry will immediately take post at Grand Gulf. The regiment will be provided with twenty days' rations and 100 rounds of ammunition per man and tools for the construction of suitable defenses. The commanding officer will be governed by the letter of instructions of this date from these headquarters, communicated through headquarters District of Vicksburg. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

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By order of Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana:

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., May 5, 1865.

COMDG. OFFICER SIXTY-SIXTH U. S. COLORED INFANTRY:
(Through Brig. Gen. M. L. Smith, Comdg. Dist. of Vicksburg.)

You will immediately on landing at Grand Gulf throw out pickets to guard against surprise, and proceed to erect such defenses suitable for defense by six companies (probably a small, square redoubt) against an overwhelming force, in case he should attack. The immediate object of your mission is to prevent the crossing of Jeff. Davis and his friends over the Mississippi River and of capturing them if possible. You will with that view co-operate with the commanding officer at Rodney, Colonel Earle, and the cavalry force in the vicinity under the command of Colonel Jackson. You will patrol the country from Big Black to Bayou Pierre for information, &c., as far as you can with safety. You are particularly directed not to molest nor incommode quiet and well-disposed citizens, and will be held to a strict accountability that your men do not commit depredations of any sort. Horses, fences, farm property, &c., will be secure, and remuneration will be compelled and punishment inflicted for all infractions of this rule. You will preserve the most exact discipline. The well-disposed people of the country must be made to feel that the troops are for their protection rather than for their inconvenience. You will make frequent reports to these headquarters, conveying all the information you can obtain.

By order of Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana:

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 5, 1865.*
(Received 1.40 p. m.)

Major-General POPE:

Gun manufacturers are applying for leave to sell guns and ammunition to the loyal people of Missouri under such military restrictions as may be deemed proper. Is there any objections to opening the trade to the sale of fire-arms and ammunition, and under what restrictions, if any?

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *May 5, 1865—3 p. m.*
(Received 6.45 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

There are no restrictions upon the sale of fire-arms or ammunition in Missouri. I removed all restrictions of the kind shortly after I took command here. Dealers in such articles are only required to keep a list of persons to whom arms are sold, with a description of arm, to prevent them from selling directly to bushwhackers. It is a mere form.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *May 5, 1865.*
(Received 10th.)

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE, *Saint Louis:*

Fagan and Thompson decline to surrender. Sent answers by mail on 3d.*

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

GUN-BOAT LEXINGTON,
Mouth of Red River, May 5, 1865—4.20 p. m.
(Received 13th.)

Major-General POPE:

I have been detained here. I am not very well. Colonels Flournoy and Alston came for my dispatches to General Smith. Declined giving them. They will accompany me to Shreveport to-morrow. Smith sent them.

JOHN T. SPRAGUE,
Colonel, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
May 5, 1865—4.20 p. m.

General DODGE:

Please do not allow any official reports about bushwhackers sent to your office to be published in the newspapers. I see one in the afternoon paper. Such publications are not of general importance and have no effect except to keep up excitement, which it is our object to keep down.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

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* See p. 304.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, May 5, 1865.

Colonel HARDING:

It is reported that 150 rebels in arms passed north some twenty-five miles east of Fort Scott last night, going toward Missouri River. Be on the lookout for them.

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *May 5, 1865.*

Colonel HARDING,
Commanding:

I have the honor to report that four companies of the Fourteenth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry under my command arrived here this day en route to Versailles, Mo., where I proceed without delay to establish regimental headquarters, in pursuance with orders from headquarters Department of the Missouri. The strength of the battalion is 296 enlisted men, 345 horses.

H. B. MILKS,
Major, Fourteenth Missouri Cavalry.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *May 5, 1865.*

Captain SMITH,
Independence:

Scout down toward Hickman Mills and Little Santa Fé. Rider is said to be in there with about forty men. Re-enforcements have been sent to Hickman Mills.

C. HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding District.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *May 5, 1865.*

Major DAVIS,
Lexington:

Guerrillas are going into your sub-district. Keep all your cavalry in the saddle. I have ordered McGinnis to put his regiment in the field. Call out the Jackson County Militia through their commanding officer and put them on duty between the Blues and west of Big Blue.

C. HARDING, JR.,
Colonel.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *May 5, 1865.*

Maj. B. K. DAVIS,
Lexington:

Rider with about forty men is said to be in the region of Hickman Mills. I have ordered a re-enforcement from Pleasant Hill, and ordered Smith to scout down from Independence. Put all the cavalry you can spare into that region, with instructions to scout to Little Santa Fé and back toward Westport, as well as between the Blues.

C. HARDING, JR.,
Colonel.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *May 5, 1865.*

Maj. B. K. DAVIS,
Lexington, Mo.:

You will move all available forces down in the direction of Hickman Mills and Little Santa Fé. You are threatened by 150 organized guerrillas. You must organize and call into service all the militia that you can in the field out of Jackson County.

By order of Colonel Harding, commanding district:

G. SALTZMAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

BOONVILLE, *May 5, 1865.*

Colonel HARDING:

COLONEL: I have no consolidated reports on hand, but will rule and as soon as possible transmit. In the engagement at the island below town 3 guerrillas were killed and 2 wounded.

A. A. PUTNAM,
Captain, Commanding Post.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *May 5, 1865.*

Colonel HARDING:

Sergeant Pitcher, commanding, Hickman Mills, reported here this morning he cannot hold that place. He says that Captain Rider with forty bushwhackers are in that vicinity, and he believes that there are sixty bushwhackers around there that were driven away from Sni Hills. The citizens there will arm a small party to protect the train. Four robberies have been committed in the last three days on the Santa Fé road. Sergeant Pitcher asks for re-enforcements. Can I order Captain Smith? What shall I do?

A. DUSOLD,
Captain, Commanding Post.

PLEASANT HILL, MO., *May 5, 1865.*

Colonel HARDING,
Commanding:

Lieutenant Johnson went out after ten bushwhackers this morning. We have not more than seven effective men for duty at present. Lieutenant Johnson will be back this [p. m.] I think. Bushwhackers killed a citizen and a discharged soldier three miles northwest from town and threatened several others.

SUMMERS,
Sergeant, Commanding Post.

MACON, *May 5, 1865—9 a. m.*

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Three scouts, named John Goddard, Andrew and Thomas Higginbotham, killed four bushwhackers named Doc Hines, Bill Hines, Caleb Hines, and Harvey Rucker this morning at daylight fourteen miles

south of Sturgeon, on the Silver Fork. Doc Hines was the leader of the band—seventeen in number. The scouts joined the band two or three weeks since to ferret them out and killed the four named this a. m. while they were asleep. Nine other bushwhackers were camped a few hundred yards distant. The scouts brought in the horses and clothes of the bushwhackers.

A. J. HARDING,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

FORT SCOTT, KANS., *May 5, 1865.*

Capt. JOHN WILLANS,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

One hundred and fifty rebels in arms passed north about twenty-five miles east of here last night, going in the direction of the Missouri River.

CHAS. W. BLAIR,
Colonel.

FORT SCOTT, KANS., *May 5, 1865.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Mound City, Kans.:

One hundred and fifty bushwhackers passed north last night about twenty-five miles east of here. Send word forthwith to Trading Post. Hire a messenger, if necessary, and direct the officer in command at that station to look sharp for them.

CHAS. W. BLAIR,
Colonel.

OLATHE, KANS., *May 5, 1865.*

Col. C. W. BLAIR,
Commanding:

Report received at these headquarters to-day from Lieutenant Dunlap, of this command, stationed at Aubrey, on the Missouri line, states that the bushwhackers in that vicinity are concentrating and becoming bold and troublesome. They are twenty-seven strong; appear to have horses and arms. Reports rumors that Quantrill is on his way up, and thinks that we may look for a second edition of the Lawrence raid at an early day. Have ordered troops with all serviceable horses at this post to the border.

Respectfully,

O. F. WALLER,
Captain, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS,
Julesburg, Colo. Ter., May 5, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

Arrived last night. My headquarters are now here. I go down road as far as Omaha to-night to regulate matters. Respectfully ask your

permission to visit you at Saint Louis. It is important that I should consult with you. Dispatch will meet me at Kearny or Omaha.

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS,
Julesburg, Colo. Ter., May 5, 1865.

Col. THOMAS MOONLIGHT,
Comdg. North Sub-Dist. of the Plains, Fort Laramie, Dak. Ter.:

SIR: The general commanding directs that you dispose of the two companies of the Third U. S. Volunteers as follows: Send one company to Three Crossings, where the headquarters of the company will be located. Details will be made of one or two non-commissioned officers and twelve men for each of the following telegraphic stations: South Pass, Saint Mary's, and Sweetwater. The men thus detached will be reported as part of the garrison at Three Crossings, absent on detached service at the places above named. The headquarters of the other company will be at Camp Marshall, and similar detachments, to be reported as above, posted at Platte Bridge, Deer Creek, and Horse Shoe Stations. You will place one squadron of cavalry at Camp Marshall, detailing four men from it for each of the above stations, whose duty it will be to assist the telegraph operators to repair the line when required, and to be reported as above. The remainder of the cavalry garrisoning the above stations you will order to Laramie. A telegram was sent to you to-day directing that you send to Leavenworth the transportation belonging to Colonel Potter. You will cause all teams returning to Julesburg from Laramie, or other points in your vicinity, to be loaded with wood for this post. The general also directs that you keep the saw-mill in your vicinity running night and day if possible, and that you send to this post by the first opportunity a supply of lumber, and continue sending lumber from time to time when it can be done. Two companies of infantry will be sent to you as soon as the Fifth U. S. [Volunteers] arrives here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. F. PRICE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS,
Julesburg, Colo. Ter., May 5, 1865.

I. The following-named officers are announced as sub-district inspectors and assistant chiefs of cavalry of the District of the Plains: Capt. John S. Cochrane, Third U. S. Volunteers, for the South Sub-District of the Plains; Capt. B. M. Richmond, Third U. S. Volunteers, for the North Sub-District of the Plains; Capt. John H. Dalton, First Battalion Nevada Cavalry, for the West Sub-District of the Plains; First Lieut. Edward Donovan, First Nebraska Veteran Cavalry, for the East Sub-District of the Plains. They will report without delay to the commanding officer of the respective sub-districts to which they are assigned for duty.

II. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Brigadier-General Connor:

GEO. F. PRICE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., May 5, 1865.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Commanding Department of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

GENERAL: I had the honor to inform you in a dispatch dated yesterday that I had made a demand for the delivery by the State authorities of a half-breed deserter named Campbell, who was strongly suspected of participation in the late murders committed by hostile Indians in Blue Earth County, in this State. I have since learned that he was taken forcibly from the civil officers who had him in custody and hanged at Mankato on the 3d instant. He made statements before his execution to the effect that several war parties were in the vicinity of the settlements, and that the warriors from 900 lodges would start from their camp on the Missouri Coteau for the frontier of this State so soon as the grass is sufficiently grown to subsist their horses. While I do not place implicit faith in these statements, some of them are corroborated from other reliable sources, and no doubt exists of the fact that there are several parties of warriors near the settlements awaiting an opportunity to strike. I am making every disposition practicable to thwart and punish these wretches, but the defensive line is so extended that it is impossible to guard it at all points. Great alarm exists on the border and many families are leaving in consequence. I beg leave to report to you, what I have often heretofore mentioned in my dispatches to department headquarters, that this warfare on the part of the hostile Sioux will continue until the British Government is induced either to station troops along the boundary line to prevent the passage of these bands into Her Majesty's dominions when pursued by our troops, or to permit them to be followed by the latter wherever they may flee. For the past two years, since the refusal of the British Government to allow these murdering refugees to be pursued beyond our own line, they establish their camps within a short distance of the boundary, and when menaced by the U. S. forces they cross into the possessions of Her Majesty and are safe. The raiding parties who commit the outrages upon our settlers are from these camps, and I respectfully and earnestly request you to make such representations to the honorable Secretary of War as will result in a demand upon Her British Majesty's Government to put a speedy end to the violation of international comity referred to. Unless this is done our frontiers will continue to be drenched with the blood of our citizens, for no amount of force can avail entirely to prevent the recurrence of these raids of the lurking and treacherous savage. If the avenue of escape to British soil is cut off, the camps of these Indians can be reached and destroyed. It is a well-known fact, in wars with these people, that they will not go to a distance from their lodges when their families are menaced by expeditionary forces into their country.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., May 5, 1865.

To the EDITORS OF THE PRESS AND PIONEER:

GENTLEMEN: I have been requested to state publicly the measures which have been adopted by the military authorities to defend the

frontier of this State against the incursions of hostile Indians, with a view of appeasing the apprehensions of the settlers in the border counties. First, it was represented to me that the line of stations occupied by the troops last year did not sufficiently cover the settlements made and contemplated. Lieutenant-Colonel Pfaender was instructed, therefore, to take up a new line from twenty to twenty-five miles farther west, extending from Alexandria south to the Iowa line, and the positions were indicated in my instructions to him. Fourteen posts, including Alexandria, constitute the new line, some of them fifteen or sixteen miles apart, but generally the interval is but ten to twelve miles between them. Detachments of fifteen or twenty men are directed to be stationed at each, mostly of cavalry, and daily communication kept up along the whole line. Besides these Colonel Pfaender was instructed to keep other cavalry parties in motion along the posts north and south of the Minnesota River to detect the passage of Indians at any point and follow their trail and to destroy utterly any raiders who might be overtaken, taking no prisoners under any circumstances. Second, a second line was directed to be formed, extending from Fort Abercrombie to the James River, by the way of Fort Wadsworth, to be held by trusty scouts in such force as to enable them to intercept and destroy or drive back any war parties who were on their way to the border. The positions assigned to them are on the usual approaches by way of the great water-courses and the Coteau des Prairies to the Minnesota and Iowa settlements, and if in full operation it seems hardly possible that any number of Indians could penetrate through both of these lines of defense without discovery. The same orders to take no prisoners have been given to Major Rose, commanding Fort Wadsworth, under whose command all the scouts are acting. It is true, notwithstanding the known vigilance and efficiency of the two officers named, that one or more small parties of savages have made their way undiscovered through the double lines or have turned them by proceeding south through Western Iowa and have committed brutal murders, which no one can deplore more deeply than I do, and it is quite possible that during the movements of troops, &c., to their new stations these Indians may have passed through between them without detection, and I am frank to confess that, notwithstanding every precaution and the exercise of the utmost vigilance on the part of officers and men, small parties may again succeed in the hazardous undertaking of reaching the settlements and perpetrating similar outrages to those already committed, but I would reasonably ask of those who are ever ready to cavil at and find fault with the management of affairs to be good enough to indicate a better plan of defense before they proceed further in that direction.

Every one that I know of at all acquainted with the subject, and I have consulted with very many frontiersmen, has expressed an unqualified approval of the arrangement. I claim, therefore, that the military authorities have done and are doing everything practicable to afford protection to our citizens to the extent of the means at their command. And now a word to the dealers in periodical panics, who unfortunately are found in numbers along the borders. If, instead of fleeing in terror at the appearance of a few Indians, these men would seize their muskets and show a bold front, my word for it, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred they would be left undisturbed. A few resolute men would suffice to clear out a neighborhood of these prowlers who lie in wait to murder unresisting women and children and unarmed or timid

men, but who are extremely loath to confront men determined to fight. Kentucky, Ohio, and other Western States were not settled under the protection of soldiers, but rather by men who depended upon their own strong arm and unerring rifles. The Government does not undertake to furnish a guard of armed men for every house and farm on the frontier, and I can state, without any violation of official confidence, that it is chiefly owing to my earnest request to my superiors in command that I have been permitted to employ so many troops for the local defenses of the State and to guard the main avenues of approach. Let the settlers organize in small bodies, prompt to succor each other when cause for alarm exists, and I will promise on my part, as commander of the district, that there shall be no remissness or relaxation of effort on the part of the military to secure them against attack. Myself a citizen of the State, and identified with its interests, I can give no better assurance than is presented by that fact of my intention and desire to protect every man, woman, and child in the State against the attacks of the merciless savages. And I will state in reply to the charge of leniency toward these wretches that if my influence or appeals could have been of any avail, all of the fiends concerned in the outbreak of 1862 or in like outrages since that period, who have fallen into my hands, would long since have been swinging in the wind at the end of a stout rope. I have no reason to believe that there will be any attempt by any considerable body of warriors to penetrate to the settlements, but even if such should be made I have no fears of their meeting with success in any such enterprise.

Yours, very respectfully,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 5, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. SULLY,
Commanding District of Iowa:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that all the supplies designed for the post to be established by you on Powder River have gone forward to Fort Laramie, from which post you can also draw supplies for your command.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, May 6, 1865. (Received 13th.)

Major-General CANBY,
New Orleans:

The chief engineer deems it indispensable that Captain McFarland should return to Key West to take charge of the operations there. If he can be spared, please direct him to do so.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., May 6, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report of information received at this office this 6th day of May, 1865: Captain Hargroder, Company B, Seventh Louisiana Cavalry, reports that he left his regiment on the 25th of April, at which time the companies were distributed as follows: Headquarters of the regiment, with five companies, a little below Vermillionville, La., on this side of Vermillion Bayou. (Colonel Bringier commands the regiment.) One company (F), Captain Tertron, stationed near the mouth of Vermillion Bayou; four companies under Captain Murphy, stationed at Burns' plantation, above Irish Bend. These companies picket the country from Butte-à-la-Rose to Berwick Bay. The station at Butte-à-la-Rose has seven men who scout as far as Hart's plantation, on Grand River. There are thirty men on Lake Fausse Pointe and twelve at Indian Village. The posts below Franklin not known. The effective strength of the regiment is about 300 or 400. It was formerly the Fourth Louisiana Cavalry, Colonel Bush commanding. It is composed mostly of men who kept out of the service as long as possible. There are about 200 of them lying in the woods waiting an opportunity to escape. Their principal duty is to catch deserters from other regiments, but will themselves desert if any demonstration is made by our forces in that country. Supplies very scarce. The informant heard by deserters who left the regiment on the 29th that they were to move on the 30th from Vermillionville to Opelousas.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. M. JACKSON,
Major, Tenth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery.

(In absence of Capt. S. M. Eaton, chief signal officer, Military Division of West Mississippi.)

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 45. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., May 6, 1865.

All commercial or other intercourse with the country west of the Mississippi River beyond the limits of actual military occupation is forbidden, and all licenses or permits by which such intercourse has been authorized are suspended until further orders. Any attempt to bring in products or to take out supplies will work the forfeiture of the property and the means of transportation employed. Military commanders are directed and naval commanders requested to see that no communication, except such as is purely military in its character, be allowed with any part of West Louisiana or Texas that is beyond the lines of occupation.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. H. DYER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

BAYOU SARA, *May 6, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. F. J. HERRON,
Commanding Northern Division of Louisiana:

The troops ordered to be moved from Morganza are encamped on the hill back of this place. Nearly all the baggage is here and the remain-

der will be brought down to-morrow. The transports can be spared on Monday. Sixty horses are required to mount the Fourteenth New York Cavalry. Our present effective cavalry force is entirely too small.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. DICKEY,
Colonel Eighty-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry, Comdg. District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., May 6, 1865.

Brig. Gen. M. L. SMITH,
Commanding District of Vicksburg:

I am instructed by the commanding general to direct that the operation of paragraph 3, Special Orders, No. 150, current series, from these headquarters, which directs the Sixty-sixth U. S. Colored Infantry to take post at Grand Gulf be suspended until further orders.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. H. EMMONS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., May 6, 1865.

Col. N. G. WATTS,
Big Black:

Please forward the following to General Tucker:

Brig. Gen. W. F. TUCKER, C. S. Army,
Jackson:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch, dated yesterday, and to inform you that the proper instructions will be at once forwarded to the commanders along the river

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 108. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG,
Vicksburg, Miss., May 6, 1865.

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II. In obedience to instructions from headquarters Department of Mississippi, of date May 6, 1865, the Seventh Ohio Battery will be immediately equipped as infantry, and its present armament and artillery equipments will be turned over to Battery C, Second U. S. Colored Light Artillery.

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V. In obedience to Special Orders, No. 151, Paragraph IV, headquarters Department of Mississippi, of present date, the Sixty-sixth U. S. Colored Infantry will move at 8 a. m. to-morrow and take position at Big Black River, as directed in the above-mentioned order. A train of cars will be in readiness for this purpose.

By order of Brig. Gen. M. L. Smith:

A. C. FISK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., May 6, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. W. DAVIDSON,
Commanding District of Natchez:

GENERAL: I have the pleasure of communicating to you the news of the surrender of Lieutenant-General Taylor and the forces under his command to Major-General Canby, and by direction of Major-General Dana to inclose the accompanying telegram, received via Jackson this a. m.*

I am, sir, respectfully,

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *May 6, 1865—1.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Nashville, Tenn.:

Please send such cavalry as you can spare, not exceeding a full brigade, to Major-General Pope, commanding Military Division of the Missouri.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, May 6, 1865. (Received 5 p. m. 9th.)

Major-General POPE:

In accordance with the understanding that as many of the Indians as possible at Fort Gibson were to be made efficient, I ordered General Blunt to reorganize them, by Special Order 103, April 29. From recent indications I doubt the approval of the order by the War Department. Please telegraph the Department on the subject and advise.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *May 6, 1865.*

Brigadier-General CLAYTON:

Brevet Major-General Salomon will, by direction of Major-General Reynolds, send to-day by steamer a force of 300 men to destroy a party of 200 guerrillas reported to be camped on the north bank of the river about forty miles below Pine Bluff. Have you any information in relation to this enemy, and will you co-operate by sending out a force of cavalry?

A. S. KENDRICK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *May 6, 1865.*

Lieut. A. S. KENDRICK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

I have no information of as large a force as you report. Vaugine with about fifty men showed himself at my outpost on the north side

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*Not found as an inclosure, but see Osterhaus to Dana, May 4, p. 311.

of the river to-day. Husband's company is upon that side about forty strong. I think he will surrender; he has already made informal overtures to me to that effect. I will co-operate with General Salomon in any way he may suggest.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, *May 6, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. POWELL CLAYTON,
Commanding Post:

GENERAL: Two hundred and fifty infantry and seventy-five cavalry left on Rose Hambleton at 7 p. m. The object of the expedition is to destroy these guerrilla bands and to capture the horses which were stampeded at Devall's Bluff on the 3d instant. The officer in command will be governed by such information as he may receive from you, and will depend upon you for guides. General Salomon requests that you will send out such a force and give such instructions as you think necessary to insure success.

Very respectfully,

A. S. KENDRICK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, May 6, 1865.

Col. A. H. RYAN,
Commanding at Lewisburg, Ark.:

COLONEL: It is reported that small bands of rebels are crossing the river and finding their way into Missouri. Do all you can to intercept them.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
May 6, 1865—4.45 p. m.

Brig. Gen. C. BUSSEY,
Fort Smith, Ark.:

The Second Kansas Battery is en route to report to you at Fort Smith.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 120. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 6, 1865.

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4. No district, post, or detachment commander in the State of Missouri will in future issue any orders in any manner affecting citizens or residents of the State without first submitting such order to the depart-

ment commander for his approval. The district commander will see that all officers of their respective commands comply herewith.

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By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *May 6, 1865.*

Major HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Colonel Hynes arrived at Chalk Bluff evening of the 4th and expected to cross on a raft yesterday. Heard Jeff. Thompson had gone to Jacksonport with flag of truce. As soon as the authorities in Saint Louis are satisfied that Thompson has surrendered I ask for orders to call the forces back, as forage is very short that way.

JOHN L. BEVERIDGE,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 85. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA, *Rolla, Mo., May 6, 1865.*

1. Col. E. C. Catherwood, Thirteenth Regiment Cavalry Missouri Volunteers, will relieve Col. Samuel Fallows, Forty-ninth Infantry Wisconsin Volunteers, as post commander of Rolla, Mo. On being relieved Colonel Fallows will report for duty with his regiment.

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By order of Col. John Morrill, commanding:

H. W. WERTH,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., May 6, 1865.

Col. JOHN G. CLARK,
Comdg. Fiftieth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Boonville:

SIR: I am instructed by the colonel commanding to inclose to you Special Orders, No. 95, assigning you to the command of the First and Second Sub-Districts, with headquarters at Boonville. You will appoint your own acting staff. Subsistence for your command can be drawn from Lexington, Jefferson City, and Warrensburg. Blank transportation books can be obtained from the quartermaster's department on the application of the acting assistant quartermaster. Requisitions for means of transportation will be filled by Capt. J. K. Shaw, assistant quartermaster at Warrensburg. It will be necessary to send men to take care of the mules, &c. Four from each company may be detailed. Procure your forage in the country, giving receipts to be taken up by Capt. J. K. Shaw, district quartermaster at Warrensburg. You will forward a tri-monthly return of the troops under your command on the 10th and 20th and last days of each month, made out from the latest returns which have been received at your headquarters at those dates.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. G. LAURANT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., May 6, 1865.

Col. JOHN G. CLARK,
Commanding Fiftieth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry:

SIR: You are assigned to the command of the First and Second Sub-Districts of this district, with your headquarters at Boonville. You have all of your own regiment, except two companies in the Fourth Sub-District, stationed at Waverly and Berlin; four companies of cavalry, with headquarters at Versailles; two companies of infantry at Jefferson City; one company of cavalry at Sedalia; two at Marshall, and one at Boonville. Besides these you have all the militia raised under Order No. 3, headquarters of the State of Missouri, and will have all the Missouri militia organized under the militia law. Your command is one of importance, and you must use it actively; no idling around posts; scout down to the Osage and see that the orders respecting ferries, skiffs, &c., are enforced. I am authorized to say that you may give private information to rebels and bushwhackers that they will be treated with leniency if they will at once surrender their arms. Where you catch them in arms kill them. Bona fide deserters may return to their homes upon taking the prescribed oath of allegiance. Persons who harbor bushwhackers and rebels voluntarily must be arrested and sent to the nearest safe post, charges to be preferred and names of witnesses mentioned and forwarded to the assistant provost-marshal of district at this post. You must keep the Osage and Moreau railroad bridges guarded. You must also look well to the line of the Osage River in Benton, Morgan, and Miller Counties. The militia will help you in this. With some assistance and encouragement from us they will soon be able to take care of their counties themselves. You may go to Jefferson City and take the cars to this place and confer with me personally if you desire more explicit instructions.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, MO., *May 6, 1865.*

Colonel HARDING:

On yesterday I ordered forty of the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry to Hickman Mills. To-day I ordered part of Companies D and G, Forty-third Missouri Volunteers, to same vicinity. The militia have got to organize in Jackson County. I called out two companies this evening.

B. K. DAVIS,
Major, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., May 6, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER BATTALION FOURTEENTH
MISSOURI VETERAN CAVALRY AT VERSAILLES, MO.:

SIR: You will keep your command active. The men must scout into Henry and Bates Counties. They must also go down to Tuscumbia and along the Big Gravois. Take guides as you can find them. Draw your supplies from Jefferson City. Do not interrupt peaceable citizens, but arrest all who harbor bushwhackers and aid in keeping up rebellion. You must be very watchful about returning troops of Kirby Smith's

army. At Mining Ford there is a runway for them. If they do not surrender, you kill them. If they do surrender, take their arms and horses and send them to this place. You must get word to the bushwhackers that if they deliver themselves up they may expect clemency. If they do not, you must leave them wherever you find them. Do not destroy houses unless you are satisfied that they are notorious harboring places for rebels. Get your forage in the country. Give receipts, to be taken up by Capt. J. K. Shaw, assistant quartermaster of this district. Maintain strict discipline. Allow no man to straggle or plunder. Col. John G. Clark, Fiftieth Wisconsin Infantry, commands your subdistrict and will send you further instructions. You will forward to this office a consolidated morning report of your battalion as soon as practicable. The above instructions are communicated by order of the colonel commanding the district.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. G. LAURANT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May 6, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Just received the following dispatch from Col. C. W. Blair:

FORT SCOTT, *May 6, 1865.*

Sixty more bushwhackers passed through Vernon County, Mo., last night, making about 300 who have passed up in a week. This party is going to North Missouri to engage in bushwhacking, and are under a man named Robinson. A Union scout stayed all night with them night before last and got this.

CHAS. W. BLAIR,
Colonel.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

(Repeated by Dodge to Sanborn and Harding, May 7.)

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May 6, 1865.*

Colonel BLAIR,
Fort Scott, Kans.:

I have just directed the commanding officer at Paola to send scouts into Missouri and ascertain if possible the locality of those rebels. Send scouts from your headquarters also. Direct some to be sent from Linn County. If possible ascertain their locality. Have all available troops in readiness to move at a moment's notice if opportunity offers to crush them.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FORT SCOTT, KANS., *May 6, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. R. B. MITCHELL,
Fort Leavenworth:

Troops from here and Trading Post have been in Missouri two days after the bushwhackers. I telegraphed to Paola yesterday orders for the

troops at Aubrey to scout the country opposite there in Missouri thoroughly. There are about 200 of these guerrillas, under Henry Taylor, who intend to stay in the adjacent counties of Missouri if they can. The balance are making for the Sni Hills and North Missouri. They are passing up rapidly, and it would be well to concentrate more troops on the border if possible. The Fifteenth [Kansas] is almost dismounted, and of course nearly useless without horses.

CHAS. W. BLAIR,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, May 6, 1865.

Colonel BLAIR:

Has the section of Second Kansas Battery which was ordered to Fort Smith left yet?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT SCOTT, KANS., *May 6, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE, *Saint Louis, Mo.:*

It has started, but is some place between here and Kansas City.

CHAS. W. BLAIR,
Colonel.

PAOLA, *May 6, 1865.*

Colonel BLAIR:

Commanding officer at Coldwater Grove informs me that his men killed a bushwhacker night before last, and he told the party that Quantrill and Porter were on the Blue with about eighty men. Commanding officer at Aubrey received information while on a scout that the troops were driving Quantrill out of the Sni Hills. I will send scouts out immediately.

A. J. LUMSDEN,
Captain, Commanding Post.

HDQRS. FIRST SUB-DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Fort Scott, Kans., May 6, 1865.

Capt. T. I. HURD,
Commanding Fifteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry:

SIR: On Monday next you will proceed to Humboldt and take temporary command of the troops in Allen County. You will see that all soldiers are held strictly in camp on Wednesday, the 10th instant, the day of the election for the establishment of the county seat. Interference with said election by the soldiers has been apprehended by the Governor and he has requested that measures be taken to prevent the same. You will therefore hold the men closely in camp, allowing none to leave it or go near the place of holding the election on any pretense, unless some of them be legal voters, in which case they will be permitted to simply go and deposit their votes and return. I am informed that none of the soldiers there are citizens of that county. You must be thoroughly satisfied that they are legal voters before you allow them

to claim their suffrages at the election. On the day after the election you will return to this post, unless the interests of the service require that you should remain longer. On your return you will report your proceedings.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. W. BLAIR,
Colonel Fourteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, Commanding.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May 6, 1865.*

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Paola, Kans.:*

Send immediately some trusty scouts into the border counties of Missouri. Colonel Blair reports from 200 to 300 rebels going north; were last heard from in Vernon County. Keep your men in readiness for service at a moment's notice, and report promptly all information received to these headquarters; also to Colonel Blair at Fort Scott.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

COW CREEK RANCH, KANS., *May 6, 1865.*

Bvt. Brig. Gen. JAMES H. FORD,
Commanding District of the Upper Arkansas:

GENERAL: Yours of this date has just been received informing me of the commencement of hostilities against the Indians. This action at this moment is unfortunate, I think, just as I have got the Indians together for a final peace, but I shall not complain. I would, however, call your most earnest attention to the exposed situation of the inhabitants of the Little Arkansas, White River, Walnut, and Cottonwood. This country is thickly settled and greatly exposed to the inroads of the Indians, and if precaution is not taken the massacres in Minnesota will be nothing compared to the sufferings of these people. My health is not good, but I should be very much pleased to meet you before you go out if possible. I have no means of traveling in my crippled state.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. LEAVENWORTH,
U. S. Indian Agent.

FERNANDO DE TAOS, N. MEX., *May 6, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. JAMES H. CARLETON,
Comdg. Department of New Mexico, Sante Fé, N. Mex.:

DEAR GENERAL: Your letter of the 4th instant, by the politeness of Col. C. St. Vrain, came to hand, and in reply allow me to say that I am much pleased with the idea of the expedition, and your ideas are excellent. I am also pleased to hear that you will allow Major Pfeiffer to go with me on the expedition, as I wish him if possible to accompany me. Major Pfeiffer came with me after the court adjourned at Union and intended leaving for Sante Fé in the morning, but on receipt of your letter I have advised him to remain here with me until I hear from you by return of this express.*

I remain, very respectfully, yours,

C. CARSON.

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* Some strictly personal matter omitted.

PASS MANCHAC, LA., *May 7, 1865.*

Major JACKSON,
Acting Signal Officer, Military Division of West Mississippi:

It is reported that Jeff. Davis is in Mississippi, and has been at Summit. General Hood is said to be with him. I get the report from a paroled prisoner who goes to New Orleans to-day.

Respectfully,

GEO. WEBSTER,
Major Seventy-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9. } HDQRS. CARROLLTON DISTRICT, *Carrollton, La., May 7, 1865.*

I. The undersigned having been assigned to duty within the limits of this military district by virtue of rank, hereby assumes command.

II. Capt. T. J. Whiteman, Ninety-third U. S. Colored Infantry, is announced as acting assistant adjutant-general, relieving First Lieut. George W. H. Allen, Eleventh U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, who will immediately report to the commanding officer of his battalion for duty.

SIMON JONES,
Colonel Ninety-third U. S. Colored Infantry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, May 7, 1865.

Maj. Gen. P. J. OSTERHAUS,
Chief of Staff, Military Division of West Mississippi:

Your telegraphic dispatch of the 4th instant received by me through the rebel lines, and ordering me to prepare a cavalry garrison for Gallatin, compels me to retain the battalion of Fourth Missouri Cavalry which you had previously ordered me to send you at New Orleans. I take it for granted the new state of affairs has rendered this force unnecessary for you, and I therefore postpone sending it, as previously directed, till I hear from you again.

Very respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., May 7, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER U. S. FORCES AT BIG BLACK RIVER:

SIR: The major-general commanding directs me to notify you that he has information that the Texas troops in your front may refuse to comply with the terms of General Taylor's surrender, and that you are to be on your guard against surprise or annoyance by them.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. WARREN MILLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 116. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NATCHEZ,
Natchez, Miss., May 7, 1865.

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2. The Fifty-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry and the Veteran Battalion Eighth New Hampshire Volunteers will be held by their respective commanders in readiness for immediate movement, with camp and garrison equipage and twenty days' rations.

By order of Brig. Gen. J. W. Davidson:

B. F. MOREY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMPHIS, *May 7, 1865.* (Received 11.50 p. m. 8th.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

I have received the following telegram from Major-General Canby, via Senatobia.* I am repairing the telegraph line, and hope to be in direct communication in three or four days with Mobile. In the meantime I hold the telegraph office at Senatobia, and any dispatches you may wish to send I can send them from there if the line is not disturbed.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., May 7, 1865.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY:

I have received your dispatch of the 4th. I shall establish a post at Grenada, as you request, immediately. I hope to have the telegraph so as to communicate direct by the way of Holly Springs in a very few days. Until then any dispatches you may wish to forward North you can send to Senatobia and they will be forwarded here by the officers in command there. No news of importance from the North.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., May 7, 1865.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Comdg. Military Division of West Mississippi, Mobile, Ala.:

The President has issued a proclamation reciting that Jeff. Davis, late of Richmond, is proven to have incited and concocted the assassination of the late President, and offers a reward of $100,000 for his capture. General Thomas instructs me to make every exertion to intercept and capture him, and says that when last heard from he was apparently endeavoring to pass across the country north of Atlanta, so as to avoid Wilson's cavalry and the forces at Dalton and Decatur, North Alabama.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

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* See Canby to Washburn, May 4, p. 311.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., May 7, 1865.

Lieut. Col. HUGH CAMERON,
Commanding U. S. Forces at Senatobia:

Your dispatch is received. I shall send you in the morning 2,000 rations and two days' forage (short) for 600 horses. As soon as received you will withdraw all your forces to Collierville and La Fayette, where they belong, except 100 men and a telegraph operator, whom you will leave at Senatobia. The prisoners which you have you will parole, all except such as you believe to be guerrillas; those you will send here. The telegraph I shall put in operation to Mobile, via Grand Junction and Holly Springs. The officer remaining in command of Senatobia will receive and send to me any dispatches from General Canby, until I can get direct communication open, when the troops will be withdrawn. Of the rations and forage sent leave as much as possible with the troops that remain there. I send you some proclamations offering $100,000 for Jeff.'s capture, which please circulate in the country. Leave one of your best officers in command at Senatobia.

Your obedient servant,

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *May 7, 1865.*

Major HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Colonel Hynes reports from Chalk Bluff on the 6th that Captain Bennett, with sixty men, has gone forward to Jonesborough. Jeff. Thompson has gone to Jacksonport with truce flag at request of Federal officers. The force will return by next Saturday. I would respectfully ask permission to send company of Seventh Kansas at Bloomfield to Pilot Knob and station a company or more of Seventeenth Cavalry at Bloomfield.

JOHN L. BEVERIDGE,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *May 7, 1865—5.05 a. m.*

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Twelve men armed with from two to four revolvers crossed the river above this place three miles to the north night before last. Yesterday Lieutenant Warfield, with thirty men of the Fourteenth Missouri Cavalry, was sent across the river and closely pursued them within twelve miles southwest of Fulton, where he lost their track. They represented themselves to the citizens to be returned Confederates. They were dismounted and had bridles and blankets.

H. B. MILKS,
Major Fourteenth Missouri Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, May 7, 1865.

Col. CHESTER HARDING, Jr.,
Commanding Central District, Warrensburg, Mo.:

COLONEL: In reference to your letter relative to bushwhackers who desire to give themselves up, you can say to all such who lay down

their arms and surrender and obey the laws that the military laws will not take any further action against them, but that we cannot protect them against the civil law should it deem best to take cognizance of their cases. It is useless for them to continue the contest, and sooner or later they will be caught, and no terms will be granted them.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, *May 7, 1865.*

General DODGE:

The bushwhackers are in pretty strong force, 110 men, at Kingston this morning. I think we will exterminate them, but it will be necessary to put militia in the field. The railroad line is not injured. The telegraph line between here and Holden is cut.

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, &c.

WARRENSBURG, *May 7, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE:

A party of about forty bushwhackers is in this county; passed seven miles north of here an hour ago. Robbed Holden at 2 o'clock this morning. My men are in hot pursuit; have killed three and will probably get the whole gang.

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, &c.

WARRENSBURG, *May 7, 1865.*

General DODGE:

I believe it will be necessary to put troops on the line of the railroad between here and Pleasant Hill. The hands are very much alarmed. Four railroad teamsters were killed at Kingsville this morning. The guerrillas are going northeast, and will encounter our forces from Marshall, Sedalia, and Waverly. To guard the road I shall need still more forces.

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, &c.

CHALK BLUFF, SAINT FRANCIS RIVER, ARK.,
May 7, 1865—10 p. m.

Major-General DODGE:

I feel quite sure that Thompson has gone south. He has no command that will obey him. Bennett started this morning with a party to move rapidly to Jonesborough. Expect he will bring back information that will decide me to return.

C. W. DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 7, 1865.

Major-General DODGE,
Commanding Department:

Dispatch received.* These rebels cross the Arkansas River west of Gibson and keep on the west side of the Grand, or Neosho, River, enter north of Jasper County, and then bear east through the northwest corner of Burton and through Vernon County across the Osage. The Grand River has been a perfect sea for six weeks. I have made two attempts to get troops across it to operate west in the Nation, and have failed both times for high water. I will make the effort again in a few days if I can possibly spare the mounted troops. Major Cooper's band, of about 150 men that has all the time been operating on King's and White Rivers and constantly threatening the Government trains going to and from Fayetteville, have all surrendered and taken the oath of amnesty. I am making an effort to get the rebel force operating on White River south of Forsyth to surrender also. If I succeed I can send troops west into the Nation at once and close up that runway. Thirty rebel deserters from Arkansas took the oath yesterday at Cassville.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

STURGEON, *May 7, 1865.*

Captain CLARKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The bushwhackers are tolerably plenty in Boone and Callaway Counties. They attacked a squad of my men under Lieutenant Smith among the Blackfoot Hills. Our boys killed one of the rebels and the rest took to the brush. I went after a squad of fifteen last evening. They went to the cedar and we lost track of them. Shall I return to Macon or stay and hunt them? Please reply.

C. H. SHAPLEY,
Captain, &c.

FORT SMITH, *May 7, 1865.*
(Received 3.45 p. m.)

Major-General POPE:

Arrived here last night. River in good boating stage to Fort Gibson. Supplies going forward rapidly. I shall leave for Fort Gibson to-morrow.

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

FORT SMITH, *May 7, 1865.*

Brigadier-General BLAIR:

Direct First Colorado Battery to proceed without delay to Fort Scott; there turn over their guns to ordnance officer and proceed to Fort Gibson with their horses. I have procured other guns for them.

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

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*See Blair to Mitchell, May 7, repeated by Dodge to Sanborn, May 7, p. 336.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May 7, 1865.*

Col. C. W. BLAIR:

There are no mounted troops in that part of the district. You will have to do the best you can with the troops at your disposal to cover the border to the Kansas River.

By order of General Mitchell:

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
May 7, 1865—11.20 a. m.

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR,
Omaha or Fort Kearny:

You have permission, and I desire to see you.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Halleck, Dak. Ter., May 7, 1865.

Brig. Gen. G. V. HENRY,
Comdg. South Sub-District of the Plains, Denver, Colo. Ter.:

SIR: In reply to yours, there are no Indians in this vicinity that have come from the direction of Sweetwater. I have kept parties out in the hills, but as yet have seen no signs of any. There are thirty lodges of Arapahoes within nine miles of here. They are from Laramie and have their families, and passes from different persons; among others one from Colonel Chivington. I had some of the chiefs here to-day. Had a talk; told them I would want them to stay where they are for some few days, and not to go away until they gave me five days' notice. They are all good Indians. Nearly three years ago the Cheyennes or Snakes ran off a company's horses (of our regiment), and they pursued and brought them back. They also assisted in getting some of the white women from the Cheyennes. I can recommend them to you as good men. Any orders you may have relative to them I will carry into effect. The game is very plenty is why they stay here.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. HUMFREVILLE,
Captain, Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Commanding Post.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 15. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., May 7, 1865.

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IV. Col. Christopher Carson, with Maj. Albert H. Pfeiffer and Companies C and L of his regiment, and Company F, First Cavalry California Volunteers, will proceed from Fort Union, N. Mex., starting on the 20th instant, to Cedar Bluffs or Cold Spring, on the Cimarron route to the States, where, at or near one of these places Colonel Carson will select and establish a camp to be occupied until the 1st day of November next, unless otherwise ordered from these headquarters. The object of establishing this camp is to have troops at that dangerous part of the route in order to give protection to trains passing to

and from the States. The details as to how this force can best effect that object are left entirely with Colonel Carson. The chiefs of the different departments will furnish Colonel Carson with the necessary supplies and means of transportation. Sixty days' rations of subsistence will be taken with the command. Other rations will be sent from the depot at Fort Union as required. Lieutenant Savage, First Cavalry California Volunteers, will act as acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence.

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By command of Brigadier-General Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[MAY 8, 1865.—For General Orders, No. 83, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, reducing the volunteer cavalry forces of the Army, see Vol. XLVI, Part III, p. 1112.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., May 8, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report of information received at this office this 8th day of May, 1865: Maj. George Webster reports from Pass Manchac that it is reported that Jeff. Davis and General Hood are in Mississippi, and have been at Summit, Miss. A man who acted as ferryman for a year for the rebels to cross the Mississippi at Tunica states that the only practicable route below Fort Adams is at that point. The skiffs are taken up a bayou protected by willows into Cross Lake to a landing where the highlands at Tunica touch the lake. There they are concealed, and from that point they start with mails and passengers. The common route is to pass around Raccourci Island, either above or below, and entering Old River land somewhere near Williamsport, or crossing the levee at that point into Bayou Latenache, to proceed down that into the Atchafalaya. At the present stage of water he says Curry, the present ferryman, can take any person or thing of importance directly across the head of Raccourci Island, which is under water, and thence across the country to the Atchafalaya, thus requiring only a straight crossing of the Mississippi and Old Rivers. The only way to effectually stop this crossing is to take possession of the highlands about Tunica.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. JACKSON,
Major, Tenth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery.

(In absence of Capt. S. M. Eaton, chief signal officer, Military Division of West Mississippi.)

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 52. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., May 8, 1865.

I. All further proceedings under General Orders, No. 2, dated headquarters Department of the Gulf, the 17th of January, 1865, and all

other orders concerning the draft, are hereby suspended until further orders, in conformity with instructions from the Secretary of War.

II. Col. Sheldon Sturgeon, acting assistant provost-marshal-general and superintendent of the draft, will report to these headquarters the condition of enrollment under such orders and all facts relating to the enlistment of drafted men and substitutes.

By command of Major-General Banks:

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Bvt. Lieut. Col., Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, May 8, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

I have the honor to urge the immediate necessity for cavalry in this department to patrol the interior, to suppress the marauders and guerrilla parties certain to be formed from disbanded Texans and other troops, who are in a state of destitution, returning from the rebel armies. Outrages from these parties have already commenced. It is necessary also that I should have some white infantry regiments with which to garrison interior towns and districts when I am ordered to do so. I believe there are still eleven cavalry regiments at Memphis, and I cannot see the utility of their detention there. I would suggest that the First Iowa, Second Wisconsin, and Eleventh and Twelfth Illinois be sent here to report to me.

Very respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, May 8, 1865.

Brig. Gen. W. F. TUCKER, C. S. Army,
Jackson, Miss.:

GENERAL: I have received your communication of the 7th instant, and in reply have to imform you that I will be obliged for any information, by any opportunity. It is proposed to postpone the occupation of Jackson until orders arrive from General Canby, unless an urgent necessity arises.

I am, sir, respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., May 8, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. W. DAVIDSON,
Commanding District of Natchez.

I am instructed by the major-general commanding to notify you that it is currently reported that the Texas troops of General Taylor's command refused to surrender or be paroled in accordance with the terms granted to the Confederate forces, and that the officers of these troops are now engaged in recruiting their companies from dissatisfied soldiers

with a view to a continuance of hostilities. The commanding general directs that you take every precaution to counteract their efforts and to guard against surprise and injury from them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. H. EMMONS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 117. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NATCHEZ,
Natchez, Miss., May 8, 1865.

1. Col. B. G. Farrar, Sixth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, having reported at these headquarters on expiration of leave of absence will resume command of the Post and Defenses of Natchez.

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By order of Brig. Gen. J. W. Davidson:

B. F. MOREY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 8, 1865—10.40 a. m. (Received 9th.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Richmond:

Have you received lately any letter from General Pope in relation to a Sioux Indian settlement? It is supposed by some who have interested themselves on the subject that General Pope misunderstands the matter and that you can set him right, if you have received a letter from him.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 8, 1865—2 p. m.
(Received 6 p. m.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Washington, D. C.:

Colonel Sprague, whom I sent to Red River, met Kirby Smith on Saturday last at Alexandria. The result of his mission will be known in a couple of days.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 8, 1865.*

General POPE:

Please report immediately your objections to friendly Sioux Indians being located at Red Wing.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 8, 1865—1 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

Pursuant to instructions of lieutenant-general commanding, dated Washington, April 30, the privilege of taking the amnesty oath and oath of allegiance was extended, through Colonel Levering, assistant adjutant-general, in person, to all prisoners of war in confinement at this place on the 6th instant. The offer was unanimously accepted and without hesitation. The number liberated will be, viz, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 1 surgeon, 11 captains, 24 lieutenants, and 293 enlisted men.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 8, 1865.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: The order for reorganizing the Indians has been revoked, in accordance with instructions from Provost-Marshal-General of April 29.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 8, 1865.

Hon. JAMES A. BUTLER,
Helena, Ark.:

Yours referring to the raising of a company to be commanded by Mr. Fisher is received. Authority to raise military companies for special service has been directly declined by the War Department, and the company, if organized, must be a home colony. Such companies have been formed in many parts of the State, and are doing much good. Without adopting any general rule, as each locality seems to require special treatment, I have furnished these companies with means of defense, and in some cases with provisions, until they can raise for themselves. The companies act under orders of the nearest post commander and are not paid by Government. If Mr. Fisher will raise a company of 100 men or less I will order that they be furnished with ammunition and, where necessary, with arms, the captain being responsible for them, and, at the discretion of the post commander, subsistence while in pursuit of rebels. In short, without taking these companies into the U. S. service, it is designed to aid them in every way possible in raising crops this year and in ridding the country of guerrilla bands. The Government will commission Fisher as captain.

Very respectfully,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 110. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, *Little Rock, Ark., May 8, 1865.*

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3. The Provost-Marshal-General of the United States having issued orders dated April 29 ultimo, prohibiting further enlistments of troops, paragraph 11, Special Orders, No. 103, dated April 29 ultimo, from these headquarters, is hereby revoked. The First, Second, and Third Regiments of Indian Home Guards will be mustered out of military service on the 31st day of May instant, pursuant to authority granted by the War Department dated February 13, 1865.

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By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 8, 1865.
(Received 9.20 a. m.)

Major-General POPE:

Colonel Blair and General Sanborn report body of bushwhackers, 300 strong, working north; crossed Arkansas River west of Fort Gibson; came through Indian Nation. Colonel Harding reports two bands on line of Union Pacific Railroad about 100 strong. They killed four teamsters on railroad; says our troops are on them. The ground on Osage River has been overflowed, so it is impossible to cross troops. Major Cooper's battalion surrendered to General Sanborn and took the oath.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *May 8, 1865—8.25 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

Twelve bushwhackers crossed from the south to the north side of the Missouri River near this place night before last. Twenty-two crossed below here last night and to-day stole horses in Callaway County.

THOS. C. FLETCHER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
May 8, 1865—9.50 p. m.

Governor T. C. FLETCHER,
Jefferson City:

At what ferries did those parties cross? There are troops enough up there to eat them up. I send two more regiments into Central Missouri to-morrow morning.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *May 8, 1865—10.30 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

The rebels crossed on rafts and in skiffs. They did not cross at a ferry. The Callaway company are after them.

THOS. C. FLETCHER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
May 8, 1865—3.45 p. m.

Brig. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Washington:

General Connor sends the following dispatch:

FORT KEARNY, *May 7, 1865.*

I most earnestly and respectfully request that no more of the Canadian ponies be sent me. They are utterly worthless and of no service in this district.

The 2,000 ponies ordered to be purchased for our use on the plains were to be good, substantial ones. It is reported to me instead of getting such horses they pick up young colts and broken-down ponies around Detroit. If better ones cannot be furnished please change the order to Colonel Potter and let him buy on the plains. He can get much better ones there and save transportation.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
May 8, 1865.

Brigadier-General EKIN,
Chief of Cavalry Bureau, Washington:

The Canadian ponies or horses sent us are utterly worthless. We can purchase far better on the plains. Unless they can send us better ponies I think you had better authorize Colonel Potter to purchase them on the plains. That will save transportation. Those furnished us are nothing like those furnished General Sully. Please answer.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, May 8, 1865.

Major-General PLEASONTON:

General Connor telegraphs that the Canadian ponies furnished us are utterly worthless and requests no more to be sent him. I telegraphed General Ekin the facts and requested that Colonel Potter be authorized to purchase ponies on the plains if better ones could not be furnished from Canada. Please advise him to this effect.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 122. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 8, 1865.

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3. The Fifty-first and Fifty-second Regiments Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers will proceed by railroad to Warrensburg, Mo., to-morrow, the 9th instant, and report for duty to Col. C. Harding, commanding District of Central Missouri. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
May 8, 1865—1 p. m.

Colonel MORRILL, *Rolla:*

Push five or six companies of cavalry out along the Osage and endeavor to strike some of the bands working north.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
May 8, 1865—10.10 p. m.

Colonel MORRILL, *Rolla:*

Move those companies of the Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry in the morning. They must work well west, and if they want any supplies let them send to the nearest depot. The guerrillas are raising the devil in Central Missouri.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 86. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, Mo., May 8, 1865.

1. Commanding officer of the Thirteenth Regiment Cavalry Missouri Volunteers will detail from his command one company to proceed to Salem, Mo., and relieve Company H, of same regiment, at that place. Upon being relieved the commanding officer of Company H, Thirteenth Regiment Cavalry Missouri Volunteers, will proceed with his company (H) to Rolla, Mo., and report for duty to the commanding officer of his regiment.

2. Commanding officer Thirteenth Regiment Cavalry Missouri Volunteers will detail from his command five companies, provided with eight days' rations, under the command of a field officer, to report at these headquarters for instructions without delay.

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By order of Col. John Morrill, commanding:

H. W. WERTH,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Rolla, May 8, 1865.

Major TURLEY, *Waynesville:*

You will take forty men and proceed to Linn Creek and report to Lieutenant-Colonel King, who will be in that vicinity to-morrow night. You will take eight days' rations for men.

JOHN MORRILL,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
May 8, 1865—9.05 a. m.

Colonel HARDING, *Warrensburg:*

I will send you another regiment of infantry. Has the Fourteenth Missouri Cavalry arrived? Had you not better put them down on Osage?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
May 8, 1865—1.45 p. m.

Colonel HARDING,
Warrensburg:

I have ordered one regiment of infantry to leave on cars to-morrow for Warrensburg; also, six companies of Colonel Morrill's command go out and scout the Osage River country.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

WARRENSBURG, *May 8, 1865—7.55 p. m.*

General DODGE:

It is reported to me that 700 rebels are marching on Sedalia. How they could get through Blunt's or Sanborn's lines I cannot imagine. I do not believe the story true. I shall know in a short time. I shall go to the assistance of Captain Hamilton if the story be true.

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, May 8, 1865.

Colonel HARDING:

I sent you Colonel Blair's report of 300 bushwhackers being in Vernon County. That is the gang that is no doubt marching north toward Sedalia. If the troops in your district do their duty and fight when an opportunity offers, they can whip those bushwhackers even if the odds are five to one. Whenever they appear citizens should bushwhack them. Keep the cavalry on the move day and night. I don't think the troops on the Missouri River are doing their duty. Some forty of those gangs crossed last night and yesterday.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

WARRENSBURG, *May 8, 1865—9.30 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

I intend to go up the road with Mr. Garrison and party to-morrow. I may be gone some days, but shall have constant communication from Captain Laurant, assistant adjutant-general. The report of 700 men coming into Sedalia is now said to be paroled men who reported at Springfield. I do not believe a word of either account.

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, &c.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *May 8, 1865.*

General DODGE,
Saint Louis:

The guerrillas are just as well posted about my business as I am. They avoid me. I think they will not be able to escape all the parties I have out. They killed eight men at Kingsville. The cavalry have reported from Versailles and are hard at work. There are two parties, one of 110 men in complete uniform at Kingsville and one of 30 at

Holden. My scouts from here have returned. The militia was too poorly armed to put confidence in themselves. The volunteer cavalry was too weak in numbers to do much good. The enemy cannot cross the Missouri River. I will endeavor to keep them in my district.

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
May 8, 1865—10 p. m.

Colonel HARDING, *Warrensburg:*

What points had the troops from Rolla better go to on the Osage? Colonel Blair has been ordered to push his cavalry into the counties between the line and Osage River.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

WARRENSBURG, *May 8, 1865—10.20 p. m.*

General DODGE:

I think they had better come up by Mining Ford and report here. They can scout as they come up, and I can then put them on the railroad. The contractors will not defend themselves or let us defend them unless we are so strong as to make attacks of guerrillas impossible.

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
May 8, 1865—10 p. m.

Colonel HARDING, *Warrensburg:*

Have you left orders for posting the regiment of infantry going up to-morrow? Did any of our forces strike the bands that committed the depredations at Holden and Kingsville?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

WARRENSBURG, *May 8, 1865.*

General DODGE:

I have left orders for the infantry coming here, and also for every emergency that I can think of. Please trust me for doing everything I am capable of accomplishing.

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, &c.

WARRENSBURG, *May 8, 1865—10.30 p. m.*

General DODGE:

Two parties from here did come upon the Kingsville guerrillas. They did not accomplish much. I have the expectation that Captain Bernard captured Captain Spedder. Captain Hamilton and the men from Lone Jack and Greenton Valley will do a great deal.

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., May 8, 1865.

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Missouri:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that my communications by telegraph, addressed to the general commanding the department, did not state the whole case respecting the present raid in this district. There are more rebels who claim to be Confederate soldiers, and there are more bushwhackers proper who are at work than I believed to be on my hands. I have all my men at work. I doubt if I have not weakened this post too much, as I find call for troops every day. The telegram announcing that another regiment is to be sent to me relieves me of some anxiety. I am going myself to look at matters beyond my immediate supervision, and hope to have them in good condition in every part of the district as they are in the Fourth Sub-District. Captain Laurant, assistant adjutant-general, will attend to all business in my absence.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding District.

SEDALIA, MO., *May 8, 1865.*

Colonel HARDING:

A citizen has just reported to me of a gang of guerrillas, supposed to be about 100, passing north; thinks they crossed the railroad at the tank west of Dresden, going in the direction of Dunksburg; passed his house about 3 o'clock last night.

HAMILTON,
Captain.

SEDALIA, MO., *May 8, 1865.*

Colonel HARDING:

Have sent a messenger to Captain Donohue. From what I can learn the guerrillas are making in the direction of Pisgah. Have sent in that direction, with orders to pursue as long as possible.

HAMILTON,
Captain.

LEXINGTON, MO., *May 8, 1865.*

Colonel HARDING:

Jim Anderson and Bill Pool with forty men are beyond doubt in Greenton Valley. They reconnoitered Le Clair's camp this morning, and discussed the possibility of attacking. His men are absent but about twenty. I have sent troops to take care of the devils.

B. K. DAVIS,
Major.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *May 8, 1865.*

Colonel HARDING:

COLONEL: I was ordered by Major-General Dodge to the Central District of Missouri, and instructed to report to you for duty by telegraph from this place, which I now hold. I have five companies of cav-

alry, one major, four captains, and six lieutenants. I was also instructed to establish brigade headquarters at Versailles. I have 150 horses to shoe before the entire command can move. I have ordered Major Milks and four companies to Versailles. They left this place this morning. Please answer this communication and direct such disposition of the five companies as you may desire. I will remain at this place until further orders.

J. J. GRAVELY,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fourteenth Missouri Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, May 8, 1865.

Brigadier-General SANBORN:

You must get your troops into a position that will strike those bands working north. Some five bands have reached Central Missouri; sacked two towns and murdered several citizens, and the first knowledge we get of them is their appearance on the Pacific after traversing the entire State of Missouri. Put every mounted man you have to work. I have ordered six companies on the Osage from Rolla.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, May 8, 1865.

Captain CLARKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Governor Fletcher reports that twelve bushwhackers crossed the river near Jefferson City last night, and twenty-two crossed below Jefferson City into Callaway County night before last. You must get troops after them.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

LEAVENWORTH, *May 8, 1865.*
(Received 10.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I respectfully call your attention to my written application for arms to protect Government trains from Indians on route No. 2 over the plains. Indian depredations have recommenced, and arms wanted immediately.

ANDREW STUART.

MACON, *May* [*8*], *1865.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Sturgeon, Mo.:

Send a scout of from fifty to seventy men down through Boone into Callaway. General Dodge transmits me information of the crossing of thirty whackers below Jefferson City on the night of the 7th instant, and directs the immediate pursuit of them.

By order of General Fisk:

W. T. CLARKE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, May 8, 1865.

[Brigadier-General MITCHELL:]

The bands of guerrillas working north cross Arkansas River west of Fort Gibson and come up through Indian Nation into Bates and Vernon Counties, then north. Instruct Colonel Blair when he hears of them to strike them if possible before they get out of his reach. Sanborn cannot cross Grand or Osage Rivers on account of high water. Blair must get after them whenever he hears of them.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
May 8, 1865.

Brigadier-General MITCHELL, *Fort Leavenworth:*

Order Colonel Blair to push all the spare cavalry over into the counties between the line and Osage River and see if he cannot stop some of those bands working north.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May 8, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE, *Saint Louis:*

I directed Colonel Blair on Saturday to pay no attention to State lines, but move on the guerrillas whenever he could find them without awaiting further orders.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May 8, 1865.*

Col. C. W. BLAIR,
Commanding Fort Scott:

As soon as you can ascertain the locality of the guerrillas on the border, strike them with all the available force at your disposal without further orders. Pay no attention to State or district lines.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May 8, 1865.*

Col. C. W. BLAIR:

You will exercise supervision and command over all the former District of South Kansas excepting the post of Lawrence.

By order of Brigadier-General Mitchell:

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT SMITH, *May 8, 1865.*

Bvt. Brig. Gen. C. W. BLAIR:

Concentrate the Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry at Fort Scott and send them to Fort Gibson to report to me without delay.

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

FORT SCOTT, KANS., *May 8, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. J. G. BLUNT, *Fort Smith:*

Your headquarters started from here the 3d instant. Captain Hampton is at the court-martial at Leavenworth. Governor Crawford is expected here daily, and is said to be going down to you. Have not heard myself from him. Have heard nothing of your family. Is the Fourteenth ordered to your command?

CHAS. W. BLAIR,
Colonel.

FORT SMITH, *May 8, 1865.*

Bvt. Brig. Gen. C. W. BLAIR:

Order Companies M and L, Fifth Kansas, to report to me at Fort Gibson immediately.

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

FORT SCOTT, KANS., *May 8, 1865.*

Capt. JOHN PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Leavenworth:

General Blunt orders me by telegraph to send the Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry, Companies M and L, Fifth Kansas Cavalry, and the First Colorado Battery to Fort Gibson without delay to report to him. As I suppose the order directing me to report to Brigadier-General Mitchell detaches me from Major-General Blunt's command, I await General Mitchell's instructions on the subject. I would like also to know the exact status of my command. If the old District of South Kansas is taken from General Blunt's command, is its official designation abolished; and what is the official designation of my command?

CHAS. W. BLAIR,
Colonel.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May 8, 1865.*

Col. C. W. BLAIR:

You will not send the troops mentioned to Fort Gibson without orders from these or department headquarters. The order assigning you to the command is not very explicit as to geographical limits. The country comprised in the District of South Kansas still retains its former designation and is under your command, excepting Lawrence. Efforts are being made for the issuing of orders that will prevent confusion in this matter.

By order of General Mitchell:

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 8, 1865.

Hon. NEWTON EDMUNDS,
Governor of Dakota Territory and Ex-Officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Yankton, Dak. Ter.:

SIR: Your letter of the 19th ultimo to Brevet Major-General Sully has been laid before me.* In reply thereto I have the honor to inform

* Not found.

you that there are no Sioux Indians in Dakota Territory with whom it is judicious to make such treaties of peace as you propose. The hostile Sioux still in arms against the Government are public enemies who are not entitled to any consideration until they themselves express a desire to cease hostilities. They are in a state of war and are therefore under the proper jurisdiction of the military authorities and not of the civil officers of the Indian Department. There certainly can be no good reason for rewarding such Indians for the massacres and outrages they have committed by giving them presents of goods, money, &c., and thus encouraging them to further hostilities every time they need more supplies. However the policy of such treaties as have been made by the Indian Department may be viewed and acted upon at Washington in relation to other Indian tribes, it is [certain] that the hostile Siouxs in Dakota are not now in such a condition of mind as would justify the making of a treaty such as you suggest with them. Being in a state of war they must be dealt with by the military authorities, and I regret, therefore, to inform you that for the present I do not feel authorized to assist or permit any arrangements for a treaty with them. Whenever they choose to have peace instead of war the commanding officers on the frontier are instructed as to the terms, which do not involve the giving of presents or making of treaties, nor any expenditure whatever of public money. Those Indians lately hostile who have already come into the military posts and begged for peace are prisoners of war to the United States and are under the control of the military authorities. With such prisoners of war I do not understand that the Indian Department has anything to do. The Indians who have delivered themselves up at the military posts or who have sent in to ask for peace have been met kindly and informed that there will be peace with them so long as they keep the peace; that any hostile acts on their part toward any white man or friendly Indian will be visited by immediate hostilities against their tribe by the troops from all the military posts in their country. This arrangement the Indians thoroughly understand and it furnishes them much stronger inducements to keep the peace than can be offered by presents of goods and money annuities. Such is my belief and understanding of these matters, so far as relates to the Sioux Indians in Dakota Territory, and I regret that I feel obliged to decline acceding to the arrangements for making a treaty with them, set forth in your letter, unless I am otherwise ordered by superior military authority.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, May 8, 1865.

Capt. JOS. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

CAPTAIN: The points suggested by General Pope, for a line of forts along the northern border of Iowa and Dakota, April 10, 1865, does not connect with the Minnesota line, and I shall direct General Sully to modify his positions accordingly, reporting for the general's approval. We must have a line from the settlement on Niobrara to Spirit Lake. The massacre in Blue Earth County, Minn., and the news of other hostile Sioux movements induce me to make a hasty visit to Saint Paul to

confer with General Sibley. General Sully is here urging his proposed expedition to the Black Hills, but I desire that his attention may be given first to these movements of the Sioux, which extend to his district on the frontiers of Iowa and Minnesota. I transmit a letter from General Sibley relating to the affair at Blue Earth River for the general's information.* Vigorous efforts will be made to avoid the Indian forays which are named.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
May 8, 1865—1.40 p. m.

Brigadier-General SIBLEY,
Saint Paul:

I have just received a letter from Mr. Hinman, missionary, in regard to settling certain Sioux Indians on their old lands. If the Governor and people of Minnesota desire these Indians again to be located in contact with their frontier settlements and will themselves be responsible for the results, I will interpose no further objections, though in my judgment it will not be wise to allow any Indian settlements inside the line of posts. The assent or request of the Governor must be made in writing. Answer.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

SAINT PAUL, *May 8, 1865.*
(Received 2.30 p. m. 9th.)

Major-General POPE:

GENERAL: Your dispatch received. Governor Miller is absent. I do not believe the people will consent to have Indians so near the frontier. Something should, however, be done for those who have remained faithful. Formidable raids occurred near Mankato. Troops are pursuing the savages.

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., May 8, 1865.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I am anxious that some five or six of the principal chiefs of the Navajo Nation of Indians and some three or four of the principal men of the Mescalero Apache Indians from the 9,000 of these two peoples now upon the reservation at the Bosque Redondo, N. Mex., should go to Washington to see and talk with the President, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Interior. They are very anxious themselves to go, and I am confident that for them to see our authorities and to see our country en route to the seat of government will have a beneficial result. I respectfully beg leave from the War

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* See Sibley to Curtis, May 4, Part I, p. 252.

Department to send them on under the charge of Capt. Henry B. Bristol, Fifth U. S. Infantry, who has for a long time been stationed in their midst, has directed their labors, settled their little differences, has taken uncommon interest in their welfare and advancement, and whom they look upon with great affection and confidence. This can be done with but a trifling expense, as they can go to Leavenworth in public wagons. I trust the honorable Secretary will be pleased to know that they wish to see him and to take him by the hand. He cannot fail to have his feelings interested in their behalf once he has seen what intelligent and manly fellows they are. And once they know that the heads of the Government take an earnest interest in their welfare and are disposed to be generous to them and their people they will return satisfied and happy.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., May 8, 1865.

Col. CHRISTOPHER CARSON,
First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers, Taos, N. Mex.:

COLONEL: I received last evening your note of the 6th instant, and inclose herewith the order for your movement.* In my opinion your consultations and influence with the Indians of the plains will stop the war. Be sure and move on the appointed day. I have full faith and confidence in your judgment and in your energy. To have a fine camp with ovens, a comfortable place for the sick, good store-rooms, some defenses thrown up to prevent surprise, pickets established at good points for observations, hay cut and hauled to feed nights, or in case the Indians crowd you, large and well-armed guards under an officer with the public animals when herding, promptness in getting into the saddle and in moving to help the trains; a disposition to move quick, each man with his little bag of flour, a little salt and sugar and coffee, and not hampered by packs; arms and equipments always in order; tattoo and reveille roll-calls invariably under arms, so that men shall have their arms on the last thing at night and in their hands the first thing in the morning; to have an inspection by the officers at tattoo and at reveille of the arms, and to see that the men are ready to fight, never to let this be omitted; to have if possible all detachments commanded by an officer, to report progress and events from time to time—these seem to be some of the essential points which of course you will keep in view. If the Indians behave themselves, that is all the peace we want, and we shall not molest them. If they do not we will fight them on sight and to the end. The war is over now, and if necessary 10,000 men can at once be put into the field against them. Tell them this. It is a short speech, but it covers all the ground. You know I don't believe much in smoking with Indians. When they fear us, they behave. They must be made to fear us or we can have no lasting peace. They must not think to stop the commerce of the plains, nor must they imagine that we are going to keep up escorts with trains. We do this now until we learn whether they will behave or not. If they will not we will end the matter by a war which will remove any further neces-

* See Special Orders, No. 15, Department of New Mexico, May 7, p. 344.

sity for escorts. Keep up discipline from the start and all the time. After you have established your camp and got matters in training, please report in full.

Very respectfully and truly,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[MAY 9, 1865.—For General Orders, No. 87, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, concerning engineer property and labor on field works, see Vol. XLVI, Part III, p. 1119.]

[MAY 9, 1865.—For circular from War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, authorizing the immediate muster out of all officers and soldiers whose term of service expires prior to May 31, 1865, see Vol. XLVI, Part III, p. 1118.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., May 9, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that no information of importance from the enemy's lines has reached this office to-day.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. JACKSON,
Major, Tenth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery.

(In absence of Capt. S. M. Eaton, chief signal officer, Military Division of West Mississippi.)

HDQRS. ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Mobile, Ala., May 9, 1865.

The president and directors of the New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern Railroad Company will be put in possession of the offices, depots, locomotives, rolling-stock, and all other material and property pertaining to said road so far as it may be under the control of the U. S. military authorities within the limits of this command, and are authorized to put the said road in working order, and to run under the regulations established by the said president and directors on such conditions as may be imposed by military authority. But this order will not be construed as barring any questions of private interests that may be involved in this property, or as barring or restraining any legal proceedings that may be hereafter instituted against this company.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Mobile, Ala., May 9, 1865.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER,
Commanding Thirteenth Army Corps, Mobile, Ala.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to say to you that the expedition by sea mentioned to you before this, and intended

to attack and take a fortified port of the Gulf, is to be ready for embarkation on the 15th instant. The troops of Benton's and Andrews' divisions of your command will sail first, taking, however, but two light batteries with them. The remaining material and General Veatch's division will follow as soon as the necessary transportation can be furnished and the troops on duty in and near Mobile can be relieved by others. The land transportation to be taken with the troops is limited to one wagon for every 200 men, and two ambulances for every 500 men, and one horse for each mounted officer. All other transportation is to be left behind and will come up with the remainder of your corps. The infantry is to be supplied with 100 rounds of ammunition per man, and the artillery with the full amount they can carry in their caissons and limber boxes. A reserve supply for 150 rounds for small-arms and artillery is required besides. General Totten, chief of ordnance, is apprised of these wants and has prepared for them. A sufficient number of intrenching tools must be distributed within the commands to enable about 5,000 men to throw up a line of defensive works immediately after they have been landed. The chief engineer, Major McAlester, has orders to provide for these tools and a large number of sand-bags, &c., and will be ready to meet your requisitions; so will also the quartermaster's department in regard to water and land transportation, and all stores and materials which may be wanted during the sea voyage, the landing, and attack. Colonel Hinsdill, chief commissary of subsistence, will be prepared in good season to supply the troops with field rations up to the last of this month.

I am, general, with great respect, your obedient servant,

P. JOS. OSTERHAUS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

[Indorsement.]

Filed; orders afterward countermanded verbally.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 54. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, La., May 9, 1865.*

The draft having been suspended in this department in pursuance of an order from the Secretary of War, all persons not having been assigned to any regiment, who are detained under orders relating to the draft, will be released upon giving their personal recognizance to appear when called upon for duty.

By command of Major-General Banks:

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Bvt. Lieut. Col., Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 122. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, May 9, 1865.*

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2. The Eighty-first U. S. Colored Infantry, now at Port Hudson, La., will report to Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman, commanding Southern Division of Louisiana, for duty. All officers and enlisted men detached from the regiment, except by authority from these or superior headquarters, will be at once ordered to rejoin their regiment. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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5. The Eighty-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry upon its arrival from Brazos Santiago, Tex., will proceed without delay to Port Hudson, La., and report for duty to Brig. Gen. Cyrus Hamlin, commanding post. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Major-General Banks:

J. C. STONE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Plaquemine, La., May 9, 1865.

Maj. EDMUND C. BURT,
Third Rhode Island Cav., Comdg. Detachment, Plaquemine, La.:

SIR: Pursuant to instructions from headquarters La Fourche District you are hereby directed to proceed with all your available force to Bayou Goula on a special reconnaissance, for the purpose of clearing that section of country of the guerrillas and jayhawkers with which it is said to be infested. You will make a written report to these headquarters of your expedition immediately after returning to the post. Your attention is called to General Orders, No. 45, from headquarters Defenses of New Orleans, dated at New Orleans, December 27, 1864, to which you will strictly conform in rendering your report.

By order of Col. J. H. Sypher, commanding post:

J. C. WHITING, JR.,
First Lieut. and Adjt. 11th U. S. Colored Heavy Arty. and Post Adjt.

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Brashear City, May 9, 1865.

Maj. WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Southern Division of Louisiana, New Orleans:

The train left last evening before your telegram was received. I do not know where to communicate with it, and hardly think it will be safe for it to return. The post commissary here reports 65,000 rations on hand. The ammunition on hand is as follows: 227 rounds per gun for 12-pounder light guns; 283 rounds per gun for 24-pounder guns; 220 rounds per gun for 30-pounder guns; 285 rounds per gun for 32-pounder guns; 224 rounds per gun for 42-pounder guns. There is some surplus shot for some calibers and some surplus powder for other calibers. The powder can be made over in an emergency should it arise before a supply arrives. Shot and shell enough should be sent to make up 400 rounds for the 12-pounder guns. There is a sufficient supply of grape and canister. I shall order the post commander to make out requisitions for the amount required and have them sent through by an officer on a hand-car. If I find in a few hours that there will be no train through to-day I will go to Tigerville, via Bayou Bœuf, on the Cornie, and make a personal inspection of the troops and bridges, taking with me five days' rations for those stations and Bayou Louise, which can be supplied by hand-car from Bayou Bœuf. Will be able after a personal inspection to make further suggestions. I do not think it advisable under the present emergency to avail myself of the leave of absence granted me yesterday, but shall remain at my post.

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LA FOURCHE,
Brashear City, La., May 9, 1865.

Maj. W. HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Southern Division of Louisiana:

I have just returned from Tigerville and the road east of there. I think there is no danger of the bridge at Tigerville or Bayou Bœuf, but there is of the bridge at Bayou Ramis. But the greatest danger is in the swamp half a mile east of Tigerville. I ran up there and found the water flowing over the embankment and rails with great force for more than half a mile, cutting and washing the lower side of the track. The fall is now some eighteen inches and it is washing very fast. The water is still rising and I do not believe it possible for a train to pass over it with safety two days more. Captain Upham has 50,000 rations at Algiers, and I have telegraphed Mr. Johnson, master of transportation, to send them certainly in the morning. I have had the commanding officer send an officer to you with requisitions for ammunition. He started to-day, but cannot arrive until to-morrow. In the meanwhile Colonel Atkins, commanding the post, will telegraph to you the amount of the requisition, so it may be sure to be ready for the train day after to-morrow, if not by to-morrow.

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 9, 1865.

Maj. Gen. F. J. HERRON,
Commanding:

You will send as soon as practicable an infantry force to garrison Clinton, La., with orders to protect public and private property against any unlawful interference from whatever source. The selection of a well-disciplined organization, under an energetic and discreet commander, is suggested. Our troops must realize that under the new state of affairs the people of the South must necessarily look upon our armies as their sole protectors. Please advise these headquarters on departure of the command. The Eighty-first U. S. Colored Infantry, now at Port Hudson, is ordered to this city, and the Eighty-seventh ordered to replace it.

By command of Major-General Banks:

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Bvt. Lieut. Col., Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

BATON ROUGE, *May 9, 1865.* (Received 2 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS:

I have rumors from good rebel sources on the west side of the river that Jeff. Davis is now at Shreveport. This may, however, be a ruse to throw us off the watch. I have my small cavalry force occupying the ridge from Bayou Sara to Fort Adams watching closely for him.

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 9, 1865.

Maj. Gen. F. J. HERRON,
Commanding:

Your telegram is received and contents noted about Davis. We learn from reliable sources that Jeff. Davis is in the vicinity of his plantation, or has been, and will attempt to cross there. Every exertion should be made to prevent it if possible.

By command:

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

BATON ROUGE, *May 9, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans:

GENERAL: As the probabilities of Davis getting across the Mississippi and escaping into Mexico are strongly in his favor, I take the liberty of making a suggestion which I hope will not be considered officious on my part. You are aware that the Liberal party under Juarez occupy Monterey, Piedras Negras, and all points on the Rio Grande down as far as Camargo. Near the latter place is General Certoria with 2,000 Liberal troops waiting for a favorable opportunity to capture Matamoras. I am now and have been in communication with him personally for some time. He states that the moment our forces occupy Matamoras this will give the Liberal party entire control of the Rio Grande. Their feeling and friendship for the United States Government is well known. It therefore seems to me that if we should occupy Brownsville at once thus, without the slightest violation of neutrality, helping the Juarez party to secure the line of the Rio Grande, we could through the present extradition treaty secure Davis and such of his accomplices as escape into Mexico. I was in command for seven months on that frontier, and am confident Juarez and his officers would act with us in the most hearty manner. I am speaking confidentially for Certoria and the other officers on the Rio Grande, and know they would work as hard, if not harder, to secure Davis than our troops. It would require to occupy and hold Brownsville and the country up to Ringgold Barracks about one regiment of infantry and one of cavalry. My only excuse for venturing these suggestions is my great desire to see Davis and company captured and brought to justice.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *May 9, 1865—1 p. m.*

Lieut. Col. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The troops sent from Little Rock, Ark., by General Salomon were directed to land between the mouth of Bayou Meto, and operate between that stream and White River. A co-operating force of 170 cavalry under Major Davis was sent from this post to scour the country between Bayou Meto and the Arkansas River.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *May 9, 1865.*

Brevet Major-General SALOMON:

I sent the troops from Little Rock below the mouth of Bayou Meto, with instructions to scout the country between that stream and White River. At the same time I had a cavalry command from this post, 170 men, cross the Arkansas with orders to scour the country between the Arkansas and Bayou Meto. I think this is the best disposition that could be made and hope it will be productive of good results.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, May 9, 1865.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
General-in-Chief:

Your telegram concerning location of friendly Sioux at Red Wing received and fully answered by mail to-day.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 9, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
General-in-Chief, U. S. Army:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this morning of your telegram of yesterday's date, asking me to state my objections to friendly Sioux Indians being located at Red Wing. The dreadful massacres of 1862 and the continued hostility of the great mass of the Sioux bands have so exasperated the people of Minnesota that I do not believe that the life of any Indian would be safe from the frontier settlers if he came within their reach. The attempt to bring back to their reservations and settle immediately in contact with the frontier settlements of Minnesota any Sioux Indians whatever would, I am certain, create the profoundest anxiety and alarm, and would certainly lead to hostile acts against the Indians, which, being resented and revenged, would very soon plunge us again into an Indian war, if, indeed, such a war were not again preceded by extensive massacres. It is impossible for Indians and white men to live in contact on the frontier without constant danger of hostilities. Surely the history of our Indian affairs for the last twenty-five years has made this fact very plain. The massacres of 1862 and the war with Indians since have involved nearly the entire Sioux Nation. By these acts they have themselves voluntarily forfeited all claims under former treaties, and we have it now in our power to manage matters so that there will be comparatively little danger of such massacres as have hitherto marked our Indian relations. I have established a line of military posts (small posts mostly) beginning at Fort Abercrombie on the east and extending entirely around the frontier settlements of Minnesota to Spirit Lake and thence across the Missouri River at Fort Pierre. This line of posts is far outside of the extreme frontier settlements. I have invited all friendly Sioux to locate in the vicinity of any of these posts, to occupy as much land as they please, and have furnished them with the means to put in crops. No white man, except religious instructors or military officers, is permitted to go among

them. All persons duly authorized to trade with them are required to locate their trading houses at one of the military posts and be supervised by military authority in their trading transactions. A wide reach of country is placed between these Indians and the frontier settlements and they are placed in that relation to the military forces which insures them protection both against white and red rascals or enemies. I hope gradually thus to assemble most of the bands of hostile Sioux along this chain of posts, securing them land in the neighborhood to cultivate and the wide prairies beyond for hunting grounds. Thus kept separated from white men and expecting nothing from the General Government as the price of peaceful conduct except kind treatment, I hope to keep them in peace both with whites and Indians. I transmit inclosed my orders on this subject, and would also invite your attention to my letter to the Secretary of War concerning the whole subject of our Indian affairs, published in the Army and Navy Gazette of April 26, 1864.* Your own experience on the frontier will, I am sure, fully confirm all that is therein stated. A settlement of the Sioux Indians where it is proposed by the Rev. Mr. Hinman, missionary, again makes a nucleus in the immediate vicinity of the frontier settlements for the reassembling of nearly the entire Sioux tribes and the recommencement of quarrels, bickerings, stealing, and outrage which will surely lead to another Indian outbreak. It is my firm belief that by permitting this settlement to be made at Red Wing we are simply laying the foundation of another Indian massacre, if, indeed, the Indians themselves be not massacred in advance of the whites. It is my purpose to keep the two races separated by a line of soldiers and by broad extents of country. In this way I hope to secure peace. The scheme of Rev. Mr. Hinman, if carried out, destroys, in my opinion, all hope of securing the satisfactory result now within our reach. I wrote to General Sibley some days since, informing him that although my objections to Mr. Hinman's project were not in any manner modified, yet if the Governor and people of Minnesota desired or would consent to such a settlement as is suggested I would reconsider the matter. I am sure you will find the strongest opposition to this scheme almost universally manifested by the people of Minnesota, and this opposition of itself would be sufficient to bring it to naught. Both for the sake of the Indian and the white man and for the best interests of the Government, I recommend that no such scheme be put into execution and no orders given requiring me to change or greatly modify a policy which has already led to good results and which depends upon its permanency for any success at all. I send inclosed a printed letter on this subject from Hon. J. R. Brown, of Minnesota. He has lived in that region of country for forty years, most of the time amongst Indians, and is the best authority on the subject that I know of.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 9, 1865.

Rear-Admiral S. P. LEE,
Commanding Mississippi Squadron:

ADMIRAL: I have the honor to request that you will send two or three light-draft tin-clads to operate a month or two on the Missouri

*See Pope to Stanton, Vol. XXXIV, Part II, p. 259.

River. Large numbers of deserters and bushwhackers in considerable parties are returning from the rebel armies to Missouri, and it is desirable that none of them be permitted to cross to the north side of the Missouri River. All precautions possible have been taken by the land forces in the State, but the services of two or three gun-boats of the character mentioned would be invaluable in patrolling the river, destroying all rafts, flats, skiffs, &c., except at authorized places of crossing and in intercepting parties of the enemy attempting in any manner to cross the river. If you can send the boats asked for their commanders had best communicate fully with General Dodge, commanding Department of the Missouri, who can keep them advised of the position and orders of the land forces and can give them intelligence of the approach of parties of the enemy coming from the south toward the river. Will you please advise me at your earliest convenience whether you will be able to comply with this request?

I am, admiral, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 111. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 9, 1865.

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2. The Eighteenth Illinois Infantry Volunteers is hereby assigned to duty with the First Brigade, First Division, Seventh Army Corps, and will report to Bvt. Maj. Gen. F. Salomon, commanding division, without delay.

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By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Fort Smith, Ark., May 9, 1865.

Col. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Arkansas:

SIR: Your letter informing me that the general commanding had approved Colonel Harrison's (First Arkansas Cavalry) colony system, and the issue of provisions to the same, is just received. Permit me to state that these colonies are not formed by the people, but by Colonel Harrison, who has virtually driven the people from their homes to these colonies. The people are very much opposed to the manner in which these colonies are organized, and hundreds of them have appealed to me for relief, stating that they did not want to leave their homes, where they were able to live without assistance from the Government. At a public meeting in Fayetteville Major Worthington, now dead, declared in a speech that any man who did not go into these colonies would be shot and have his house burned, &c. Colonel Harrison was present at this meeting, and did not correct the impression which went out—that every man must go into the colonies or be considered a bushwhacker. I have no confidence in any home-guard organization which is compulsory. If the people are oppressed, as I

believe they are, they will accomplish no good and their famines will starve. I have carefully investigated the facts, and have the testimony of nearly all the officers of the First Arkansas Cavalry, and many citizens who are vouched for as loyal men, and they all express the same view of the subject. I have every reason to believe that Colonel Harrison is organizing these colonies for the purpose of controlling the vote of seven counties to elect him to Congress next fall. He was a candidate two years since and will be again. He has issued full rations to what he styles militia of Arkansas, men who are enrolled as your militia at Little Rock are. This includes all home colonies or labor organizations, and I assure you there is no necessity for it, as I have abundant evidence to prove. In fact, many parties who were enrolled were too proud to take the ration, but it was issued to the sergeant and disposed of no doubt for private gain. Colonel Harrison has been over two years at Fayetteville, and I am convinced he has been there too long. An immense steam tannery has been carried on up there at Government expense, and the leather when manufactured has been sold to citizens. I am having this matter investigated. There is no rebel force in Northwest Arkansas. Colonel Harrison wrote to the Treasury Department at Little Rock a few days since urging that a large amount of goods be permitted to [*sic*] Fayetteville (which I have evidence to believe he is interested in), and stating as a reason that the people were nearly all loyal, and that "an officer in full uniform could ride over seven counties alone without danger." If this be true the people can organize near their homes for their own protection, when they know that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. I believe I have examined this subject with impartiality, and have had these views forced upon me by the overwhelming testimony of those who are acquainted with the facts. You will doubtless remember that I wrote you two or three letters in March speaking favorably of Colonel Harrison's colonies. At that time I had heard nothing of them except his letters. I have directed Colonel Harrison to permit the people to organize colonies, but not to interfere to compel them, and to encourage them in every possible manner, but to stop the issue of rations to the militia. Colonel Harrison should have forwarded his communications through this office, as he expected they would be presented to department headquarters, where he hoped, by the assistance of Governor Murphy, to have his policy approved.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CYRUS BUSSEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Rolla, May 9, 1865—11 a. m.

Major-General DODGE:

Lieutenant-Colonel King, of the Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry, with five squadrons, left here early this morning. Will be in the vicinity of Linn Creek to-night. I have ordered Major Turley from Waynesville with forty men to report to Colonel King at that point. All quiet here.

JOHN MORRILL,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
May 9, 1865—10.10 a. m.

Colonel HARDING,
Warrensburg:

Give such instructions to companies at Jefferson City and below as will secure all the rafts and skiffs on the river, in accordance with my order.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
May 9, 1865—10.10 p. m.

Colonel HARDING,
Warrensburg:

The six companies from Rolla cannot report to you; they are sent o to sweep the Osage. I must keep them in striking distance of Rolla district.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *May 9, 1865.*

Col. CHESTER HARDING, Jr., or
Capt. C. G. LAURANT:

DEAR SIR: If it is the purpose to place the troops on line of road that are on their way up on train, it would be better to let 100 stay with the train that is laying iron. We have a large amount of supplies on this train. Also 100 at Holden, 100 at Kingsville, 150 at Duncan's Branch, and so on to Pleasant Hill. Infantry are better for this purpose than cavalry. I think with this arrangement we could go on with the work rapidly. Pardon me, sir, for the liberty I take in suggesting this to you, but if I do not get protection for our workmen, and that soon, we will lose them all.

Yours, respectfully,

D. R. GARRISON,
Vice-President Pacific Railroad and Supt. of Construction.

LEXINGTON, MO., *May 9, 1865.*

Colonel HARDING:

Clement, commanding Anderson's guerrillas, was on the Columbus road ten miles out last night. He sent me a letter this morning making threats of retaliation if his friends were hurt, and that he would treat all men who were reported for militia duty as public enemies. He has divided his command of over 100 men into two parties. One has gone east. Cy. Porter was fourteen miles out on the Salt Pond road. He has over 100 men. He was with Clement and Anderson at Holden, but his men claim to have taken no part in the outrage committed there. From all reports, and I am glad to say they are plenty, there are over 200 bushwhackers in the country. I have not a mounted available man here, except those men from Wyckoff. Before I knew of this increase I had sent them out in parties so small that there is danger of their being taken in detail. I would earnestly urge the necessity of at once sending

a sufficient cavalry force to this section to effectually hunt them down. I think their intention is to cross the river. They report other parties coming in this direction. We will have to fight it out on the Missouri River. Thomas Woodson has gone into Sabine with as many as twenty-five men. All these men left Texas together about the 18th of April. Men in Porter's command said they knew nothing of Johnston's surrender until last week. They did not expect to find the people so changed, and that a large portion of them are anxious to give themselves up if they can be treated as prisoners of war. They do not speak for Anderson's men. David Pool said to citizens that he would surrender on the same terms. Citizens think if terms would be granted them a large portion of them would give themselves up. What should I do in case they make formal overtures? Please let me know if you can send me cavalry.

B. K. DAVIS,
Major, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *May 9, 1865.*

Maj. B. K. DAVIS,
Lexington:

Tell Colonel Harding that 200 guerrillas are reported in the vicinity of Holden. The infantry regiment to arrive to-night will be sent to Holden. Captain Donohue reported from Longwood, Pettis County, that he was in pursuit of a band of guerrillas traveling northeast from that place at 7 o'clock last night. Have you any report that Colonel Harding's escort was attacked on the road?

C. G. LAURANT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SEDALIA, MO., *May 9, 1865.*

Captain LAURANT:

The following just received:

LONGWOOD, *May 8, 1865—p. m.*

Captain HAMILTON,
Sedalia:

I just returned from scout out north. Did not find anything. Rebels followed after me, about twelve miles behind. I did not hear of them until I returned to camp. I started in pursuit immediately. They went northeast.

H. C. DONOHUE,
Captain.

W. B. HAMILTON,
Captain.

SEDALIA, MO., *May 9, 1865.*

Captain LAURANT:

My scouts have just returned. Found no enemy. Just received dispatch from Captain Donohue. He had just returned to Longwood. Found no enemy. Learned since he came back that they were following him. He was going for them. He did not state how many there were. This I learn by a dispatch from Captain Donohue.

W. B. HAMILTON,
Captain.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 9, 1865.

Major-General DODGE,
Saint Louis:

Your dispatch is received. I am getting all the mounted troops into the field that I possibly can. No band has gone through this district, except that one of thirty about a month since, that has now been broken up and nearly destroyed, and that one had three men killed in Vernon County. Our drovers from here who have spent the winter in Saline and Cooper Counties say that quite a large number of these men have spent the winter there, and many have gone up through the Nation and along the Kansas border. This I am trying to stop.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 119. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 9, 1865.

* * * * * * *

2. Col. John D. Allen, commanding Fifteenth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, will immediately upon receipt of this order organize a detachment of 100 mounted men, properly officered, to operate continually in the field until further orders, in the border counties, the Indian Nation, and Kansas. The commanding officer will be instructed to move and operate with the sole view of striking and destroying all bands of guerrillas and rebels moving north or traversing the country in any direction. Rations will be forwarded for Colonel Allen to this command from time to time as they may be needed. The commanding officer will move to such positions and cover such country as will be most likely to be traversed by the rebel bands moving. In organizing this detachment no post will be reduced below one-half of its present force.

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By order of Brigadier-General Sanborn:

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MACON, *May 9, 1865.*

General DODGE,
Saint Louis:

Captain Shapley, Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, returned from a scout in Boone and Callaway last night, and reports the country pretty thoroughly invested by the bushwhackers. The organization of companies under General Orders, No. 3, has been much retarded by our not having the line officers required by General Orders, No. 28, to superintend the recruiting. If 500 cavalry soldiers could be sent into the district for a month's or six weeks' service it would lift us out of trouble and save us hard work in latter part of summer. Will send 100 men of the Ninth Cavalry down into Callaway County.

W. T. CLARKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
May 9, 1865—10.10 p. m.

Capt. W. T. CLARKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Macon:

I have no cavalry to send you. The local companies must take care of North Missouri.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 95. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Macon, Mo., May 9, 1865.

* * * * * * *

3. Capt. John D. Meredith, Company D, Thirty-ninth Infantry Missouri Volunteers, is hereby assigned to the temporary command of the post and Sub-District of Macon, relieving Capt. W. T. Hunter, Company M, Third Cavalry Missouri State Militia, whose term of service has expired.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brig. Gen. C. B. Fisk:

W. T. CLARKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENTON, *May 9, 1865.*

General FISK:

It is telegraphed to me that twenty-two bushwhackers in Montgomery County captured seven of the Danville soldiers and killed two. No particulars. I have sent Lieutenant Ford and twenty men to Danville to look after them.

S. W. HOPKINS,
Captain, &c.

FORT SCOTT, *May 9, 1865.*

General R. B. MITCHELL,
Fort Leavenworth:

Henry Taylor's command of bushwhackers have broken up into small squads and scattered. The balance have all gone north. They crossed the Osage River near Papinsville, Mo., and Grand River near the east line of Bates County, Mo. My troops followed their trail that far. They claimed to be Shelby's men and committed but few depredations, seeming to be anxious to get through the country as quietly as possible.

C. W. BLAIR,
Colonel.

JULESBURG, COLO. TER., *May 9, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR,
Omaha, Nebr. Ter.:

The following dispatch received to-day from Colonel Moonlight:

PLATTE BRIDGE, *May 8, 1865.*

The scout sent by Laramie Peak got in last night. Searched thoroughly. Found no enemy. Am satisfied that Cheyennes are north and west of this. More depreda-

tions committed between South Pass and this place. Have positive information that a large village of Cheyennes are on Wind River and Big Horn, and operating on this line from there. Have concentrated my available force with eight days' rations in saddle-bags and two on pack-mules. Will strike that village by rapid night marches and while this moon lasts. Will try and cut through on return by Rocky Ridge, picking up stragglers and thieves.

T. MOONLIGHT.

GEO. F. PRICE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., May 9, 1865.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose, marked I, II, III, a communication, with inclosures, from Capt. David H. Brotherton, Fifth U. S. Infantry, commanding at Franklin, in Texas, and also to inclose for your information my reply to Captain Brotherton. This is marked IV. It is with reluctance that I call your attention so many times to the exposed condition of this department. The Indian hostilities upon the plains and in other portions of this widely extended Territory require more troops than are here properly and speedily to bring them to a successful and permanent issue. If, superadded to these troubles, the Territory is to be menaced by large bands of lawless ruffians, who will flee from the great theater of the war to portions of the country so sparsely settled as to offer but a feeble resistance to their efforts at robbery and bloodshed, you will admit that such portions, and New Mexico is one of them, should have timely and efficient succor and protection. This subject demands your serious attention now. The season will soon be too late for troops to cross the plains and arrive in this country without their animals breaking down. Subsistence stores and other supplies for at least 2,500 more troops will be in depot when our estimates are met, so that no more such stores need be sent this year, even though the force should be increased to that limited and reasonable extent. Two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry should, in my humble judgment, be ordered at once into New Mexico to meet the pressing demands of the service, and to occupy proper points along the frontiers of Texas and Mexico, which adjoin this department.

I am, general, very respectfully,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure I.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Franklin, Tex., May 3, 1865.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DEPT. OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith a statement made to me by a Texan refugee this afternoon. His party, consisting of nineteen men, came from Johnson County, Tex.; struck the Pecos about forty miles below the mouth of Delaware Creek; from thence in by the South Pass, Guadalupe Mountains, Huecca Tanks, &c. (Pope's route). The statement that he has made I think has some foundation. I shall disarm all small parties coming in, and will endeavor to keep informed

if any large parties are on the roads by keeping scouting parties in the direction of the Pecos and Fort Davis. A majority of the horses of Captain Nichols' company are in such condition as to be almost totally unfit for a scout of any length.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. H. BROTHERTON,
Captain, Fifth U. S. Infantry, Commanding.

[Inclosure II.]

Statement of William J. Davis.

HEADQUARTERS,
Franklin, Tex., May 3, 1865.

I was born in La Fayette [Fayette] County, Ala.; came from Johnson County, Tex. (Alvarado town); left there on the 3d of April last. I have been in the Confederate service as a soldier. I entered it the 13th of June, 1862, Colonel Bass' regiment, afterward consolidated in Major Johnson's battalion. I left the Confederate service the 19th of last February, on furlough to the 25th day of March. I served principally in the Indian Nation and in Arkansas. I left Texas and the service of the Confederates because I did not like the cause I was fighting in; was opposed to it from the commencement. Nineteen of us left together; held a council in the Cross-Timber and left. Three of us came in ahead this morning; the rest we left this side of the Huecca Tanks. I have taken the oath of allegiance, administered to me this morning, because I wish to see peace again and the Government restored, and to live once more under the Stars and Stripes. Judge Baird, a former resident of this Territory, and another man are raising a force to come to New Mexico. Baird, in the first place, had an order from Henry McCulloch, brigadier-general, to raise a battalion of Confederate troops to range in the direction of New Mexico. Various reports among the people—was said they were going to El Paso, Santa Fé, &c. It was to be a marauding party, of course. When I left had nine full (eighty-four men) companies. They had come in to the various camps near Gainesville, Cooke County, and Fort Belknap. I was told by a clerk in the quartermaster's department connected with the expedition that they would probably get two full regiments, as the men were coming in by hundreds. This clerk was a connection of a brother-in-law of mine. I do not recollect his name. These companies were composed of all sorts of men—bushwhackers, some of Quantrill's and Anderson's bushwhackers, &c. The impression that prevailed among the men was that they were coming out here for the purpose of again coming into the Federal Government, taking the oath of allegiance, &c. The real object was not known, but I believe its object is to overrun, if they can, this country. They were to start about the beginning of this month (May), as soon as the grass became good. They were to take the direct route west from Belknap. The Confederate authorities tried to force these men down from Hempstead, in Austin County, where the Confederate depot had been established, to get them into the rebel service. They went, I think, about 100 miles, then refused to go any farther, and were ordered back to Gainesville. This force was well mounted, but I don't think they had a sufficiency of arms. I was thirty days in traveling from Johnson County to this point, averaging twenty miles per day. The route we traveled was bad on account of water and grass, and I don't believe large bodies of troops could travel it. There was a party of twenty-five men started for this country

before we did; in fact, we were to come together. I have not heard anything about them since we started. They were guided by a man named Frank Martin, who said he had been in New Mexico last fall, and had gone back to Texas again last fall. It was said he knew the route. I think he came here as a refugee and took the oath of allegiance last fall. My only purpose in leaving Texas was to get where Federal rule was; to get to Missouri and get my family out of Texas.

This statement was sworn to before me this 3d of May, 1865.

D. H. BROTHERTON,
Captain, Fifth U. S. Infantry, Commanding.

[Inclosure III.]

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPT., DEPT. OF NEW MEXICO,
Las Cruces, N. Mex., May 4, 1865.

Capt. D. H. BROTHERTON,
Commanding, Franklin, Tex.:

CAPTAIN: Your express has arrived. Your communications to department headquarters, under cover to me, have been read. They will go hence to Craig by special express, as you request. You are authorized, and I suggest it as advisable, to employ from one to three secret police or spies, to inform you of the approach of any suspicious persons or organized forces, or of their presence in or near El Paso. I do not apprehend the invasion of this Territory by a Confederate force, but a lawless body of men may attempt a raid for mischief and plunder in their desperation. The prefect of El Paso can aid you by convincing him it is for your mutual interests to act together in this matter.

By order of General Carleton:

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. H. DAVIS,
Assistant Inspector-General, U. S. Army.

[Inclosure IV.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., May 9, 1865.

Capt. DAVID H. BROTHERTON,
Commanding at Franklin, Tex.:

CAPTAIN: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 3d instant covering a statement of William J. Davis, a Texan refugee, with reference to the assembling of an armed party near Gainesville and Fort Belknap, in Texas, having in view the making of a marauding expedition into New Mexico, under the leadership of one Spruce M. Baird, who was formerly a lawyer in this Territory. When Davis left Texas neither Richmond nor Mobile had fallen, nor had Lee and Johnston and Mosby surrendered, nor had the quasi Confederate Government dissolved and scattered. So that what those men proposed to do under what they claimed as a Government having armies, a political organization, and a flag (not recognized by us it is true, except to consider the land and naval forces of that quasi Government as belligerents in order that the war might be conducted according to the rules of civilized warfare) they could not now perform without putting themselves in the position of freebooters and pirates, for they represent no political nationality and can now march under not even the flag of the so-called Confederate States. Therefore, as those men, wherever found, must be considered as outlaws, robbers, and highwaymen, which fact they themselves will

know as soon as they learn the success of our cause, it is hardly possible that they will wish to continue in a career which can have nothing in prospect but a halter. I shall leave Santa Fé for Franklin as soon as the next eastern mail comes in, which will doubtless be by next Saturday, allowing me to start the following Monday But until my arrival, when this matter will be more fully considered, you will send out spies, as suggested by Inspector-General Davis, and get all the information you can. In case you find such a body approaching you will send an officer with a flag into their camp and give them formal notice of the great changes which have just taken place and warn them of the consequences which will follow the further prosecution of hostile demonstrations against the troops or people of the United States. You will require them to desist in their enterprise and to return to their homes. All armed men coming from Texas you will disarm. Their arms thus taken will be held until further orders, and care will be taken to have them carefully labeled and described so that the men may receive them again at a fitting season.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Craig, N. Mex., May 9, 1865.

Brig. Gen. JAMES H. CARLETON,
Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

GENERAL: It is my melancholy duty to report that a serious accident occurred here yesterday afternoon. After much labor we succeeded in getting a good, substantial rope across the river just below the post, and had commenced crossing Company F, First New Mexico Volunteers, Lieut. George H. Pettis commanding. The company had successfully crossed, together with Lieutenant Pettis' family, when, on the second trip of the boat, she sank forward and went down. On board were Capt. D. B. Haskell, First Veteran Infantry California Volunteers; Lieut. John S. Crouch, same regiment; Lieut. A. B. Johnston, acting commissary of subsistence; Mr. John Hubbell, brother of Judge Hubbell; Doctor Strachn, of Albuquerque; Wagon-Master John Mull, from Albuquerque, and a number of the men and laundresses of Company F, First New Mexico Volunteers. Captain Haskell, Mr. John Hubbell, and some eight men of Company F, First New Mexico Volunteers, were drowned. I have not been able to obtain the names of the men lost from Company F, for the reason that many were sent down to the bank of the river to assist or find the bodies. Lieutenant Johnston was rescued by three brave fellows of Company F, who swam to his assistance and supported him until rescued. Captain Haskell was an expert swimmer, but was lost. He probably was injured by being washed over the mules that were struggling in the water. I deeply deplore Captain Haskell's loss. He was a high-minded, energetic, and valuable officer. His loss is a serious one to his regiment. None of the bodies have as yet been found, though I have had most of my command searching for them since the accident. The mules attached to the wagon were all drowned. The river is still rising, and I fear will inundate most of the valley now planted. The boat has been raised, but it is useless against the strong current (loaded) unless rebuilt entirely. If it were possible

to procure a couple of good carpenters we might build a boat that would at all times be safe. The lives of these men lost cautions us to supply safe boats in the future.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN A. RIGG,

Lieut. Col. First Veteran Infantry California Volunteers, Comdg.

FORT SUMNER, N. MEX., *May 9, 1865.*

Lieut. B. TAYLOR, Jr.,

Fifth U. S. Infantry, Post Adjutant:

SIR: I have the honor to report for the information of the major commanding that at the last count of the Navajoes on the reservation, made the 30th day of April, 1865, it showed a loss of about 900 Indians. Upon inquiring among the chiefs I am informed that a great many poor and sick families have left the Bosque, the former to herd sheep for Mexicans, who are herding their stock on the Llano Estacado, in the vicinity of the Alamo Gordo and at and around the many water holes between this and the Rio Colorado. The sick have gone to regain their strength and health. Many yet remain who complain of constipation, headache, and fevers. I am of the opinion that many deaths have occurred that have not been reported. The sickness generally is among the grown up and aged. Many of the Navajoes express dissatisfaction at not being allowed to plant on the west side of the Acequia Madre, but the feeling, I think, is fast being lost, as they have already commenced to plant upon their own accord in many places and are making new acequias. I would respectfully request that a mounted detail in charge of an officer be sent to visit the Indians off the reservation and order them back to their homes at once, and that the Navajoes in camp at or near the Alamo Gordo who have done no work on the reservation be directed to go to cut wood with Lieutenant Fox's party at the Cedar Springs. In conclusion, I would state that the number of spurious tickets are increasing and that they are so handsomely executed as to be undistinguishable. Three hundred of these tickets are among the genuines and are so much alike and the same that Mr. Edgar is unable to throw them out.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. B. BRISTOL,

Captain, Fifth Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS,

Fort Sumner, N. Mex., May 9, 1865.

Capt. EMIL FRITZ, *First California Cavalry:*

CAPTAIN: I am informed by Capt. H. B. Bristol, Fifth U. S. Infantry, now superintending the Navajo Indians, that a great many of that tribe are at present absent from this reservation. Orders have this day been issued directing you to proceed and send to this reservation all the Indians found at large between this post and the settlements. Visit the different herds as you pass along, and on your return see the Indians who have their herds near the Alamo Gordo. These latter have done no labor on the farm this season. They must either go and cut wood with Lieutenant Fox's party or return at once and assist on the farm.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. McCLEAVE,

Major, First California Cavalry, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., May 10, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that no information of importance from the enemy's lines has reached this office to-day.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. M. JACKSON,
Major, Tenth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery.

(In absence of Capt. S. M. Eaton, chief signal officer, Military Division of West Mississippi.)

HDQRS. ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Mobile, Ala., May 10, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. G. SAWTELLE,
Chief Quartermaster, Army and Division of West Mississippi:

I am instructed by Major-General Osterhaus to state for your information that from reports received from Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger the troops of his corps destined to be shipped from this port will number 13,000 men. Besides these troops two engineer regiments, under command of Colonel Cobb, will also be shipped, making the whole number about 14,000 men or more.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
ALFRED FREDBERG,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Mobile, Ala., May 10, 1865.

Col. J. C. COBB,
Commanding Engineer Brigade, Mobile, Ala.:

COLONEL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to inform you that your brigade has been designated for service with an expedition that will leave this place by sea about the 15th instant, and to request that you will call upon Major-General Osterhaus, chief of staff, at these headquarters to-morrow (Thursday) morning at 10 o'clock for detailed instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 219. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 10, 1865.

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5. The leave of absence granted Brig. Gen. T. J. McKean, U. S. Volunteers, by Special Orders, No. 99, April 13, 1865, from headquarters Department of the Gulf, is hereby extended twenty days. On the expiration of his leave of absence he will report in person to the commanding general Military Division of the Missouri for assignment to duty.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 10, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Maj. Gen. F. J. Herron entered upon service in this department July 26, 1863, in command of the Second Division, Thirteenth Army Corps. During the campaign in Texas he was placed in command of the forces on the Rio Grande until July, 1864, when he assumed command of the Districts of Baton Rouge and Port Hudson, and is now in command of the Military Division of Northern Louisiana. He is an officer of energy and capacity, has distinguished himself in the service in which he has been engaged. His commands have always been efficient and prepared for service. His administration in the districts he has commanded has been efficient and satisfactory. On the Rio Grande he maintained the interests of our Government with great fidelity, and without in any respect complicating us with Mexico. He has been a most patriotic and faithful officer, and merits, as I hope he will receive, the approval of the Government for his valuable labors here as in other military departments.

I have the honor to be, with high respect, your obedient servant,
N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 55. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 10, 1865.

All ferry-boats, skiffs, flat-boats, wood-boats, and all means of crossing the Mississippi River, will be immediately taken possession of by the military authorities between Carrollton and Red River Landing, and no person will be allowed to cross the river at any intermediate point without the necessary military permit, except on the boats designated and controlled by proper military authority, and at such points as the military commander of the division may designate, who will place proper officers and troops at these points to give proper passes and furnish guards for the boats. All owners of boats of any description on the Mississippi River between the points designated will take their boats to the nearest military post and deliver them up to the proper military commander or provost-marshal and take receipts therefor, and the said boats will be held under guard until further orders from these headquarters. Any person detected in using any boat or raft contrary to the provisions of this order, or any person caught attempting to cross the river, except at such points as designated by the division commander, will be immediately arrested and confined and these headquarters notified of the circumstances of the case. No steam-boat will be allowed to tie up at night within the limits of the provisions of this order, except at regular military posts. The commanding officers of the Northern and Southern Divisions of Louisiana are charged with the immediate execution of this order.

By command of Major-General Banks:
J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Bvt. Lieut. Col., Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 10, 1865.

Maj. Gen. P. J. OSTERHAUS,
Chief of Staff, Headquarters Army and Division of West Mississippi, Mobile, Ala.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 5th instant, directing that an infantry force under a discreet and energetic commander be sent to garrison Clinton, La. The Seventh Kentucky Veteran Volunteers and the Second Louisiana Infantry, numbering about 800 in all, under command of Colonel Monroe, of the Seventh Kentucky, will move from Baton Rouge to-day to occupy the place. I would respectfully ask if it would not be advisable to post the force on the Jackson railroad near Osyka rather than at Clinton, La.?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 10, 1865.

Brigadier-General BROWN,
New Orleans:

I inclose to you a copy of a letter from Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, dated November 23, 1863, for your government while in command of the western frontier of Texas.* This dispatch states with clearness and force the rules of conduct to be observed by the officers of the United States as to its relations with Mexico, and you will follow implicitly the instructions there given. The relations of this country with Mexico are of so much interest and importance as to require frequent reports of the condition of public affairs on the border. All the information you may transmit to these headquarters will be forwarded to the Secretary of State at Washington. It is not improbable that active operations will soon be commenced in Texas unless the rebel army shall at once surrender. You will therefore take such measures as may be necessary for the efficient organization of the forces at Brazos Santiago, and such orders will be sent to you from time to time as may be required in the execution of any plan of operations that may be adopted. The transportation of any property from Texas into Mexico, except it be under the authority of the Treasury officers of the United States, is illegal and will be prohibited. As a matter of special and important interest your attention is called to the probability of the passage of Jeff. Davis, the fugitive President of the Confederacy, across the Mississippi into Texas, with a view of entering Mexico by that route. We have rumors here to-day that he is at Shreveport. Other information justifies the belief that he may attempt the passage of the Mississippi in the neighborhood of Fort Adams, that being the place of his former residence. In any event his escape from Texas into Mexico should be prevented if possible. The Government of the United States has offered a reward of $100,000 for his capture. It is not improbable that there may be parties in Mexico who would be both able and willing to prevent his entrance to that country and return him to the United States if such reward were opened to them. A copy of this proclamation is transmitted to you, and you are authorized to take any meas-

* See Vol. XXVI, Part I, p. 815.

ures justified by the proclamation which may result in his capture. It is unnecessary to say that such success on your part would be of the greatest service to the Government and reflect the highest possible honor upon your command. It is not known with certainty whether he will attempt an escape by the Mississippi River or by the Gulf from Florida, but every possible exertion should be made to prevent his escape by the Mississippi and Texas route. All information received of his movements will be sent to you without delay. I am confident that President Juarez and his officers would act with us in the heartiest manner in this object, and would be as anxious as our troops to secure Davis on political grounds, without reference to the reward which is offered, but to which they would doubtless be entitled if successful. It may be necessary for the accomplishment of this purpose to occupy Brownsville and the country up to Ringgold Barracks. One regiment of infantry and one of cavalry would be sufficient for this purpose. But inasmuch as the Rio Grande has been abandoned except at Brazos Santiago, it would not be justifiable to attempt its occupation unless it be necessary for the purpose designated—the capture of Davis and his associate officers. The Liberal party under Juarez occupies Monterey, Piedras, Piedras Negras, and all points on the Rio Grande as far as Camargo. Near the latter place is General Certoria with 2,000 Liberal troops waiting for a favorable opportunity to capture Matamoras. It will be necessary to avoid any complication with him in their movements against the Imperial Government in Mexico, but any measures resulting in the capture of Davis would doubtless be approved by our Government. I have the highest confidence in your faithful discharge of the duties assigned you at that important post, which may become the theater of important events in the progress of the war now near its close.

I remain, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT
Brashear City, La., May 10, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel ATKINS,
Commanding Post, Brashear City, La.:

The general commanding directs that you send twenty-five men with three days' rations, under a competent officer, on board steamer Cornie, with directions to proceed to Bayou Long under a flag of truce for the purpose of distributing rations of hard bread to families that have been driven out of their homes by the recent water and overflow and who are suffering for food. Destitute families, their cattle, and goods found there will be taken by the Cornie to the Shell Bank, on Lake Palourde, or to Gibbon's Point, as they may prefer. No persons of this description will be brought to Brashear City. Captain Upham, commissary of subsistence, U. S. Volunteers, will be instructed to send 600 pounds of hard bread and 100 pounds of salt in charge of the officer in command, to be distributed to the families most needy. A memorandum will be kept of the names, amounts, and number of persons issued to in each family. Immediately on the return of the boat a written report will be made out of action taken under these instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. B. CAMPBELL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General

BONNET CARRÉ, *May 10, 1865.*
(Received 1.30 p. m.)

Maj. W. HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have just received the following communication from Captain Poché, and respectfully refer it to you for orders:

HEADQUARTERS SCOUTS ON LOWER AMITE RIVER,
French Settlement, May 4, 1865.

Maj. EDWARD BYRNE,
Commanding Military Station, Gainnie's Landing:

MAJOR: In compliance with my promise to you on the occasion of our late interview, I reported as soon as practicable to Col. Daniel Gober, commanding District of Southwest Mississippi and East Louisiana, and asked his permission to allow me to surrender my squad of scouts to you. I am authorized by the colonel to surrender as soon as Johnston's army surrenders; hence as soon as you are officially notified of said surrender you will oblige me by informing me of the same. It is understood that we will be received under the same conditions that were given to General Lee by General Grant. You will inform me if you agree to said conditions, in your answer. I am authorized to state to you that Captain Bradley, commanding a detached company of the Fifth Louisiana Cavalry Regiment, will report to you with the remnant of his men under the same conditions

Respectfully

F. P. POCHÉ,
Commanding Scouts, &c.

CHARLES EVERETT,
Colonel, Commanding District of Bonnet Carré.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 10, 1865.

Major-General HERRON:

Your dispatch of last evening received. Measures have been taken in accordance with your suggestion to prevent the escape of Davis and his associates. General Brown assumes command at Brazos Santiago, and will give attention to that matter.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

FIVE MILES FROM BAYOU SARA, ON WOODVILLE ROAD,
May 10, 1865.

Capt. W. H. CLAPP,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I arrived here early to-day. To-morrow I will send part of the command to Fort Adams, and will go myself to Woodville, leaving a small force here. So far have learned nothing of interest.

Respectfully

J. G. FONDA,
Colonel, Commanding.

RICHMOND, VA., *May 10, 1865.*
(Received 9.45 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Washington:*

I have not lately any communication from General Pope in regard to the Sioux Indians. All communications on that subject are either in General Hardie's hands or on file in my former office, under Major Scott.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *May 10, 1865.*

Lieut. Col. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Major Davis, Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry, who commands the scout sent from this post to co-operate with that sent by General Salomon informs me that Captain Husband, Captains Maybery and Vaugine, who command three companies of rebels north of Arkansas River, wish to surrender themselves and commands; in all, about seventy men, on condition that they be treated as prisoners of war. Shall I accept their surrender upon those terms? Please answer to-night, as Major Davis is awaiting an answer from me. These commands compose all the troops upon that side of the river.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., 7TH ARMY CORPS,
Fort Gibson, C. N., May 10, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS:

SIR: Although I have learned that we are attached to a new division, we have as yet not received the order. I have seen the general orders from department headquarters for mustering in and mustering out the Indian command. From what I learn I fear that the order is to be construed so as to muster out men and officers of date April 30. The muster out of the First Regiment will begin at once and take several days. The month will probably be closed, or nearly closed, before the men are relieved from duty or mustered out. As their terms have not legally expired, I submit that the date of the muster out of those who do not re-enlist ought to be the date of their actually being mustered out or relieved from service, and I ask that instructions be sent to that effect to the mustering officer. Should these Indian soldiers be mustered out otherwise they will be deprived of pay to which they are justly entitled and which they cannot subsequently collect so easily as other parties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. A. PHILLIPS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 10, 1865.

Lieut. Col. J. T. SPRAGUE, U. S. Army:
(Care of Captain Foster, commanding U. S. gun-boat Lafayette, off mouth of Red River, La.)

COLONEL: As soon as you have received a reply to my communication sent by you to Lieut. Gen. E. Kirby Smith you will please return without delay to this city. A decline to send an answer to my letter will be sufficient. No further delay on Red River will probably lead to any profitable result, and it is not desired that you remain any longer than is necessary for the purposes heretofore stated. Johnston surrendered to Sherman all forces east and north of Chattahoochee River. An official telegram from General Canby announces the surrender to him of Lieut. Gen. Dick Taylor and all the rest of the Confederate forces east of the Mississippi River.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., May 10, 1865.*

The following telegraphic order of the War Department is promulgated for the information and guidance of all concerned in this military division. Commanders will take immediate measures to have this order carried into effect:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 9, 1865.*

Major-General POPE:

Upon receipt thereof you are authorized to cause the immediate muster out or discharge from service of all officers and soldiers of your command whose term of service will expire prior to May 31, 1865. In discharging the said troops the following will be observed:

First. The muster out will be made in accordance with existing regulations by the commissary of musters of division, under the direction of the commissary of musters of corps or departments.

Second. Army and department commanders will forthwith ascertain the number of men within their respective commands to be discharged and report the same direct to the Paymaster-General of the Army, forwarding a duplicate of the report to the Adjutant-General Such report must specify the number for each regiment or company if an independent one.

Third. The Paymaster-General will arrange to make immediate payment to the men discharged, said payments to be made in the armies or departments in which the men may be serving at date of muster out.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

By command of Major-General Pope:

JOS. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 10, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith inclosed copy ot a letter to Maj. Gen. A. McD. McCook, U. S. Volunteers, directing him to proceed to Fort Leavenworth for the purpose of joining Congressional committee now on its way to the plains to examine into Indian affairs. The general commanding directs that you issue such orders as will enable General McCook to obtain such supplies, escorts, assistance, &c., as specified in the inclosed letter, as he may need.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 10, 1865.

Maj. Gen. A. McD. McCOOK:

GENERAL: You will proceed to Fort Leavenworth and join the Congressional committee now on its way to the plains to examine into Indian affairs. A proper escort will be ordered to report to you, and commanding officers of posts on the routes pursued will be instructed to furnish additional escorts and supplies, if needed, on your requisition, as also the depot quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth. You will please accompany and escort the Congressional committee to what-

ever sections of country they desire to visit, and will furnish them with every assistance and all the information at your command in prosecuting their investigation. You are instructed to call their attention to all matters concerning the treatment of Indians by Indian agents or by the military authorities, and the result of the Indian policy hitherto pursued. This whole subject ought to be fully laid open to the knowledge of the committee, both in justice to the Government and to the Indian. Your long experience in the Indian country enables you to invite the attention of the committee to all the errors, mistakes, frauds, and wrongs of the present system of Indian policy, and it is desired that you do so fully, to the end that proper revision of the whole system be made at the next session of Congress. On your return from the plains you will please report in person at these headquarters and make out a report of your mission. So far as is known here the committee which you are to accompany consists of Hon. J. R. Doolittle and Hon. L. S. Foster, U. S. Senate. There are, perhaps, others belonging to the committee, but it is not known here who they are.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *May 10, 1865.*

Major HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

We have dispatches from Lieutenant-Colonel Hynes, dated Chalk Bluff, 9th, to the effect that Jeff. Thompson was then in his camp negotiating a surrender of his command. He has no force with him, but represents it to be large, though greatly scattered. He has been given forty-eight hours to consult with his subordinate commanders at Jonesborough as to the terms, and to arrange for the collection of his command at some rendezvous. I leave immediately for Bloomfield and may go to Chalk Bluff.

G. D. WAGNER,
Brigadier-General.

CHALK BLUFF, *May 10, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE:

Brig. Gen. Jeff. Thompson is in our camp. He is a witty fellow, and is continually talking about impossibilities. He has not yet decided whether to surrender or not. Shall try and convince him. If he gives up it will [be] hard to find his army.

C. W. DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

CHALK BLUFF, *May 10, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE:

General Thompson, having no force at hand, thinks he has no authority to surrender his scattered forces without consulting his brigade commanders. We have therefore given him forty-eight hours to communicate with Colonels Dobbin and McCray. Thompson's command is scattered over all Northern Arkansas, and it will require several days

to collect them at any designated point. I would therefore recommend that Wittsburg, on the Saint Francis River, and Jacksonport, on White River, be designated as the points of rendezvous for him to collect his forces for parole. These two points can be reached by steamers. It will be impossible to collect but few at this point. Does this arrangement meet with your approval? Answer immediately.

C. W. DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
May 10, 1865—8.15 p. m.
(Via Bloomfield.)

Lieut. Col. C. W. DAVIS,
Chalk Bluff:

Lieut. Gen. Dick Taylor has surrendered all the forces under his command to General Canby, so that all Confederate forces east of the Mississippi River have surrendered on the Grant-Lee terms.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
May 10, 1865—8.15 p. m.
(Via Bloomfield.)

Lieut. Col. C. W. DAVIS,
Chalk Bluff:

You can select such points as you may deem best, as it seems to me that he can get his officers together at most any place to sign paroles for the men, and we can deliver the paroles to the officers to be delivered to the men. If they desire, however, to collect them at the points designated it will suit us. Have the rolls signed in duplicate, each officer signing for his command.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

[MAY 10, 1865.—For correspondence between Davis and Thompson, relating to surrender of the forces commanded by latter, see Part I, pp. 233, 234.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, May 10, 1865.

Colonel HARDING:

It is reported that Henry Taylor's command of bushwhackers have broken up into small squads and scattered. The balance are working north. They crossed the Osage near Papinsville and Grand River on the east line of Bates County. Colonel Blair's troops followed their trail that far. They claimed to be Shelby's men, and committed few depredations, seeming to be anxious to get through the country as quietly as possible.

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, *May 10, 1865.*

General DODGE:

I arrived here last night. Find things satisfactory so far as the river troops are concerned. I will return to Warrensburg to-morrow, as I see no occasion to be absent so long as to visit my different posts. More parties of guerrillas and of Price's men are reported moving into my district. To-morrow I hope to attack one strong band. I have directed the Fourteenth Missouri Cavalry to move up to Warrensburg, to be used as occasion may require. The guerrillas know when I weaken a point and move accordingly.

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., May 10, 1865.

COMDG. OFFICER FIFTY-FIRST WISCONSIN VOL. INFTY.:

SIR: The colonel commanding directs that you move by rail to the end of the road; thence your regiment will march to Kingsville and camp in its immediate vicinity. You will send two companies to take post at Duncan's Branch. One company will be assigned to the protection of the construction train. Large bodies of guerrillas are reported in the neighborhood of Kingsville. Your men must be kept active and precautions taken to guard against surprise. You will leave your quartermaster and commissary to draw supplies at this post. A return of your command will be sent to this office as soon as practicable. You will receive further instructions from the colonel commanding. In the meantime you will afford all possible protection to the road between Kingsville and Pleasant Hill.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. G. LAURANT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MACON, *May 10, 1865—9.25 a. m.*

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

It is reported at these headquarters that three men of the Warren and Montgomery County companies were killed yesterday morning by a gang of twelve bushwhackers between Danville and Portland. The guerrillas were dressed in complete Federal uniform and were taken by the militia for Federal troops. They traveled a mile or two in company, when at a signal the guerrillas commenced shooting. There were 6 militiamen—3 known to be killed, 2 missing, and 1 escaped. I have 75 men of the Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia in pursuit.

W. T. CLARKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEXICO, *May 10, 1865—11.25 a. m.*

Col. J. H. BAKER,
Provost-Marshal-General:

Captain Mitchell, of the militia of Littleby, Audrain County, captured four bushwhackers yesterday and has brought them to me. One is the noted Saunders, from Saline County; Brown, from Linn County,

and Berry, from Chariton County. They have been staying in Illinois the past winter. I have no subsistence here for prisoners. Can I send them to you before I get the evidence against them?

H. B. SAYRE,
Lieutenant and Assistant Provost-Marshal.

MEXICO, *May 10, 1865.*

General FISK:

I have Sawney Blue, Ben Saunders, Miller, and Brown, bushwhackers from Illinois, captured by Captain Mitchell's company of militia, of Littleby, in Audrain County. What shall I do with them? The company did nobly. Brown is badly wounded. Captured 4 horses and 5 revolvers.

H. B. SAYRE,
Lieutenant and Assistant Provost-Marshal.

HUNNEWELL, MO., *May 10, 1865.*

POST COMMANDER,
Macon:

Jim Porter with twenty-two guerrillas stole some twenty horses at and near Palmyra Monday night. They killed Mr. Shaw, a Federal soldier, near Warren, nine miles east of here. Some eight passed through Monroe yesterday morning and were at Florida, fifteen miles south of here, yesterday p. m., and went from there in the direction of Mexico, on North Missouri Railroad. This is reliable.

DUNNING,
Operator.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May 10, 1865—10 a. m.*

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The following dispatch just received.*

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
May 10, 1865—3.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General MITCHELL,
Fort Leavenworth:

Get Fifth U. S. Volunteers ready to march to Fort Kearny and Julesburg. Report when ready.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 90. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH KANSAS, *Fort Leavenworth, May 10, 1865.*

1. The detachment of the Fifth U. S. Volunteer Infantry, now at this station, will be immediately placed in readiness to march to Fort Kearny, Nebr. Ter., and Julesburg, Colo. Ter. The commanding officer will

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* See Blair to Mitchell, May 9, p. 373.

make immediate requisition for necessary supplies of all kinds. All possible dispatch will be made in preparation, and as soon as the detachment is in readiness to march the fact will be reported to these headquarters.

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By order of Brig. Gen. Robert B. Mitchell:

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., May 10, 1865.

EDITOR OF THE SANTA FÉ GAZETTE:

DEAR SIR: Some information has just been received by myself that a band of lawless desperadoes has been forming in the northern part of Texas with the avowed purpose of making a raid into New Mexico. The people of this Territory will hear the intelligence doubtless in an exaggerated form, and may, perhaps, become unduly alarmed at what they hear. In order that they may know the matter as it is known at these headquarters, I beg that you will do me the favor to publish the following official correspondence on the subject: We as a people have just passed through the greatest civil commotion which has ever threatened the political existence of any nation known to history, and without alluding to the causes which led to it, the terrible energy by which it has been conducted, or the intense vigor and unexampled gallantry shown by the combatants on each side, it is sufficient now to know that the cause of the Republic triumphed. Therefore, although we can never return to the status quo ante bellum, all good citizens of the United States, be they from the North or the South, from the East or the West, are in duty bound to unite in the feeling, as well as in the determination, to let bygones be bygones, and now, to vie with each other in the exercise of forbearance and charity and of all the virtues which will the soonest bind up our wounds, allay feelings of exasperation, and break up sectional prejudices, and go hand in hand in the resolution to make every portion of our common country more orderly, more law abiding, more just, more magnanimous, and therefore more united, powerful, prosperous, and happy than ever before.

These thoughts are suggested on this particular occasion by the threatened approach of this party of ruthless murderers and robbers, who, if they come at all, come not from any desire to help the cause of what was claimed to be the Southern Confederacy, for that cause and the time for that help belong to the past, and such men at any period would bring discredit upon any cause and disgrace upon any flag. They come not to protect any invaded right, not to avenge any public or private injury received from the people of New Mexico, but they come to murder and rob for the same reasons that pirates sail the ocean to murder and rob. It has been the case that consequent upon all great civil wars lawless men, under cover of acting for one side or the other, have enacted the grossest and blackest crimes of bloodshed and rapacity until whole communities have risen en masse to make common cause against them and to exterminate them. Should these ruffians come it is our bounden duty, every man of us, whether that man be from the North or the South, to take up arms and by day or by night, at all times and at all places, to attack them until they are utterly destroyed. Through this course lies our only road to safety and tranquillity. Let each good citizen show that whatever in this quarrel may

have been his opinion of open and honorable war, brigandage and assassination here meet only with feelings of abhorrence and universal execration, and their authors and actors with sentiments of utter and unrelenting hostility. While the efforts of the troops shall be directed to the protection of the people, and every possible means tending to this end be adopted, yet in a case of this kind it behooves every man to rise and become an open, active, uncompromising enemy to all who would continue to foment discords and dissensions, either by imprecations on our country, our laws, our magistrates, and our flag, but more especially upon those who, by dastardly and devilish deeds of violence, disgrace the age in which we live, render opprobrious the name American, of which we have been so proud, and make us the byword and reproach of the whole civilized world.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
May 10, 1865.

Major-General CURTIS,
Milwaukee, Wis.:

General Sibley had best send communication to the Sioux Indians at Devil's Lake, informing them that they can have peace by stopping hostilities against the whites. That while they keep peace the U. S. forces will not molest them, but that unless they immediately signify their purpose to keep peace hereafter, the Government will send a large force to Devil's Lake this summer and establish a large military post there, and will continue to establish military posts all over this country and destroy or drive off all their game. By keeping the peace they will avoid that. No other treaty is needed or will be made.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
May 10, 1865.

Major-General CURTIS,
Milwaukee, Wis.:

The line of posts along the frontier settlements of Dakota and Iowa were located by my order, and I do not wish their location changed. If another or two is needed to connect them with the Minnesota line of posts please have them established, but without changing those already ordered to be established by General Sully. Sully ought not to be detained a moment longer than is necessary.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

SAINT PAUL, MINN., *May 10, 1865.*

Capt. JOS. MCC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Order for muster out of patients being carried out. Band of Indians trying to escape after skirmish near Mankato; several sutlers and one soldier killed. Our troops hope to overtake Indians again.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 10, 1865.

Hon. NEWTON EDMUNDS,
Governor of Dakota and Ex-Officio Supt. of Indian Affairs:

GOVERNOR: Your letter of the 19th ultimo to Brevet Major-General Sully has been laid before me. I regret very much that I am not able to agree with you as to the wisdom of making any treaty for the present with the hostile Sioux of the Upper Missouri. These Indians are still in arms against the United States, and in conjunction with the bands of the same tribe along the Platte they have committed and are still committing depredations and murders. General Connor, from Colorado, and General Sully, from the Upper Missouri, are about to move with a cavalry force into the Indian country north and west of the Black Hills, and until this summer's operations are over it will not be judicious to attempt to make any treaty with these Sioux bands. I need not remind you, though I do so with all respect, that when Indians are in open hostility they must be dealt with by the military authorities. When they signify a desire for peace it will be time enough for the Indian Department to act. I am constrained, therefore, to inform you that no treaties with these Indians are at present admissible.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[MAY 11, 1865.—For General Orders, No. 90, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, relating to punishment of guerrillas, see Vol. XLVI, Part III, p. 1134.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., May 11, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report of information received at this office this 11th day of May, 1865. Captain Kinninment reports from Natchez the 6th instant that an escaped prisoner (citizen) from Alexandria, April 26, states that there were four regiments and one battery at Alexandria and two or three pieces in position in the works. When he left these troops had received orders to march, except three companies. The impression among officers and men was that they were going into Texas. All the troops from Alexandria to Natchitoches had received the same orders.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. M. JACKSON,
Major, Tenth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery.

(In absence of Capt. S. M. Eaton, chief signal officer, Military Division of West Mississippi.)

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 46. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., May 11, 1865.

Under instructions from the Provost-Marshal-General of the Army, all recruiting for volunteer forces, white and colored, within the limits

of this division, will at once be discontinued. The draft under division General Orders, No. 4, of 1865, will also be discontinued, and the officers in charge of it in the Departments of the Gulf and of Mississippi will report the results through the commanders of their departments, stating specifically the number drafted, the number mustered into service, and the number exempted, and the cause of exemptions. In the case of alienage the names of exempts will be reported.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. H. DYER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRASHEAR CITY, *May 11, 1865.*

Maj. W. HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Southern Division of Louisiana:

SIR: I learn this morning that fifty yards of the track is gone between Chacahoula and Terre Bonne and that it is doubtful if the train can run as far as Terre Bonne. Terre Bonne or La Fourche Crossing will be the terminus of the road from New Orleans. We can reach the road from this place as far as Tigerville by boat, but there is now no means of communicating between Tigerville and Terre Bonne. The road is cut for weeks—no one can tell how long. A train reached Bayou Bœuf Station yesterday before the break with 50,000 rations and three car loads of coal. I shall send the Cornie after it as soon as she returns from Bayou Long, where I sent her after receiving your dispatch yesterday to save a few drowning families. The gun-boat Glide has gone into Lake Chicot and Bayou Chêne on the same mission. I have telegraphed Colonel Fuller to send the companies at Chacahoula to Tigerville for the purpose of removing them to this place by boat. As soon as it is definitely ascertained that the two companies at Tigerville and the one at Bayou Lewis can be of no further use to any part of the road I will move them, as their quarters are surrounded with water. At Bayou Bœuf, however, they have a fine, dry shell bank, and we can keep in daily communication with them, and I think they should remain as an outpost and to hold Bayou Bœuf. The water is constantly rising here and now overflows half of this place. It is encroaching upon the camps and I am afraid renders the water battery useless, the magazine of that battery now being full of water. I have no fear, however, but what we will have dry ground enough to camp on during the flood. As to the question of ammunition, Colonel Atkins says there are 30,000 rounds left by Colonel Jones, which the said Colonel Jones told him were gained, and no count has been made of them. This will increase our small ammunition to 125 rounds per man. We should have at least 125,000 more. I had no idea that there was any deficiency in small ammunition, as Colonel Atkins told me the supply was up to the order, but he says he was supposing that 100 rounds was all that existing orders required. I cannot see how this post could be thoroughly inspected by Colonel Smith and Captain Southwick and the fact not having been ascertained that orders from Southern Division of Louisiana requiring 600 rounds per man to be kept on hand were totally disregarded by the former post commander. I intended to send this by telegraph from this place, but the line is also washed away, and I will send it through to Bayou Bœuf, and if the line is not working there, through to Terre Bonne by special messenger, from which place it will be telegraphed. My present plan of communication will be to send a boat

up to Tigerville with the mail at least every other day and have a heroic messenger wade through the swamp from there to Terre Bonne. I cannot spare the Cornie oftener than that, as she is needed here for so many other purposes, and the Little Tommy is in constant use as a picket-boat. I will have the commanding officer of each station in the road keep a party out to keep up the telegraph line, if possible, also. The water has just reached at this 10 a. m. the platforms of the guns in the water battery and we must move them by 2 o'clock this day. Two 32-pounder Parrotts will be mounted in the redoubt covering the river. At Fort Buchanan the sally-port is being dammed up and the terre-plein will be kept dry by means of pumps.

Very respectfully,

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding District.

NEW ORLEANS, *May 11, 1865.*

General HERRON:

GENERAL: There are no horses to be procured for the cavalry at Baton Rouge. General West is organizing a command for Texas or some other place, which precludes the possibility of securing a single horse. General Canby is expected here to-morrow. I shall wait his coming. Will make proper representations and proceed to Baton Rouge thereafter by first boat.

Yours,

J. F. KNIPE,
Brigadier-General.

PORT HUDSON, *May 11, 1865.*

Capt. W. H. CLAPP,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The road from here to Jackson is in a fair condition. There is but one bridge on this road, which is about two miles from here. I will have that repaired immediately. Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell returned from Clinton this morning. The citizens say they think Davis crossed the river about three days ago above Bayou Sara. Heard nothing about Colonel Scott. Says that there is quite a number of officers and men at Clinton waiting for Colonel Monroe.

CYRUS HAMLIN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PORT HUDSON, *May 11, 1865—11 p. m.*

Captain CLAPP,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: The following information was sent me to-day by a loyal citizen. That part of it which refers to the crossing of General Hood is, I think, correct: Jeff. Davis staid at Centerville last Sunday night. Hood was at Liberty. Hood crossed the river at Tunica on Tuesday night, attended by Colonels Cunningham and Graham. I hear from a number of sources that Davis crossed the river early in the week. I can get nothing definite, but the impression that he has got over is general

among the citizens. This is confirmed by the fact that Davis' nephew, Captain Bradford, surrendered himself to-day. Colonel Marks, of the Twenty-second Louisiana, also came in to-day, and says he has no doubt Davis has escaped. I shall send Bradford to Baton Rouge to be tried as a guerrilla. I shall remain here until 12 o'clock for any instructions the commanding general may have to give me. Shall I consider the Fourteenth New York Cavalry relieved by Colonel Fonda's command? No report from Colonel Fonda to-night.

Very respectfully,

WM. H. DICKEY,
Colonel, Commanding District of Morganza.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., May 11, 1865.

Maj. Gen. N. J. T. DANA,
Commanding Department of Mississippi:

GENERAL: At the request of Major-General Canby, on the 8th instant, I sent a force of 500 cavalry under Col. Otto Funke to garrison Grenada. I am repairing the telegraph as rapidly as possible, and in a few days the connection with Mobile will be completed, via La Grange, Holly Springs, and Jackson. I have a small garrison at Senatobia, and shall send a small detachment to Holly Springs to assist in preserving the peace.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 11, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit, inclosed, a letter to the Secretary of War on business of much importance to this State. May I request that you deliver it into his hands for such action as he deems judicious?

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 10, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

DEAR SIR: A mass of papers concerning the destruction of the property of Dr. J. M. Martin, a loyal citizen of Callaway County, Mo., a year or two since, has been received at the headquarters Department of the Missouri with an indorsement of Hon. C. A. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War, directing General Dodge to assess the secession sympathizers in Callaway County the full amount of the damages. I beg leave to represent respectfully that under the policy I have pursued in this State, which was approved, and upon which I was instructed to proceed by the late President of the United States, that part of Missouri north of the Missouri River has already passed into the control

of the civil authorities of the State, all troops and provost-marshals being withdrawn. Five counties south of the Missouri River have also been relieved from the operation of martial law, and the whole State is gradually and surely passing into the hands of its proper civil officers and laws. Of course, this result is all important, and it was the distinct understanding with the late President that to render this policy successful, all complaints of citizens of the State of Missouri against each other should be referred to the Governor of the State and by him settled or otherwise dealt with. Up to this time this policy has been steadily pursued and the beneficial results are very perceptible and highly encouraging. The order contained in the indorsement of Hon. Mr. Dana entirely upsets the whole policy and requires the immediate re-establishment of martial law and the replacement of troops and provost-marshals in North Missouri. The State is thus thrown back into the condition of uncertainty, confusion, and disorder which characterized it six months ago. There is no doubt that the execution of this order will create great dissatisfaction among the great mass of citizens and the Governor and other civil officers of the State. There are certainly at the lowest estimate 50,000 loyal persons in this State who have suffered precisely as Dr. J. M. Martin has suffered and whose claims are equally strong. Of course, as soon as it is known that Doctor Martin's claim has been settled all other sufferers will throng in with their claims, and if they are not satisfied in the same manner there will be infinite clamor and dissatisfaction and the War Department will be thronged with these claimants from this time forth. Thousands and thousands of fraudulent claims will be presented which must be adjudicated. This order opens the whole subject of compensation to loyal men for losses in the war, and if such compensation is to be made by assessing secession sympathizers, some system should be adopted for the investigation of claims and the imposition and collection of assessments. Who is to determine the validity of claims as to the facts and the amounts? Who is to determine who are the secession sympathizers, and the amounts to be levied on each? Who is to receive and disburse these amounts to claimants?

In truth, this order opens the whole field of controversy on this subject, or rather, having determined the mode of compensation in the case of Doctor Martin, this indorsement of the Hon. Mr. Dana settles the fact that the loyal citizens of the United States are to be reimbursed for losses of property, &c., in the war, and that the manner of compensation shall be assessments of the disloyal, to be made and collected by provost-marshals or other military agents. I need not tell you that the execution of this order in the case of Doctor Martin will be considered an announcement of the policy of the Government in such cases, and will most certainly be followed by the immediate presentation of not less than 50,000 other cases of the same character from Missouri alone, which must in common justice be settled in the same manner. It is not easy to convey to you an idea of the excitement which the execution of this order in Missouri will produce. Scarcely a man will consider his property safe, since his loyalty or disloyalty or Southern sympathy is after all to be determined by provost-marshals or the military agents, not all of whom are above taking bribes. I am very sure the present loyal State Executive and civil officers of Missouri will be bitterly opposed to the execution of this order. While I stand prepared to execute any orders of the War Department, I think it my duty to invite attention to a state of facts and a state of feeling and opinion which will produce consequences of the gravest and most perplexing character. My opinion is entirely against the execution of this order or other

exceptional orders of like character. Being on the spot and well acquainted with the condition of affairs in Missouri, I do not hesitate to say that the execution of this order will lead to unfortunate consequences. I have, therefore, deferred its execution until I receive further orders on the subject from you. Perhaps it may not be improper for me to say that until some general policy upon this subject is determined upon and laid down by the General Government it will be better to take no action on such claims, or when they arise in a State like Missouri, which has a loyal State Executive and civil officers, to refer them to the Governor of the State. These questions between citizens of Missouri can for the present be settled more to the satisfaction of the people by their State authorities than by exceptional orders from the Government to cover individual cases. I trust, therefore, that until some general policy is determined on all controversies or claims in which citizens of Missouri are parties will be referred to the Governor of the State for such action as he may deem judicious.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., May 11, 1865.*

The following extract from orders of the War Department is published for the information and guidance of all concerned in this military division:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 77. } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, D. C., April 28, 1865.*

For reducing expenses of the military establishment.

Ordered:

* * * * * * *

VI. All officers and enlisted men who have been prisoners of war, and now on furlough or at the parole camps, and all recruits in rendezvous, except those for the Regular Army, and the First Army Corps (Hancock's) will likewise be honorably discharged. Officers whose duty it is under the regulations of the service to make out rolls and other final papers connected with the discharge and payment of soldiers are directed to make them out without delay, so that this order may be carried into effect immediately. Commanding generals of armies and departments will look to the prompt execution of this work.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

By command of Major-General Pope:

JOS. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
Baton Rouge, La., May 11, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Department of Arkansas, Little Rock:

GENERAL: I send you herewith the report of your scout, C. S. Bell, which he left with me on his arrival at this place, requesting that I forward the same to you.

I have the honor to be, general, your most obedient servant,

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

Report of C. S. Bell, scout.

I left Little Rock, Ark., January 1, 1865, at 6 a. m. By a long detour I gained the Benton road, about ten miles distant from Little Rock. This detour was necessary from the fact of there being a rebel flag of truce at that time at the pickets on the Benton road. I reached Benton, twenty-five miles southwest of Little Rock, at 7 p. m.

The 2d, about 10 a. m., I left Benton in company with the flag of truce, which had come up an hour previously in charge of Lieut. Col. John P. Bull, of Morgan's regiment of Arkansas (rebel) cavalry. Crossing the Saline two miles farther on, we made a point six miles north of Rockport, which is twenty-two miles from Benton. I find, much to my surprise, that two ladies, Mrs. Shaver, wife of the rebel commander at Camden, and Mrs. Cravens, wife of Major Cravens, of an Arkansas command (rebel), who were at Major-General Reynolds' headquarters a few days since, and were positively refused passes, are with the flag. They recognize me, but as they know nothing I feel easy on that score. I remained all night with Judge Miller, two miles north of Rockport; the flag four miles farther north still.

At 8 a. m. the 3d of January, in company with the flag, I passed on southward. I find the country hence to Arkadelphia, seventy-six miles distant from Little Rock, utterly destitute of forage or even supplies for the inhabitants. But few people live on the road. The flag halted in the edge of the bottom about eight miles north of Arkadelphia and remained all night. I remained at the house of James Barkman, in Arkadelphia. There is but a picket guard here. We came the east road; that is, we did not cross at Rockport, but kept east of the Washita until arriving at Arkadelphia. Road good and no bridges broken down.

January 4, started at 10 a. m. and reached a point twenty miles southwest. Remained with a Captain Reed. Country still destitute; timber, pine; roads hard and no broken bridges.

January 5, started at 6 a. m.; rainy. Reached Washington at 5 p. m. Good fords at Antoine and Wolf Creeks, respectively, sixteen and nineteen miles northeast of Washington. Little Missouri bottom bad for four miles; ford good. Learned that Price was in Texas on sixty days' furlough. Half of the cavalry to be dismounted. Magruder superintends the dismounting at Fulton, fourteen miles distant. I remained at Washington until the 15th. I had a very satisfactory interview with Magruder near Fulton on the 8th. He promised me all I desired, and was very cordial indeed. I was to leave Washington on the 16th for Shreveport to pursue my mission. The evening of the 15th, however, as I was passing the guard-house, I was recognized by one W. R. Delaney, a deserter from the Eleventh Texas (rebel) cavalry, who had for a year past resided at Pine Bluff and Little Rock, and who was in the confidence of the post commander at the latter place. He had in 1862 killed his lieutenant-colonel in an altercation near Corinth, Miss., and been compelled in consequence to seek safety in flight. He located at Pine Bluff on its capture by our army, and is well known there as a desperate gambler. He saw me on the steamer Emma No. 2, while on White River, destined for Devall's Bluff, in December, 1864. About the time I left Little Rock this scoundrel also left on the post commander's pass, good "till further orders." He also had the oath of allegiance and an amnesty oath. After leaving Little Rock his intention was to proceed to Kaufman County, Tex., and obtain certain

moneys owned by him; thence go to Mexico and return to Arkansas. He was recognized at Camden, Ark., about the 8th of January by an officer of his regiment, and immediately arrested and sent to Washington. Here he was charged with murder and put in irons. He saw me and by a full betrayal he thought to cause my death and save his much endangered life. A note was by him sent to Magruder, terms were agreed upon, and from being free at noon of the 15th the setting sun of the same day beheld me ironed and charged with "being a Federal spy."

My trial commenced on the 22d and was prosecuted with vigor. I had able counsel. I impeached Delaney and two other witnesses, all that were brought against me. I proved a clear character; that I had fought and bled for their bogus Confederacy, and after a long delay and an expenditure of all my effects I was fully acquitted on the 22d of February. The proceedings in my case were not published until the 12th of March. I received a copy the 20th. My irons were removed and a change of clothing allowed me. The sentry who had positive instructions to watch me at all times was relieved. I had suffered everything but death for sixty-four days; confined in a room but eighteen by twenty-eight; were at no time less than thirty-five prisoners and at times upward of sixty. They existed (they could not live) there. My irons were heavy and but little motion was allowed me. Upon reading the general order in my case I saw at once a flaw. I had been acquitted by a court of competent jurisdiction acting under an act of the rebel Congress. Magruder had approved the acquittal, but still would deprive me of my liberty and send me to Tyler for an indefinite period. He did not wish to acknowledge he was wrong. Here was a case for habeas corpus. I applied and on the 4th of April it was granted by the judge of the circuit court for Hempstead County, Ark., and I was free. Before night I was conscribed into the C. S. service and had passed a medical examination. I was pronounced "fit for active service," and assigned by Special Orders, No. 18, headquarters Commandant of Conscripts, District of Arkansas, to McNally's battery of light artillery. For fear that conscripts will not report promptly they are kept in prison a time and then sent to their respective commands "under guard." This was my fate. I was started with four others to Shreveport en route to my battery on the 10th of April. It was impossible to escape. I had seen the results of attempts to escape from the den at Washington. Those who escaped, even Confederate soldiers, white men, were trailed with blood hounds and most brutally abused otherwise. I had seen five men led out to execution during my confinement, and written for them their last sad messages to their friends. These were Southern soldiers condemned for slight offenses. To kill a blood hound on your track was death by the military law as resistance to capture. Such is chivalry! First trail the unfortunate negro, then their own flesh and blood, with hounds.

I reached Shreveport Sunday [Monday?], the 17th of April. Here I was confined in the stockade, about two miles and a half southwest of the city. The fare was tolerably good here, consisting of a moderate quantity of bread made of unsifted meal, and very lean beef, at the rate of three-quarters of a pound per day to each prisoner. There have been many Union soldiers confined here within eighteen months past. During the evening of my arrival a sergeant of the guard, belonging to the Third Louisiana Infantry, attacked and brutally beat several colored soldiers of the Seventy-fifth and Ninety-second U. S. Regiments; two of them in particular I noticed with blood trickling over their brows.

Several of us remonstrated with the scoundrel for thus beating helpless prisoners, even though they were black, and he replied that "By G—d he'd cut their d—n hearts out if they didn't work when he set them at it." The truth was he would not give the men time to put on their shoes, but immediately beat them without provocation.

The morning of the 18th I was taken before the post commander at Shreveport, and he informed me that I was to be sent to Tyler. I showed him a copy of the writ of habeas corpus granted me at Washington, Ark., and he would not listen to it. I then showed him my special order from Colonel Danley, commandant of conscripts, District of Arkansas. This caused him to send me to General Kirby Smith, who said Magruder had been very importunate in his demands that I be sent to Tyler, but that under date of the 15th of April Major-General Fagan had said I had clearly proved myself a Confederate citizen. I then informed him that I had been most grossly abused while seeking to aid the South, and that I was now conscribed into the service. After some further conversation he said I would go to the battery to which I was assigned for the present. I reached the battery the evening of the 19th, at Rocky Mountain, La., thirty miles northeast of Shreveport.

On the 24th, while on dress parade, a general order dated the 23d and signed "E. Kirby Smith," was read to the troops. He recounted the disasters to Lee's army and bade his army to be hopeful; to not abandon their colors; that the eyes of the world were upon them; that their resources were inexhaustible, and that on them depended the fate of the Confederacy. The effect of this order upon the troops was marked in the extreme. The men instantly became dejected. Mutiny and wholesale desertion was openly talked of. This soon gave way to a general apathy and indifference, but through all could be seen by a close observer that the Army of the Trans-Mississippi was in spirit crushed. The night of the 26th of April was rainy. In company with a Union-loving lad who had been forced from his home by the press gangs of the Confederacy in March, I set out for liberty and our lines. We traveled southwest all night. At daylight the baying of hounds told us but too truly that we were followed. To be taken was death. We were in the vicinity of Red River, and plunging into the deep swamps, we fled onward through the day among snakes and mosquitoes, with the blood hounds close behind. By almost superhuman exertions we kept beyond the reach of the hounds, although they were several times within 200 yards. My only weapon was a large knife. Our only safety was in keeping in the water. The horns of the drivers were continually heard. At last the welcome shades of night covered the earth, and our baffled pursuers called off their dogs until the light of another day should enable them to regain our trail. Celerity and ten miles travel would save us. I knew where a canoe lay on a bayou eighteen miles above Shreveport. We struck out for a road, reached it, and after avoiding several pickets, reached the canoe. Wet, weary, and exhausted, we stepped silently within it. My comrade, utterly exhausted, sank immediately into a deep slumber. I guided our craft until day, and, landing in an obscure place, we went ashore. Here we lay all day. I saw certain success in the future; my comrade naught save disaster. At night (this was Friday, the 28th) we again set out. Passed Shreveport at 2 a. m. Saturday. This day I made out two false furloughs for myself and comrade and they were well calculated to deceive. We sped on, night and day; passed Natchitoches and Alexandria by night, and ran on the picket a few miles above Fort De Russy Thursday morning, the 4th of May. Here our

furloughs saved us from certain detection. After some further difficulties and dangers we arrived safe on the bank of the Mississippi twenty-five miles above the mouth of Red River on the 7th of May. Here my eyes were gladdened by a sight of our glorious star spangled banner. We had made a journey of 400 miles in a canoe in the short space of eight days, and subsisted on a very small allowance of parched corn, moldy bread, and rancid bacon. I have made thirty-seven forays or scouts singly into the enemy's lines and met every danger, but for suffering, anxiety, and torturing suspense this last long adventure has eclipsed any of my former ones. I append such items of interest as I have been enabled to obtain and also a statement of certain commands. These may be implicitly relied upon.

In the county of Marion, but more especially that of Cherokee, are very extensive iron-works. Arrangements are being made to cast heavy ordnance at the latter works. A manufactory for percussion-caps has been established at Houston, Tex. The machinery was built and put in operation by a mechanic from a Northern arsenal. A large powder-mill and armory has been established at Marshall, Tex. Several large cotton factories have been put in operation near Houston, Tex. At Shreveport a laboratory for the fabrication of ammunition has been established on a large scale; also an arsenal for the complete equipment of arms of all grades. There are no works in the Trans-Mississippi Department for the manufacture of heavy ordnance. Nothing larger than 12-pounders have as yet been attempted, so far as I can learn. There is reported to be but twenty-one heavy guns in the Trans-Mississippi Department. Of these eleven, viz, two 11-inch, one 10-inch, two 8-inch, and six 24 and 32 pounders (the latter rifled) are now at Alexandria, the remainder at Galveston. Some of the guns at Alexandria were transported on wheels from Galveston at an immense expenditure of labor and time. The resources of the Trans-Mississippi are as follows: Arkansas is literally starved out. There is not enough to feed the people on the route between Little Rock and Shreveport, via either Camden or Washington. Louisiana is better supplied; still an army could by no means subsist off the country, and it is problematical whether a small column of cavalry would not starve their horses on a scout of 250 miles in any direction. Texas is full to repletion. Cattle, hogs, and horses, immense graneries of corn, and abundant forage may be found within 100 miles of the Arkansas or Louisiana borders. The people throughout Arkansas and Louisiana are intensely hostile to the Federal Government. In Texas they are more moderate. They have so far lost confidence in the Confederacy that all trade has been on a specie basis for six months past. The people of the entire Trans-Mississippi infinitely prefer an alliance with a foreign power to a return to old ties. France has the first choice. As to the numbers and conditions of the forces at present west of the Mississippi, I would estimate them at 58,000, with 120 pieces of artillery, well served. I have seen sixteen batteries of field artillery, of four guns each. The guns of the artillery are 6-pounders (old pattern), part smooth-bore, balance rifled, 12-pounder howitzers and several rifled 10-pounder Parrotts. Ammunition plenty and of good quality.

The infantry are well armed with Enfield, Austrian, and Springfield rifles, and the small-arms, equipments, and ammunition are in every respect good. The men are for the most part badly clothed, but their drill is superb. The cavalry, as a general rule, are very badly mounted and indifferently armed with Sharps rifles and Austrian and Enfield

rifles shortened into carbines. Revolvers are quite plentiful; sabers not used. Magruder armed one regiment (Gordon's Arkansas cavalry) in February with lances, guns, and revolvers. The force in the Trans-Mississippi is divided as follows:

Infantry:	
Churchill's division, 4 brigades	6,500
Parsons' division, 2 brigades	3,200
Forney's (Walker's) division, 3 brigades	4,500
Polignac's division, 3 brigades	5,000
Four divisions in the vicinity of Galveston and Houston	18,000
	37,200
Cavalry:	
Shelby's division, 2 brigades	2,300
Monroe's and Slemons', 2 brigades (consolidated)	1,500
Brooks' and Logan's, 2 brigades	1,150
Cooper's, 2 brigades (Indian District)	3,000
One division, 3 brigades, in Texas	7,000
	14,950
Artillery:	
Twenty-eight 4-gun batteries. There is but one 6-gun battery in Trans-Mississippi Department. Among the batteries are Collins', Ruffner's, Zimmerman's, Hughey's, West's, and Bradford's	3,500
Grand total	55,650
Cavalry on Lower Red River, 2 brigades	3,000
Aggregate	58,650

Names of district commanders in Trans-Mississippi Department: District of Texas, Major-General Magruder; Indian District, Major-General Cooper; District of Arkansas and West Louisiana, Lieut. Gen. S. B. Buckner, commanding by general order from E. Kirby Smith, of date 19th of April. The bulk of the Trans-Mississippi Army was massed in the vicinity of Galveston, Tex., in March. Cause of this movement was because of the embarkation of our army for Mobile. They thought the Texas coast threatened. A division of infantry and two brigades of cavalry with two light batteries remained at Alexandria until about the 16th of April, when the infantry and one brigade of cavalry moved to Natchitoches. I estimate the force at Alexandria April 10 at 7,500 men; the force now there at 2,000. It is extremely probable that Alexandria is about to be abandoned and the heavy guns mounted on works farther up the river at Natchitoches, or thirty-five miles above. There are no heavy guns at Shreveport, but the works, consisting of redoubts and curtains with extensive rifle-pits, are very formidable. At Shreveport there are three light batteries and a brigade of infantry. Force will not exceed, all told, 2,000 effective men. A column consisting of 10,000 infantry and 5,500 cavalry, with nineteen pieces of artillery, supposed to be destined for Little Rock or Pine Bluff, was organized about the 15th of April, and one division of infantry (Parsons'), then at Shreveport, was thrown across Red River on the steamers General Quitman, Countess, and Beauregard on the morning of the 18th of April, and they immediately moved northward. I heard of them on the 22d about thirty-five miles south of Washington, still en route north. Churchill's division, at Marshall, supposed to be a portion of this expeditionary corps, had not moved on the 24th. Shelby's, Logan's, and Monroe's cavalry, however, was on the march, and Shelby had two pieces of artillery issued to his battery on the 15th, and I saw a great

deal of ammunition issued to troops and on the road north. I think the news from Lee will stop this movement. Peremptory orders were sent to Kirby Smith several times between the 1st of November, 1864, and February, 1865, to cross the bulk of his army to the east of the Mississippi River. He made preparations to do so by dismounting 8,000 of his cavalry in January, but it having leaked out that a project was on foot to cross the Mississippi, such a violent outbreak and storm of disapproval arose that he was compelled to abandon his design. In March, about the 8th, Smith's quartermaster (Major Cabell) and his chief disbursing officer were sent east of the river to procure funds to liquidate the enormous claims against the rebel Government in the Trans-Mississippi Department. It was expected they would return with about $8,000,000. Catfish Point, below Gaines' Landing, was to be the crossing. I do not think Jeff. Davis has yet reached the west side of the river, but it is almost certain that he will attempt to do so. Major Cabell being personally intimate with Davis, what more likely than that he will fall in with him, and, being the only officer of rank from the Trans-Mississippi Department, guide his fallen chief to that place of refuge, Texas. In this case they will cross at or near Catfish Point, or in Cypress or Choctaw Bend, all notorious as rebel crossing places. It would be best, perhaps, to watch these points. If Jeff. Davis reaches the west side of the river he will fight to the bitter end, and it would therefore save much bloodshed to capture him.

C. S. BELL.

CHALK BLUFF, *Saint Francis River, May 11, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Department of Arkansas:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that Brig. Gen. M. Jeff. Thompson, commanding North Sub-District of Arkansas, has this day surrendered to Major-General Dodge, commanding Department of the Missouri, through myself, all the forces under his command. General Thompson wishes to communicate this fact to Maj. Gen. James F. Fagan, Southwest Arkansas, and to send as the bearer of this message Lieut. Charles T. Perrie, aide-de-camp. I have the honor, therefore, to request that you allow Lieutenant Perrie to pass through your lines, under such restrictions as you may think best.

I remain, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

C. W. DAVIS,
Lieut. Col. and Asst. Prov. Mar. Gen., Dept. of the Missouri.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
AND U. S. FORCES AT DEVALL'S BLUFF, ARK.,
May 11, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER GUARD ON BOARD STEAMER IZETTA:

SIR: You are directed to proceed to Little Red River and destroy or bring away all the flat-boats found within twenty miles of its mouth, either on Little Red or White Rivers. Reliable information makes it pretty certain that a number of boats are secreted in the bayous and swamps in that vicinity for the purpose of crossing the forces of Jeff. Thompson, below the mouth of Little Red, and to defeat this arrangement you are required to use your best endeavors. The captain of the

boat has orders to observe your wish, but his familiarity with the river will make his counsel valuable, and you are advised to avail yourself of it. You will report back within two days.

By order of Brig. Gen. A. Shaler:

CHAS. E. HOWE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
AND U. S. FORCES AT DEVALL'S BLUFF, ARK.,
May 11, 1865.

Capt. W. J. HAUGHAWOUT,
Commanding Detachment Ninth Kansas Cavalry:

SIR: You will march under the guidance of Mr. P. S. Smith, citizen, to the house of Mr. McFall, on Little Lagrue Bayou, and after consulting with him make such dispositions of your men as will promise the most success in capturing Maybery and his party, who are believed to be in that neighborhood. Be careful to avoid acts of depredation on the part of your men, and report back as soon as the search or capture is completed.

By order of Brig. Gen. A. Shaler:

CHAS. E. HOWE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *May 11, 1865.*

Brigadier-General CLAYTON:

Rumor has reached these headquarters that you have made important captures of rebel irregulars. Will you give us the facts?

Respectfully,

JOHN LEVERING.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *May 11, 1865.*

Lieut. Col. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Captain Husband, Lieutenant Stewart, and twenty-four men surrendered to Major Davis this morning as prisoners of war. Captain Husband and ten of his men are very anxious to be paroled here and allowed to return to their homes in Southwestern Texas, retaining their horses to travel upon and their side-arms for self-protection. The rest of his men will turn over their arms, take the oath, and return to their homes in this State and Missouri. As Captain Husband and his company have always carried on an honorable mode of warfare, I respectfully recommend that his request be granted and that the necessary arrangements be perfected here. Vaugine and Maybery have not yet surrendered, but Major Davis assures me that they will. He (Davis) is still on the north side of the river with 170 men. I will send two companies of infantry to-night down the river by steamer to co-operate with him. Have sent notice to Vaugine's and Maybery's commands that unless they surrender by the 15th instant they will be treated as outlaws.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 11, 1865.

Brigadier-General CLAYTON,
Commanding at Pine Bluff:

The surrender of rebel commands as prisoners of war will be accepted. They will be sent to this post, where the oath will be administered and they will be permitted to go to their homes.

By command of Major-General Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
May 11, 1865—1.50 p. m.

General DODGE:

Have you any news of interest from the interior of Missouri or the plains? I leave for Cincinnati this afternoon. What of Jeff. Thompson?

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 11, 1865.
(Received 2.40 p. m.)

Major-General POPE:

Lieutenant-Colonel Davis has had an interview with General Thompson. He took forty-eight hours to get his brigade commanders together to decide. Thompson's army is scattered all over North Arkansas, and Jeff. says he cannot surrender without consulting his brigade commanders. No news from plains. Dispatch just received from Lexington. One Clement demands surrender of that place; six miles out, and gives until to-morrow morning. Says he has the force, and will burn town, kill soldiers, &c.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
May 11, 1865—1:50 p. m.

Major-General DODGE, *Saint Louis:*

The Sixth Regiment U. S. Volunteers, 950 strong, under the command of Col. C. H. Potter, has arrived at Leavenworth. I have directed Colonel Potter to report to you for orders.

JOS. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
May 11, 1865—2.25 p. m.

General DODGE:

What troops have you at Lexington and what have you done? Is it possible that nothing is known of a considerable force of rebels near Lexington, if any force is really there? Please answer immediately.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, May 11, 1865—2.30 p. m.

Major-General POPE:

Two hundred troops at Lexington, and as many more close by it. I think it is a ruse to get our troops there to let that gang cross the river. It cannot be possible for any large party to get up there without our knowledge. Jim Foster's gang pitched into Palmyra yesterday; stole twenty horses; ten men in the gang.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *May 11, 1865—12.10 p. m.*

Senator J. R. DOOLITTLE,
Quincy, Ill.:

I leave for Quincy this p. m. Will be there at 11 a. m. to-morrow. I deem a consultation necessary, that I may be able to fit out our expedition for the comfort and pleasure of the committee.

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General.

[MAY 11, 1865.—For Thompson to Dodge, accepting terms for surrender of C. S. forces, see Part I, p. 236.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 117. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 11, 1865.

I. All orders in this department which require sentences of military commissions to be confirmed by the commanding general of the department are hereby rescinded.

II. Hereafter final action will be taken upon the records and proceedings of military commissions by the officers convening them, in accordance with the rules governing action upon the records and proceedings of general courts-martial.

III. The approval of the department commander, as such, is essential only in capital cases and those which extend to the dismissal of commissioned officers.

By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[MAY 11, 1865.—For correspondence between Davis and Thompson, relative to surrender of forces commanded by latter, see Part I, pp. 234, 235.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 108. } HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT, *Saint Louis, Mo., May 11, 1865.*

1. The Fifty-first Missouri Volunteers having reported in compliance with paragraph 5, Special Orders, No. 125, Department of the Missouri, will report for duty to Col. B. L. E. Bonneville, commanding Benton Barracks.

By order of Brig. Gen. George D. Wagner:

H. HANNAHS,
Major Fiftieth Missouri Volunteers and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 87. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA, *Rolla, Mo., May 11, 1865.*

1. Lieut. H. W. Werth, Fifth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, is hereby relieved from duty as acting assistant adjutant-general at these headquarters, and will rejoin his command for duty therewith.

By order of Col. John Morrill, commanding:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
May 11, 1865—2 p. m.

Captain LAURANT,
Warrensburg:

Have you received copy of dispatch from Lexington demanding surrender of that place by one A. Clement?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
May 11, 1865—3 p. m.

Colonel HARDING,
Warrensburg:

A dispatch received here from Lexington from telegraph operator gives substance of a demand for the surrender of that place by one A. Clement. What about it? How many troops in Lexington?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

WARRENSBURG, *May 11, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE:

Dispatch demanding surrender of Lexington received. There are 180 available men at Lexington. Two companies of militia are called out into active service for the defense of the place, and the citizens will be organized into companies. I do not think that the place will be attacked, but that the guerrillas will attempt to cross the river to-night above or below Lexington. The colonel left Lexington this morning and will be here to-night.

C. G. LAURANT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
May 11, 1865—3.30 p. m.

Captain LAURANT, *Warrensburg:*

The troops up and down the river should be notified, and if there is any cavalry in reach get them after these. I think it must be a ruse to get across the river; at any rate, take no chance on it, but have every one prepared to defend the place. It does not seem possible for any large body to get there without our knowledge. What news have you of their force?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

WARRENSBURG, *May 11, 1865—6.10 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

Clement and Porter are known to be in Lafayette County. They have over 200 men. They have given the commander at Lexington till to-morrow to surrender, stating that if they took the town they would burn it and kill the soldiers. The Fourteenth Cavalry is ordered up but cannot be there in time to offer any assistance. In case of an attack all the cavalry in the district are in the field and cannot be reached in time. There are not ten mounted men left at this place.

C. G. LAURANT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
May 11, 1865—9 p. m.

Captain LAURANT, *Warrensburg:*

If there are not over 200 men the garrison at Lexington can whip them easy; at any rate, let every man and boy who can bear arms be brought into service there. Jim Porter was in Palmyra last night. This force no doubt intends to cross the river.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *May 11, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE, *Saint Louis:*

I left Lexington this morning and turned Major Davis with 130 fine, well-armed cavalry down Davis Creek to come in the rear of Clement's and Captain Porter's bands. The demand for the surrender of Lexington is near the Gasconade. There are enough men there to hold the place against 700 or 800.

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, *May 11, 1865.*

General DODGE:

The following dispatch has been sent into this post:

SIX MILES OUT THE FIELD, *May 11, 1865.*

Major DAVIS, *Lexington, Mo.:*

SIR: This is to notify you that I will give you until Friday morning, May 12, 1865, to surrender the town of Lexington. If you surrender we will treat you and all

taken as prisoners of war. If we have to take it by storm we will burn the town and kill the soldiers. We have the force, and are determined to have it.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A. CLEMENT.
OPERATOR.

LEXINGTON, MO., *May 11, 1865.*

Captain LAURANT:

Colonel Harding and Major Davis both left here for Warrensburg this morning. I have just received the following message, and from a guerrilla chief now about six miles from here. Their force I cannot ascertain:

Major DAVIS:

SIR: This is to notify you that I will give you until Friday morning, 10 a. m., May 12, 1865, to surrender the town of Lexington. If you surrender we will treat you and all taken as prisoners of war. If we have to take it by storm we will burn the town and kill the soldiers. We have the force, and are determined to have it.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

A. CLEMENT.

The available force at this post amounts to 180 men. Shall I call out two companies of Colonel McGinnis' militia?

HENRY R. MILLS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, *May 11, 1865.*

D. R. GARRISON,
Pleasant Hill:

About 600 infantry arrived last night and were sent to Holden and Kingsville, one company to guard construction train, two at Croppard's Fork of Big Creek and the commander instructed to guard the road toward Pleasant Hill.

C. G. LAURANT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, *May 11, 1865—4.40 p. m.*

Col. J. H. BAKER,
Provost-Marshal-General:

Some 300 guerrillas in this county, and I am inclined to think they are furnished with ammunition from this place. Can I suspend the sale of powder, &c., for a few days?

C. E. ROGERS,
Captain and Assistant Provost-Marshal.

MACON, *May 11, 1865—12.40 p. m.*

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Jim Porter, with twenty-two guerrillas, stole twenty horses on Monday night near Palmyra. They killed a man named Shaw, a lately discharged soldier at Warren, nine miles east of Hunnewell, on Tuesday. Yesterday morning they left camp near Florida, Monroe County, moving on the road toward Mexico.

W. T. CLARKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MACON, *May 11, 1865—4.40 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE,
Saint Louis:

Burt Jackson, of Howard County, recently from Price's army, reports that he crossed the trail of a party of bushwhackers, reported 300 strong, bound for North Missouri, through Lafayette County. He also states that Clement, who was Bill Anderson's scalper and head devil last summer, is on his way from Arkansas with seventy men for North Missouri.

W. T. CLARKE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, May 11, 1865.

Captain CLARKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

A force of guerrillas demanded surrender of Lexington to-day; said to be 200 strong. They no doubt intend to cross the river. We have the boats all secured. Warn all your troops along the river to be on watch for them.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, May 11, 1865.

Capt. W. T. CLARKE:

Get the local companies after the gangs. Notify the forces along the line of march and tell the citizens to follow them up.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

GLASGOW, *May 11, 1865.*

Brigadier-General PRATT:

Burt Jackson, of this county, recently from Price's army, reports that he crossed the trail of a band of bushwhackers reported at 300 coming in the direction of Lafayette County. Thinks they are coming to North Missouri. Also states that Clement, who was Bill Anderson's chief devil last summer, has some sixty or seventy men, and is on his way north.

A. F. DENNY,
Colonel.

MACON, *May 11, 1865.*

COMMANDING OFFICERS,
Sturgeon and Mexico:

Reliable information is received that Jim Porter with twenty-two men is making his way toward Mexico or Centralia. Intercept him and kill the party if possible.

By order of General Fisk:

W. T. CLARKE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MACON, *May 11, 1865.*

OFFICER COMMANDING,
Glasgow:

A force of bushwhackers 200 strong demanded the surrender of Lexington to-day. Be on the lookout for any parties who attempt to cross the river.

W. T. CLARKE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
May 11, 1865—3 p. m.

Brigadier-General MITCHELL,
Fort Leavenworth:

Has not Colonel Maynadier, of Fifth U. S. [Volunteers], arrived at Leavenworth with rest of the regiment? Has the Sixth U. S. [Volunteers] arrived? If so, get them ready to march as soon as possible, and report when ready, and hold Fifth until rest of regiment and officers get there.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May 11, 1865—3 p. m.*

General DODGE:

The Fifth U. S. Volunteers is ready to move. Detachment of fifty of them with Captain Butler at Saint Louis. Seven companies are under command of a first lieutenant.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
May 11, 1865—2.25 p. m.

Col. C. H. POTTER,
Sixth Regiment U. S. Volunteers, Fort Leavenworth:

Report for orders without delay to Major-General Dodge.

JOS. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May 11, 1865—7.20 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

I have the honor to report to you for orders in accordance with orders just received from Major-General Pope. The Sixth U. S. Volunteers, 950 enlisted men and 26 commissioned officers, present.

C. H. POTTER,
Colonel Sixth U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., May 11, 1865.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: In order to give protection to trains passing over the Cimarron route to and from New Mexico during the present summer

and fall, I have felt it to be necessary to establish a camp at or near Cold Spring, which locality is about midway between Fort Union, N. Mex., and the Arkansas River. The command of this camp has been given to Col. Christopher Carson, who, from his knowledge of the Indians of the plains and his personal acquaintance with some of their principal men, will, I trust, lead to beneficial results. Inclosed herewith please find his orders and instructions.*

I am, general, respectfully,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., May 11, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER AT FORT SUMNER, N. MEX.:

SIR: We have some intelligence that a band of marauders and bushwhackers has been forming at and near Fort Belknap, Tex., with the avowed purpose of making a raid into this Territory. You will without delay place the troops of your command in a condition to take the field at a day's notice, should it become necessary, in order to repel this band. Have your men prepared at all points to march and to fight.

I am, sir, respectfully,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NOTE.—Keep a party of observation well down the river with a party of ten Mescalero Apaches thrown out in different directions still farther down to give notice. If this party comes it has got to be fought from the jump, and every man and every Indian at Fort Sumner must do his utmost to destroy it. Should your post fall and the provisions be destroyed, or your stock run off, the Indians will perish. This thought alone will make them and make all fight like devils against these worse than devils. Keep me advised by express of any intelligence that may be received of the advance of these desperadoes. Inclosed herewith please find a copy of a statement made by a Texan refugee in relation to them.† They may strike across the trail known to your guides, which trail comes in near Fort Sumner from over the Staked Plain, and they may come up the Pecos and aim to destroy your magazines at Sumner and the depot at Fort Union. Be on the alert, but let there be no stampede even if they come; for we have got to make their utter destruction a quiet business until it is accomplished.

J. H. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, May 11, 1865.

Capt. JOSEPH McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

CAPTAIN: Before leaving Milwaukee I had the honor to write you, for the information of the commander of the division, that I designed to make some personal inquiry in relation to actual and threatened

* See Carleton to Carson, May 4, p. 317.
† See inclosure, Carleton to Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, May 9, p. 375.

hostilities of the Indians in Minnesota. I have had full statements from General Sibley, and also seen Colonel Smith, who resides at or near Mankato and commands the militia in that region. The band of Indians that committed the murders in that neighborhood were from the great hive of hostile Sioux that are located near Devil's Lake. A half-breed deserter (Carpenter) was taken with the clothes and money belonging to Jewett, the head of the murdered family. He made the statement to Colonel Smith and others. The party consisted of sixteen Indians. Nine similar parties had started out, and more would follow when the grass is better. Horse stealing and revenge are the purposes to be accomplished. His party was on foot, and hide in the thick underbrush of the region of the big timbers. Our troops have had several skirmishes with this little band, but the broken ground and thick underbrush have aided the Indians in so far escaping our soldiers. In view of Carpenter's statements and the corroborating intelligence from various other sources, the State authorities are organizing militia and already have some 200 on duty in the vicinity. This little band at this early season of the year is regarded as a commencement of trouble, and the people of the State are much excited. Our troops are well treated, and will do all they can to confront the supposed danger and allay needless apprehension. But a movement must be made upon Devil's Lake, the center of their villainy. In your letter of February 1 last past you seem to have contemplated this and designated a force which you deemed sufficient.* Your subsequent design to send an expedition west from General Sully's command, and your subsequent withdrawal of Brackett's cavalry from this district, show that you must have overlooked the matter of General Sibley's expedition to Devil's Lake, as we have not a force remaining which can be made available for the purpose. The hostile Indians at Devil's Lake can therefore be attacked best by sending a force from General Sully's command, and it seems to me necessary to do this. I would make some co-operating move from this district, but the main force must be obtained from the other district. The settlements must be protected as our first duty. If my views are approved I would immediately forward transportation to Sioux City, so as to hurry up troops to Fort Rice or Berthold, as may seem best, according to the conditions of river navigation. I do not feel at liberty to change the programme of the general's move to the Black Hills by General Sully without his approval, but feel it my duty to take the force designed for that move, or ask for immediate re-enforcement of cavalry for General Sibley's district, to operate on the base of the savages at Devil's Lake. About 500 would do, but 1,000 would be better as a moving force in that region. The troops distributed in this district are barely enough to garrison the forts and pursue the hostile bands now threatening the frontier settlements of General Sibley's command. The river is quite low above La Crosse, but cavalry could be sent here very speedily, and I would be glad to carry out both proposed plans of General Pope, viz, to send expeditions north to Devil's Lake and west to the Black Hills, but to do this we would have to have more cavalry. I desire the general's early response to these suggestions. I will start back to Milwaukee to-morrow evening, where I shall hope to receive early intelligence from you.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS.

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* See Pope to Sibley, Part I, p. 718.

CHICAGO, ILL., *May 11, 1865.*
(Received 2.30 p. m.)

Captain BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have received no orders. The sooner I go to Sioux City the better. Telegraph me here.

SULLY,
General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., May 12, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that no information of importance from the enemy's lines has reached this office to-day.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. M. EATON,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, May 12, 1865.

A. H. CAÑEDO, Esq.,
City:

SIR: In pursuance of the conversation held with the general-in-chief you are hereby authorized and instructed to proceed forthwith to Matamoras, Mexico, and collect at that place and vicinity all information in regard to the scheme mentioned. If, as you believe, it is still entertained, try to get acquainted with all leading and influential parties in Texas, Mexico, and abroad. The places where most likely a movement would put in scene first, and where it would find its most sanguine supporters and resources, are of interest to learn. Also ascertain with as much accuracy as possible whether the scheme is looked upon by outsiders with any degree of hope or favor, and whether the number of the advocates of the same have increased or not since your departure from T[exas]. If you consider it necessary to get more light on the subject, you may extend your explorations as far as Antonio (not beyond), but such excursions must be of short duration, as early and prompt reports are desirable. You will send these reports through the commanding officer of our forces at Brazos Santiago, with whom you will communicate at an early date.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. JOS. OSTERHAUS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., May 12, 1865.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: The terms of surrender disqualifies any one in the rebel service west of the Chattahoochee River from serving against the United States until duly exchanged. General Taylor is to collect his

troops at the most convenient point for paroling them, and the work of paroling to be completed by commissioners. The point of rendezvous in East Louisiana has not yet been designated, but if there is any danger that they will disband themselves before being paroled the commanding officer at Clinton to act as commissioner on my part [is] to act at once. General Taylor will be telegraphed to that effect.

Very respectfully,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

BRASHEAR CITY, *May 12, 1865.*
(Received 10 p. m.)

Maj. W. HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have sent a man down the railroad track to-day and will direct what to do with the ammunition car when he returns to-night. Colonel Fiske telegraphs to me that a detachment of the Sixteenth Indiana from his command drove Brown's party of guerrillas in the swamp, capturing 10 prisoners and 10 horses equipped.

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

BATON ROUGE, *May 12, 1865.*
(Received 9.30 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS:

GENERAL: Colonel Dickey, commanding at Bayou Sara, telegraphs the inhabitants report that Jeff. Davis crossed the river early in the week, stopping at Centerville last Sunday night. General Hood at Liberty same day and crossed the river in company with Colonels Cunningham and Graham on Tuesday at Tunica Bend. This is gathered from the inhabitants and seems to be the general impression throughout the country. I leave for Bayou Sara and mouth of Red River this a. m.

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 12, 1865.

Major-General HERRON:

It is directed by Major-General Canby that no cotton be passed from Clinton until the title of the property owned by the rebel Government can be traced. Complete lists of this property have been turned over to the Government of the United States and will be forwarded as soon as possible so that the property of the people can be separated from that of the rebel Government, the object being not to interfere with that owned by private parties, but to obtain possession of all that transferred upon the late surrender to the Government of the United States. As soon as this is completed private parties will be allowed to transport their property to market.

By command of Major-General Banks:

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 12, 1865.

Major-General HERRON, *Commanding:*

If there is any probability of the disbanding of the rebel forces in your front they will be paroled at Clinton and duplicate lists sent to Major General Canby through these headquarters, as you requested in your telegrams of yesterday.

By command of Major-General Banks:

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Bvt. Lieut. Col., Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

BAYOU SARA, *May 12, 1865.*
(Received 13th.)

Capt. W. H. CLAPP,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: Jeff. Davis, Breckinridge, Benjamin, Trenholm, and other prominent officers of the Confederate Government crossed the river one week ago to-day thirteen miles above Fort Adams. Lieutenant-General Longstreet accompanies them. There is no doubt whatever of the truth of this information.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. DICKEY,
Colonel, Commanding.

WOODVILLE ROAD, FIVE MILES FROM BAYOU SARA,
May 12, 1865.

Capt. W. H. CLAPP:

CAPTAIN: Yesterday morning I sent a party to Fort Adams and went myself with another party to Woodville. The party that went to Fort Adams has not yet returned. Arrived at Woodville at noon and found a number of Confederates there. They are anxious to know where they are to go to be paroled. I was shown an order from General Humphreys requiring them to report at Jackson, Miss. They are anxious to report to some provost-marshal more convenient. Having no orders I could not advise them. There are, I think, about 100 or more in that vicinity. The commissary and quartermaster have a small quantity of stores which they are ready to turn over. The Governor of Mississippi has issued a call for the legislature to convene soon. I learned that our troops now occupy Jackson, Miss. Reports say that Davis is over the river. One statement is that he went from Florida to Cuba, thence to Texas. Another that he crossed the Mississippi River. I conversed with a Confederate soldier, who said he knew General Hood had crossed. My impression is that Davis is out of the country. I will report again when the party returns from Fort Adams.

J. G. FONDA,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 12, 1865.

Capt. J. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

A scout sent to Camden has returned to-day with the following report, viz: There are about 200 of Shelby's command and 100 of Dockery's at

Camden; also two batteries of artillery kept at that place for want of horses to draw them to Marshall, Tex., at which place nearly all the rebel troops are assembled. Rebel officers are making great efforts to persuade the men to go to Mexico and establish a colony, but the men are opposed to it, and are willing to return to their allegiance on any terms.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 12, 1865.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Little Rock, Ark.:

Brig. Gen. M. Jeff. Thompson, commanding District of North Arkansas, surrendered his forces to me yesterday at Chalk Bluff. They are to be paroled at Wittsburg, on Saint Francis River, on May 29, and at Jacksonport, on White River, on June 5. Terms granted same as given by General Grant to General Lee.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

(Same to Brigadier-Generals Bussey, Fort Smith; Sanborn, Springfield, and Colonel Morrill, Rolla.)

HDQRS. DEPT. OF ARKANSAS, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Little Rock, Ark., May 12, 1865.

W. W. Frazier, scout, sent from Little Rock to Camden on the 30th of last month, returned to-day, and makes the following report:

Went within twelve miles of Camden, at which place there are about 200 of Shelby's command, dismounted, about 100 of Dockery's, and two batteries without horses. These batteries would have been taken to Marshall, Tex., but they are entirely without horses. The great body of the rebel force is at Marshall, Tex. The officers are making strong efforts to get the men to go to Mexico and establish a colony. The men are generally opposed to this, and are willing to return to their allegiance on most any terms.

I inclose copy of Texas Republic, extra. Kirby appears to be a "last-ditch" man.

Respectfully,

L. B. NASH,
Assistant Provost-Marshal-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 114. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 12, 1865.

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8. Brigadier-General Shaler, commanding Second Division, Seventh Army Corps, will send one regiment of infantry fully equipped for field service to occupy the town of Batesville, Ark.

By order of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES AT PINE BLUFF,
Pine Bluff, Ark., May 12, 1865.

Lieut. Col. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I send Captain Husband and his men under charge of Lieutenant Ferris, aide-de-camp. My telegram of last night in relation to a certain portion of his men retaining their horses and side-arms was not sufficiently explicit. The surrender of Captain Husband and his men cannot as yet be considered as perfected. Captain H. communicated with Major Davis on the opposite side of the river, and proposed to surrender upon the terms of himself and men being allowed to retain their horses and side-arms. Major Davis could not, of course, accept such terms, but agreed to bring them to this post, with the understanding that if terms could not be agreed upon that Captain H. and his men should be returned to the place of conference and dismissed. Captain H. has not consented to surrender unless the men who live in Texas can be permitted to retain their horses and side-arms. I have had them leave their horses and arms here subject to what may be agreed upon at department headquarters. I desire to state, however, that unless some agreement can be made I do not see how we can in honor hold Captain Husband and the men referred to. Major Davis, in my opinion, has not acted as discreetly and efficiently in the whole affair upon the opposite side of the river as I would have desired and expected. Lieutenant Ferris will explain the whole matter, if desired, more fully than I am able to do upon paper.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 12, 1865.

Brigadier-General CLAYTON,
Pine Bluff:

The request of Captain Husband can be granted only in part. The commanding officers may retain their horses and side-arms. The whole party must come to Little Rock and be paroled. Transportation will be furnished them as near their homes as possible. Your message to Vaugine and Maybery is unauthorized. Hunt them down, of course, but don't trouble yourself about the question of outlawry.

By command of Major-General Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 12, 1865.

Brigadier-General BUSSEY,
Fort Smith:

Your dispatch received. The major-general commanding fully appreciates your efforts in the management of refugees and people of your district and is ready to concede your judgment as the best. Your answers possess the merit of candor as well as plainness; are fully understood and approved.

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, May 12, 1865—10.45 p. m.
(Received 2.30 a. m. 13th.)

Brigadier-General RAWLINS:

Brig. Gen. Jeff. Thompson, commanding District of North Arkansas, surrendered yesterday on the terms I offered him—the same as given by General Grant to General Lee. His force is to be paroled at Wittsburg, on Saint Francis River, on May 29, and at Jacksonport, on White River, on June 5. This is as soon as he can collect his men.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

(Copy to Major-General Pope, at Cincinnati, Ohio.)

LAWRENCE, *May 12, 1865—4.20 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

Bushwhackers are threatening our eastern border. Will you not send the Seventh Kansas Cavalry or some other good regiment to that locality for our protection?

S. J. CRAWFORD,
Governor of Kansas.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
May 12, 1865. (Sent 7.35 a. m. 13th.)

Brigadier-General WAGNER,
Whitewater, Mo.:

Collect the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry immediately at Cape Girardeau, to be moved by boat to Central Missouri. Thompson has surrendered.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
May 12, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General BEVERIDGE,
Cape Girardeau:

Collect the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry at Cape Girardeau, to be moved by boat to Central Missouri. Report when they will be ready.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

CHALK BLUFF, *May 12, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE:

Jeff. Thompson has surrendered, and I have selected Wittsburg, on the 29th instant, and Jacksonport, on the 5th proximo, as the places and times. In the present stage of high water I do not think he can get his men together sooner. I will get his officers to get here sooner, but if the men are collected I may get a small amount of arms and plunder they have stolen, as it is distinctly understood that if they wish to escape justice they must make a clean breast. We leave for Cape Girardeau to-morrow.

C. W. DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *May 12, 1865.*

General DODGE, *Saint Louis:*

Everything is going on well at Lexington. A telegram from there asks if I will authorize the acceptance of Cy. Porter, not his men. From this I infer that Davis is driving him and that he has proposed terms. Porter delivered himself up at Memphis, took the oath, came into the State publicly, and was engaged in the raid upon Kingsville. Shall I give them the benefit of your instructions respecting bushwhackers?

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
May 12, 1865—12.20 p. m.

Colonel HARDING, *Warrensburg:*

I would give the benefit of the instructions if you consider their offer as made in good faith. If they have committed any crimes the civil courts can take cognizance of it.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

WARRENSBURG, *May 12, 1865—4.25 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

The men who offer to surrender are 100 strong. I have directed that the surrender be allowed.

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, May 12, 1865.

Col. CHESTER HARDING, Jr.,
Commanding District of Central Missouri, Warrensburg, Mo.:

COLONEL: Under orders received, which were telegraphed, you will perceive that we can no longer banish families of bushwhackers, there being no place to send them to. I would suggest that if you can fasten upon any of such families the fact of their feeding voluntarily any gang of these outlaws that they be tried by the civil courts or military commission and if found guilty summarily punished. This course will have a salutary effect.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Same to commanding officers First, Second and Third Sub-Districts, and judge-advocate.)

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., May 12, 1865.

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Missouri.

SIR: In connection with the tri-monthly return, I have the honor to report that while guerrillas have entered the district during the past ten days in considerable numbers, and have disturbed the peace of sev-

eral of the counties in it to a greater extent than heretofore, the aspect of affairs is brightening. The enemy are tolerably well hemmed in and cannot cross the river in large numbers; some crossed below Boonville near Rocheport and some near Providence. I understand that no effective force is at either place. Captain Putnam, of the Fiftieth Wisconsin, found nine guerrillas on an island near Rocheport. Our troops on landing at Sibley were fired upon by eight. These two points and Providence are the worst on the river, because the country on the north bank is best adapted for the operation of bushwhackers. I went to Lexington on the 9th instant to see whether the troops at the river stations were doing their duty in scouting. I intended to visit the different points, but found that I could not spare the time. I received satisfactory reports of their efficiency in the Fourth Sub-District from Waverly to Kansas City, but I have not yet had full reports from the points between Jefferson City and Waverly. Returning from Lexington yesterday, I had a train of twelve wagons. I took with me nearly all the cavalry I could gather together and started as if for Warrensburg and as if under the apprehension that the whole force would be required. On arriving at Davis' Creek, about seventeen miles down the road, I sent Major Davis with Company A, Third Missouri State Militia, and detachment of Third Wisconsin and Lafayette County (No. 3) Militia to the left down the creek to get into the rear of Porter's gang. I have not heard from the major, in fact I do not expect him to return to Lexington until he has scouted thoroughly from Waverly up. I think, however, he must have come upon Porter, as advices by telegraph to-day inform me that he has offered to surrender with 100 men to the commanding officer at Lexington. I have directed the offer to be accepted, on the conditions prescribed in my instructions from the major-general commanding, and I believe that his example will be largely followed by other bands. Three of Price's men came into Sedalia and gave themselves up this afternoon; others will be anxious to do the same thing. The detachment of Fifty-first and Fifty-second Infantry Wisconsin Volunteers have been so posted as to afford protection to the mail and railroad line between this point and Pleasant Hill, so far as infantry can give it in a prairie country. I shall use some of the Fourteenth Illinois [Missouri?] Cavalry on the flank of the line when Colonel Gravely arrives with his command.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding District.

LEXINGTON, MO., *May 12, 1865.*

Colonel HARDING:

One hundred Confederate soldiers now in the brush want to surrender to me and give up their arms and become citizens. Before they surrender I must assure them that they will be treated as citizens and not punish them. Please answer immediately.

C. E. ROGERS,
Captain and Assistant Provost-Marshal.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *May 12, 1865.*

Capt. C. E. ROGERS,
Lexington:

Accept the surrender. They will be treated as citizens. For their own protection, however, they should be kept together a few days until

the terms are made known through the country. Each man must take the oath and sign it in duplicate. One copy he will keep; will be his safeguard as long as he honestly observes it. The other copy must be sent to the provost-marshal-general.

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, *May 12, 1865.*

Colonel HARDING:

There is no news from the country. I expect a scout from Captain Le Clair's company across from Greenton to the Columbus road and scour the country to this place. There can be no dependence placed on any militia organization here while the present state of affairs exists. The colored company are the only men that are effective. The citizens are ready to come out under any call from you or any of us officers. I have got force enough to hold the place against 300 bushwhackers.

H. R. MILLS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *May 12, 1865.*

Lieut. H. R. MILLS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Lexington:

If you have an offer of surrender, accept it on these terms: All public property to be given up. Officers and men to take the oath of allegiance; one copy to be forwarded to the provost-marshal-general, one to be retained by the person taking it. He will be safe from military interference so long as he observes it in good faith. The officers and men may return to their homes, but ought to be kept together for a few days to make arrangements complete.

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, May 12, 1865.

Captain CLARKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

A squad of men from Hannibal, sent for by the sheriff of Palmyra, forced Mr. B. C. Davis, of Palmyra, to feed them in violation of my orders and without giving any receipt. Arrest the parties, make a thorough investigation, and punish them. There is no excuse for such actions. They also forced Joseph Thompson to feed six men. Answer.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

MACON, *May 12, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE:

The commanding officer at Glasgow reports that three bushwhackers demanded the right to surrender to the commanding officer of the post at Lexington yesterday. The surrender of the post, according to his statement, was not demanded. I have dispatched couriers to forces in all the river counties from Chariton west to place them on their guard.

W. T. CLARKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MACON, *May 12, 1865—11 a. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

The guerrillas lately killed by our scouts are of a kind new to this country. They are dressed in Confederate uniforms and armed with Enfield rifles. When closely pressed they desire to surrender as Confederate soldiers, claiming to be Price's men and are under orders.

W. T. CLARKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, May 12, 1865.

Captain CLARKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Any of these bands that you describe that propose to lay down their arms can do so, and the military authorities will take no further action in the case. If they persist in resisting no terms will be granted them. They are nothing but outlaws. It is too late to surrender after our troops catch them in arms.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
May 12, 1865—10.45 a. m.

Brig. Gen. R. B. MITCHELL,
Fort Leavenworth:

Get the Sixth U. S. Volunteers off for Kearny and Julesburg as soon as possible. Report when they move.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
May 12, 1865—10.44 [a. m.].

Col. C. H. POTTER,
Sixth U. S. Volunteers, Fort Leavenworth:

Report to Brig. Gen. R. B. Mitchell with your regiment for orders.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May 12, 1865—12 noon.*

Major-General DODGE:

Reports this morning say a large band of guerrillas came within four miles of Westport yesterday and burnt houses, driving all the inhabitants to Kansas City. I will go down the border to-morrow and see the condition of troops. Colonel Blair reports our cavalry in bad condition for want of horses.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May 12, 1865.*

Col. C. W. BLAIR,
Fort Scott:

You must be on the alert and use every means at your disposal to insure the safety of the border as far up as the Kansas River. The country in Jackson, Baker, and Cass Counties is reported full of guerrillas, who committed depredations yesterday within four miles of Westport. No attention will be paid to State and district lines. Make immediate requisition for a remount of all your cavalry and forward to these headquarters. General Mitchell will be at Olathe in a few days and will advise you from there.

By order of Brigadier-General Mitchell:

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May 12, 1865.*

Capt. S. P. THOMPSON,
Lawrence:

You can hold both the fort and the town. Of course, in emergency the former would be sacrificed to the latter. If you have reason at any time to apprehend that the town will be endangered by attempting to hold the fort you can abandon the latter and remove the stores therefrom. There is no authority here to order its abandonment otherwise.

By order of Brig. Gen. Robert B. Mitchell:

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May 12, 1865.*

Lieutenant JONES,
Commanding Military Police Guard, Leavenworth City:

Have your men in readiness to answer a call for them at a moment's notice if necessary. Do this quickly, without any display.

By order of Brig. Gen. Robert B. Mitchell:

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BROWNSVILLE, *May 12, 1865—4.33 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

I am en route to Saint Louis. Will reach there day after to-morrow.

P. E. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Sumner, N. Mex., May 12, 1865.

ASST. ADJT. GEN., HDQRS. DEPT. OF N. MEX.,
Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose, for the information of the general commanding the department, communication by Capt. H. B. Bristol, Fifth U. S. Infantry, the acting superintendent of the Navajoes, dated

the 9th instant, relative to Indians being absent from the reservation.* Captain Bristol's request has been complied with by sending a mounted party under Captain Fritz out after the straggling Indians. (See inclosed copy of post orders and my letter of instructions to Captain Fritz.*) It is believed that, besides the Indians mentioned by Captain Bristol, none are absent from the reservation elsewhere.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. McCLEAVE,
Major, First California Cavalry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
May 12, 1865—9.20 a. m.

Major-General CURTIS,
Milwaukee:

By direction of the major-general commanding have ordered General Sully to proceed to Sioux City without delay.

JOS. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
May 12, 1865—9.20 a. m.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. SULLY,
Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.:

You will proceed without delay to Sioux City.

JOS. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *May 13, 1865.*
(Received 3.55 p. m. 18th.)

Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff:

Your dispatch of the 6th instant has been received, and Captain McFarland has been ordered to return to his station at Key West.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., May 13, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report of information received at this office this 13th day of May, 1865: Lieut. G. G. Curtiss telegraphs from Baton Rouge that he is informed that General Kirby Smith was recently shot and killed at Alexandria by one of his own officers during a controversy about the surrender of the Confederate forces in the Trans-Mississippi Department; also, that Jefferson Davis and several other fugitive Confederate

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* See p. 378.

leaders arrived at Alexandria, having crossed the Mississippi River on or about the 4th instant. Albert Block, private, Company B, Spaight's Texas regiment, deserted from Sabine Pass, March 4, 1865. Reports two companies in garrison at Fort Griffin, Sabine Pass. The fort mounts four 10-inch guns. Two companies also garrison Fort Manchassee, distant seven miles southwest from Sabine City and within one mile and a half of Gulf coast. The garrison numbers sixty-five men. A picket of twelve men is stationed four miles west of the fort on the shore. This fort mounts six guns, besides some brass howitzers captured in Calcasieu River from U. S. gun-boats, two of which are mounted on wheels. Howard's company of cavalry were at Sabine City in March; came from Louisiana. Thinks there are 300 soldiers in the vicinity. Magruder is in command at Galveston. Many troops there. Mr. J. D. Knox, a citizen from Magnolia, Miss., reports General Hood, accompanied by 75 or 100 men, left for the Trans-Mississippi Department April 27, 1865. In a speech to the citizens he said he would not surrender, but would go to Mexico. Did not say that he would again connect himself with the Confederate Army. The citizens at Magnolia and vicinity are in a destitute condition. The surrender of Dick Taylor was received with shouts of joy. There are large quantities of cotton throughout the State. The people are very anxious that the railroad should be repaired, and are willing to assist in the work of reconstruction.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK N. WICKER,

Second Lieutenant, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

(In absence of Capt. S. M. Eaton, chief signal officer, Military Division of West Mississippi.)

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 48. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., May 13, 1865.*

In accordance with instructions from the War Department, all soldiers, patients in hospitals within the limits of this command, excepting veteran volunteers, veterans of the First Army Corps, Veteran Reserve Corps, and Regulars, will, as soon as they cease to require medical attendance, be mustered out and discharged. In order to avoid confusion and delay in the execution of this order, surgeons in charge of hospitals will at once report to the chief mustering officer of the department in which they are serving the names of all soldiers who are now eligible for discharge under the provisions of this order, and will hereafter report on Saturday of each week those who may have become so eligible since last report. And to render fully available the services of all mustering officers within the limits of this military division for this purpose all commissaries of musters and chief mustering officers will at once report to the chief mustering officer at these headquarters the names and stations of their assistants, in order that they may be assigned to duty at such points as the exigencies of the service may require. In cases where soldiers are absent on furlough from hospitals the surgeon in charge will at once notify them by letter to report to the nearest chief mustering officer for muster out, and require them to acknowledge receipt of such notification, and as soon as such acknowledgment is received their descriptive list will be forwarded to the chief mustering officer to whom they report. Should they return before receiving the notification they will be mustered out as others. This

order will not include any soldiers who may have proper claims for pensions. This class will be discharged on the usual surgeon's certificate of disability. The descriptive lists of all men discharged under this order will be turned over to the mustering officer, by whom (after the data therefrom has been entered on the muster-out roll) they will be forwarded, with a copy of the muster-out roll, for the Adjutant-General of the Army. In all cases of muster out as herein ordered a copy of the roll will be forwarded to the commanding officer of the regiment and to the chief mustering officer and adjutant-general of the State to which the command belongs.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. H. DYER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 126. } HDQRS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 13, 1865.

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4. Pursuant to orders from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi the Seventh Kentucky Volunteers, now at Baton Rouge, La., will proceed without delay to Brookhaven, Miss., for the purpose, in connection with other troops, of taking charge of Government property at that place. The commanding officer will report by letter to the commanding general Department of Mississippi. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By command of Major-General Banks:

J. C. STONE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 13, 1865.

Major-General HERRON:

If there is probability of the officers and men of the Confederate Army in your vicinity going to their homes without parole you will take their parole at your post. No restriction upon trade or intercourse will be removed until the officers and men of the rebel army are paroled. Thanks for your dispatches in relation to Kirby Smith. We have received information here from the wife of one of Davis' officers, who has just returned from North Carolina, that she was instructed by her husband to meet them in Texas, which confirms the statement of Colonel Dickey.

By order of Major-General Banks:

J. C. STONE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 13, 1865.

Major-General HERRON:

Officers and soldiers coming into our lines from the surrendered army of Dick Taylor cannot take the amnesty oath until they are exchanged.

They have no privilege whatever except to remain at their homes, observing the laws and regulations of the locality where they are. Civilians who have been outside of our lines during the rebellion cannot return to their homes without the consent of the military authorities where they wish to return. Civil officers and civilians do not share in any respect the privileges conferred upon officers and soldiers of the rebel army who have surrendered. Whether you will allow civilians to return is within your discretion. If they do return they will be subject to such conditions as you impose. They ought not to return unless you are perfectly satisfied that they intend to support the Union and its policy in good faith. The oath may be administered at your post if you desire, where parties are entitled to take it.

By command of Major-General Banks:

J. S. CROSBY,
Bvt. Lieut. Col., Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

BAYOU SARA, *May 13, 1865.*

Capt. W. H. CLAPP,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Numbers of Confederate soldiers belonging to commands surrendered by General Taylor and who have no means of reaching Jackson, Miss., where they are ordered to report, are coming into our lines at this post and delivering up their arms, &c. Shall they be paroled here? Please answer at once.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. DICKEY,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

Direct Dickey to receive their arms, &c., and take care of the soldiers until we send him the form of parole or further instructions.

H[ERRON].

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 115. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG, *Vicksburg, Miss., May 13, 1865.*

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V. The Fifty-eighth Ohio Infantry and the Seventh Ohio Battery (equipped as infantry) will at once provide themselves with twenty days' supplies and sixty rounds of ammunition per man, forty of which will be carried in the boxes, and will with the least possible delay be in readiness to march to Jackson. The commanding officers will report at what time they will be ready to start.

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By order of Brig. Gen. M. L. Smith:

A. C. FISK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., May 13, 1865.*

The following order of the War Department is published for the information and guidance of all officers in this military division:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 85. } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, D. C., May 8, 1865.*

Ordered, That all prisoners of war, except officers above the rank of colonel, who before the capture of Richmond signified their desire to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and their unwillingness to be exchanged, be forthwith released on their taking the said oath, and transportation furnished them to their respective homes. In respect to all other prisoners of war further orders will be issued. The Commissary-General of Prisoners will issue the necessary regulations for preserving the requisite record of the prisoners of war to be released under this order, the record to set forth the name of the prisoner, his place of residence, the organization to which he belonged, the time and place of capture, &c. The oaths of allegiance will be administered by the commanding officers of the prison camps and forts, who will send by telegraph daily reports of the prisoners released to the Commissary-General of Prisoners. These reports will be consolidated for each day and transmitted to the Secretary of War.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

By command of Major-General Pope:

JOS. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 115. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, *Little Rock, Ark., May 13, 1865.*

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2. Brig. Gen. John Edwards, having reported to these headquarters in obedience to orders, is assigned to the command of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Seventh Army Corps, and the post of Pine Bluff, and will report accordingly without delay, relieving Brig. Gen. Powell Clayton.

3. Brig. Gen. Powell Clayton is relieved from duty at post of Pine Bluff, and is assigned to the command of the Cavalry Brigade, Seventh Army Corps, at Little Rock.

4. Brig. Gen. John M. Thayer is relieved from duty at the post of Saint Charles, and is assigned to command of the District of Eastern Arkansas, headquarters at Helena, Ark.

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By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, May 13, 1865.

Brig. Gen. POWELL CLAYTON:

The following telegram is just received from Major-General Dodge at Saint Louis, dated the 12th, viz.*

Respectfully, &c.,

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See Dodge to Reynolds, p. 417.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 13, 1865.

Major-General DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

Have you appointed an officer to receive the parole of Jeff. Thompson's troops at Wittsburg on 29th, and Jacksonport on June 5; or is either point to be attended to from these headquarters?*

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

BLOOMFIELD, *May 13, 1865—2.45 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

Dispatch just received. Will be ready for boats on Monday at the Cape to ship part of the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry; remainder can go on Tuesday. I will be at the Cape to-morrow night. You can reach me at this place until to-morrow morning. Thompson has agreed to surrender at some future time.

GEO. D. WAGNER,
Brigadier-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *May 13, 1865.*

Major HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

General Wagner has telegraphed me to have the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry ready for Monday and Tuesday. It will be done. I am now in communication with him. Inform me if you want the regiment to move earlier.

D. J. HYNES,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
May 13, 1865—9 a. m.

Colonel HARDING,
Warrensburg:

General Mitchell reports large bands of guerrillas committing depredations near Westport and driving inhabitants into Kansas and Kansas City. Brig. Gen. M. Jeff. Thompson surrendered all Confederate forces in North Arkansas to me yesterday.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18. } HDQRS. DIST. OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., May 13, 1865.

I. The sub-districts of the District of Central Missouri as heretofore existing are hereby discontinued, and the district is resub-districted as follows:

First. The First Sub-District will comprise the counties of Pettis, Cooper, Moniteau, Morgan, Cole, and all of Miller, Camden, and Benton Counties north of the Osage River, headquarters at Jefferson City, Mo., Col. John G. Clark, Fiftieth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, commanding.

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* For reply, see Part I, p. 228.

Second. The Second Sub-District will comprise the counties of Jackson, Lafayette, and Saline, headquarters at Lexington, Mo., Lieut. Col. John Pinger, Forty-third Missouri Volunteer Infantry, commanding.

Third. The Third Sub-District will comprise the counties of Bates, Henry, Johnson, and all of Saint Clair and Vernon Counties north of the Osage River, headquarters at Pleasant Hill, Mo., Col. L. Martin, Fifty-first Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, commanding.

II. All communications, reports, and returns made by subordinate officers to these headquarters will be transmitted through their respective sub-district headquarters.

III. Sub-district commanders will make a semi-monthly report to this office of the operations of the troops under their command, embracing fights, scouts, &c.

* * * * * * *

By order of Col. Chester Harding:

C. G. LAURANT,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *May 13, 1865.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Boonville:

Clement, with 150 guerrillas, is reported as having crossed from Greenton Valley to the Saline line near Waverly. Notify the different posts; also keep the cavalry on the alert, as he may strike for Rocheport.

C. HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CENTRAL DISTRICT OF MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., May 13, 1865.

Col. L. MARTIN,
Commanding Third Sub-District, Central District of Missouri:

SIR: We have no recognized Confederate forces to fight in this district, and no large bodies of men of any kind. Deserters from Kirby Smith's army, guerrillas and bushwhackers, who have been in some way attached to it, are making their way into this district, some with the expectation of giving themselves up and some for the purpose of plunder and murder. Most of those now in the district have come into the State below its southern boundary and entered it in Bates County, where there are very few inhabitants. Their general course is by Johnstown and Rose Hill to the Sni Hills or into Greenton Valley.

Nearly all of them desire to cross the Missouri River, but the banks of it are so well guarded that few can get to it. Hence they concentrate in this district and we have the task of getting rid of them assigned to us. The troops under your command are expected to be used: First. To meet the returning rebels where they first show themselves. Second. To hunt up and exterminate those already in your sub-district. Third. To guard the mail line and line of the Pacific Railroad in your sub-district thoroughly. Fourth. To give encouragement to farmers to put in crops, protecting them as far as possible by frequent scouts, organizing neighborhoods for self-protection and the like. The

militia law of the State enables the citizens to enroll and receive arms, pay, &c., from it. Troops organized as volunteer militia cavalry under the Governor's orders, No. 3, 1865, can be supplied with ordnance, quartermaster's and commissary supplies by the United States. You are authorized to accept the surrender of such rebels as voluntarily give themselves up, upon the terms prescribed by Major-General Dodge, viz: The person to take the oath of allegiance under the amnesty proclamation, to be subscribed in duplicate, one copy to be forwarded to the provost-marshal-general at Saint Louis, and the other to be retained by the subscriber of it. He will retain it as a safeguard against military interference with him, so long as he faithfully observes it. You will aid the civil authorities in every way in your power. You can draw supplies from Kansas City or Warrensburg, whichever may be most convenient. You will use the telegraph as occasion may require and will advise me at the earliest moment of any important occurrence. Take particular pains to have your consolidated tri-monthlys at these headquarters on the 10th, 20th, and last days of the month, with a report of affairs in your sub-district during the preceding ten days.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 13, 1865.

Capt. WILLIAM L. FENEX,
Commanding at Forsyth, Mo.:

CAPTAIN: The following dispatch has just been received.* You will have no further conference or make any further suggestions to any of the rebel forces in your front in regard to surrender. All who desire to come in and take the oath of amnesty will be allowed to do so. There should be no further hostilities except between your forces and outlaws and criminals.

Communicate the fact of the surrender to all rebel officers having commands in your immediate front.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May.

P. S.—The amnesty oath must be taken before a provost-marshal or a commander of a post. I find that there are no blanks to spare; the general, therefore, directs that you forward all persons who desire to take the oath to this post. None but deserters below the rank of colonel can take it.

Very respectfully,

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See Dodge to Reynolds *et al.*, p. 417.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May 13, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Saint Louis:

Can you give me a sufficient force of cavalry to make a general cleaning out of guerrillas on the Sni Hills and the border generally? The people on the border are terribly excited.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, May 13, 1865.

Brig. Gen. R. B. MITCHELL:

I will push another regiment of cavalry up on the border as soon as they can be moved from Cape Girardeau. Brig. Gen. M. Jeff. Thompson, commanding Confederate forces in North Arkansas, surrendered to me yesterday, which will release some forces for operations west.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May 13, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. ROBERT B. MITCHELL,
Olathe, Kans.:

General Jeff. Thompson has surrendered to General Dodge, releasing some of General Dodge's cavalry. General Dodge promises to have a cavalry regiment on our border as soon as they can march from Cape Girardeau.

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POST DAKOTA,
Dakota City, Nebr. Ter., May 13, 1865—10 p. m.

Lieut. F. A. MCDONALD,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., East Sub-District of the Plains:

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have just received a letter from U. S. Indian Agent Maj. R. W. Furnas, at the Omaha Agency, stating that a party of five Winnebago Indians fired at the mail-carrier as he was crossing the Omaha Reserve. Colonel Furnas sent a posse of his organized Indian police to arrest the guilty parties, but they were not able to make the arrest. He therefore calls upon me for a detachment of troops to assist him in making the arrest. I start with the required detachment for the Omaha Agency, twenty-eight miles distant, at daylight to-morrow morning, and will report to you promptly what I shall have done.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Z. JACKSON,
Captain, First Battn. Nebraska Vet. Cav., Comdg. Post Dakota.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., May 13, 1865.

Brig. Gen. P. EDWARD CONNOR, U. S. Volunteers,
Denver, Colo. Ter.:

GENERAL: I herewith inclose a Santa Fé Gazette of this date, in which you will see some correspondence with reference to a rumored raid into this country by bushwhackers and ruffians of the Quantrill and Anderson stamp. I do not believe these villains will come, but if they do, and in considerable numbers, and especially if they advance up the Pecos or Red River toward our depot at Fort Union, I may want some help from you, as the most of our available force is necessarily guarding trains upon the plains. I know I need but call upon you to obtain every man you can raise or put in the field for the utter extermination of these incarnate devils.

I am, general, very respectfully and truly,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

DUBUQUE, IOWA, *May 13, 1865.*
(Received 2 p. m.)

Major-General POPE:

The commanding officer at Fort Rice informs me April 18 that a party of Cheyennes attacked his outpost, and that runners have come in to inform him that 3,000 lodges are coming to Fort Rice to see me and hear what their father, the President, has to say to them. In case it is necessary when I arrive at Fort Pierre shall I go north instead of going west to Powder River?

SULLY,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF IOWA,
Dubuque, Iowa, May 13, 1865.

ASST. ADJT. GEN., MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

SIR: I have received several very important communications from the commanding officer at Fort Rice, which I herewith transcribe for your information: On the 3d of April he writes that the mail communication down the river has been very much interrupted by bands of hostile Indians. A band of Santees (Minnesota Indians) and some others attacked the mail carriers, and the horses and mails were taken, but recovered and returned by friendly Indians. On the 30th of March a war party of twenty passed in sight of the fort on the opposite side of the river. He sent ten mounted men after them. They scattered. Two of them fled to Two Bear's (Yanktonnais) camp, and were by this chief delivered to the soldiers. They proved to be Santees from the Upper James; said they came down to hear the news. They were armed with English guns. On the 18th he writes that a party of about 200 mounted [Indians], composed of Santees and others, headed by the Yanktonnais chief (The Man who Strikes the Rees), descended the hills in rear of the fort; attacked the herding party guarding public and private animals, consisting of soldiers of the garrison and citizens hired by Mr. Galpin, the sutler, and some men of Captain Fisk's party. Galpin's and Fisk's men ran away; the soldiers stood their ground. Two of their number were killed. The soldiers lost none of their stock, but Galpin's and Fisk's party lost 13 horses, 19 mules, 35 cows, and 1

ox. The Indians afterward attacked a party of soldiers in the woods cutting timber, but were repulsed with loss. The commanding officer had no cavalry to pursue the Indians. Colonel Dimon, the commanding officer, in retaliation ordered the two Minnesota Indian prisoners shot. One was a chief called Big Thunder. The commanding officer also reports that there has been some firing on his pickets, and he has learned that the Cheyennes from the Platte compose a part of these war parties. He also states that 3,000 lodges, composed of various tribes, are now on the Upper Heart River, and have sent in word that they will be in soon to see me and hear the decision of their Great Father. I would also state that he reports the sickness in his command is fearful—scurvy and diarrhea. There are now 207 on the sick list and 11 per cent. of his command have died this winter. From this it appears that the Cheyennes, who were driven from the Platte River last fall, have moved north of the Black Hills and are trying to unite themselves with those Sioux who still remain hostile, the Santees, or Minnesota Indians, and Northern Yanktonnais, who have an asylum in the English Possessions, and other small roving bands.

The Indians who have made peace with me still show their disposition to keep it and in every way to assist the soldiers. I would recommend that some small tokens of regard be presented the chiefs of these friendly bands, and with very little inducement they could be made to turn against these hostile bands, and either rid the country of them or force them to become peaceable. I feel confident if I had the authority and the means I could soon regulate them. I would get the friendly Indians to fighting the hostile party, assisting them with all my troops, and by presents of provisions, blankets, and ammunition, with the promise they should have the exclusive right to hunt over the lands they now live in. The great amount of sickness and death at Fort Rice is terrible. The soldiers of that garrison are composed of rebel prisoners; men who had been a long time confined as prisoners of war, and of course they are now predisposed to such sickness as scurvy and diarrhea. As soon as possible I will have a more thorough investigation of the causes. I have been obliged to order two of the companies to garrison Forts Union and Berthold. This with the great amount of sickness will weaken that garrison too much. I shall, however, be up in that neighborhood before long, and will better be able to judge. I highly commend the conduct of the commanding officer and men of the garrison at Fort Rice. I send this direct to headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, as I consider it important, and as I know that the commander of the department is absent from Milwaukee.

I am. very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, May 14, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inform you of my arrival here and my assumption of the command of this department, in obedience to General Orders, No. 78, Adjutant-General's Office, War Department, dated May 1, 1865.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 49. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI, *Vicksburg, Miss., May 14, 1865.*

I. In obedience to general orders from the Adjutant-General's Office, War Department, dated May 1, 1865, the undersigned assumes command of this department.

II. The department staff, as heretofore existing, as well as general orders and regulations and the disposition of troops and commands and the duties of their commanders, will remain unchanged unless hereafter revoked.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., May 14, 1865.

COMDG. GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you immediately send the battalion of the Fourth Missouri Cavalry to New Orleans, with orders to report to Brig. Gen. J. R. West, commanding Second Division of Cavalry.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. DYER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEAR TUNICA, *May 14, 1865.*
(Received 4.30 p. m. 15th.)

Capt. W. H. CLAPP,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: Your dispatch of this date is received. All the roads for five miles beyond here are kept thoroughly picketed. Small parties were on the alert all night. Information was received here this morning that Davis, Hood, and others crossed the river near here several nights since. This was learned by some of my men in disguise from one of the men engaged in crossing persons.

Very respectfully,

J. G. FONDA,
Colonel, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 151. } HDQRS. SOUTHERN DIV. OF LOUISIANA, *New Orleans, May 14, 1865.*

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2. The Eighty-first U. S. Colored Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Gaskill commanding, will proceed to Camp Parapet, La., and report to Col. Simon Jones, commanding post. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

By order of Brigadier-General Sherman:

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT PIKE, *May 14, 1865.*
(Received 12.50 p. m.)

Maj. WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

A band of jayhawkers threaten Gainesville. It was their intention to be there to-night. I go up with fifty men.

Respectfully,

ALFRED G. HALL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Post.

DISTRICT OF LA FOURCHE,
Brashear City, La., May 14, 1865.

Maj. W. HOFFMAN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Southern Div. of Louisiana, New Orleans:

Your telegram is received. The water cannot be kept out of the town. Taking the area defined by the intrenchments from the water battery on the left around Bayou Bœuf on the right and down the bayou and up the Atchafalaya to the point of starting, more than three-quarters of it is under water. The line of levees we are building commences at the camp of the Twenty-fifth New York Battery, on the right, running through the camp of the Ninety-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry and on a line in the rear of the water battery to the parapet on the left of the old camp of the Ninety-third. This incloses the building containing the ammunition. The quartermaster and commissary stores are in the railroad buildings outside of this line, but they are on piles so high as to be in little danger of almost any flood. I learn that in June of 1828 the water stood eighteen inches above every point here. We have reclaimed some of the overflowed ground by our levees, building them in the water, and then bailing the water out. Whether we can protect the amount we have laid out from the flood or not depends upon the height it has yet to rise. We may go through in safety, but if the water should rise two feet more and break our levees, it would be almost impossible then to carry off our artillery.

Yours,

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18. } HDQRS. NORTHERN DIV. OF LOUISIANA,
Baton Rouge, La., May 14, 1865.

For the information and guidance of all concerned it is ordered:

1. That officers and soldiers of the surrendered Confederate armies east of the Mississippi River can not take the amnesty oath under the proclamation of the President until exchanged or otherwise relieved from their parole. They have no privileges whatever, except to remain quietly at their homes, observing the laws of the locality where they reside. They are simply prisoners of war, and will be so treated until the future policy of the Government is announced.

2. Civilians and civil officers who have remained outside of our lines during the rebellion can not return to their homes without the consent of the military authorities where they wish to go. They do not share in any respect the privileges granted to the officers and soldiers of the Confederate Army who have surrendered, and they will not be admitted

to the rights of citizenship except upon satisfactory assurances that they intend hereafter to support the Government of the United States and its policy.

3. In order to facilitate the return of officers and soldiers to their homes, the troops of the surrendered Confederate armies in the Division of Northern Louisiana will be paroled either at Clinton or Baton Rouge, La., as is most convenient. Officers will be designated who will attend to this. An individual parole will be made out for officers and duplicate rolls for the enlisted men. The terms of surrender relative to private property of officers will be strictly adhered to, but all public property must be surrendered to the proper officers. The cotton belonging to the Confederate Government, as well as all other public property having been surrendered to the United States, its sale or transfer is prohibited except to authorized agents of the United States. Such property will be reported and delivered up, and persons detected in the violation of this order will be treated as guilty of embezzlement. It is the duty of all to whom the terms of surrender apply to report promptly at the designated points for the purpose of being paroled. A failure to do so will subject the offenders to arrest and punishment. In future any armed bands found prowling through the country for the purpose of plunder and robbery will be held to be outlaws and guerrillas, and will be dealt with in the most summary manner. They are entitled to no mercy, and need expect none.

By command of Major-General Herron:

WM. H. CLAPP,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT ADAMS, MISS., *May 14, 1865.*

Capt. B. F. MOREY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Natchez:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that I connected at Pinckneyville last night with Colonel Fonda's pickets from Bayou Sara. Pinckneyville is twelve miles from here, and as his brigade is engaged on this picket duty solely, I would in the most respectful manner suggest that they extend their pickets to the lines of Buffalo Creek, relieving me from duty here. I make these suggestions for this reason: Ellis' Cliffs, below Natchez, and a point in Dead Man's Bend, just below Glasscock's Island, are both good crossings, and, with the exception of the gun-boat patrol, must be entirely unguarded. On the night of the 12th we destroyed a large yawl in Tunica Bend that seems to have been much and recently used. Yesterday, the 13th, we found and destroyed a large dug-out and yawl used just below here in crossing, but have not seen for two days any but paroled soldiers of Lee's army. All of General Taylor's men are leaving the country, and ten men can go from here to Liberty unmolested. Great interest is manifested to learn what arrangements ought to be made with the freedmen. I have instructed the planters to go on with their work, and the Government would indicate its pleasure at the proper time. If any instructions can be given me they will unanimously comply the moment they are informed of the conditions required. I will require fifteen days' rations for crew of John Raine, ten days' rations for detachment of cavalry, ten days' forage for horses, 1,500 bushels of coal for John Raine.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. OSBAND,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NATCHEZ,
May 15, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded to Major-General Herron, commanding Northern Division of Louisiana, with request that the necessary orders may be given. I shall order General Osband to move at once. The points named by him have no covering whatever, and I have but the one regiment of cavalry mounted.

Very respectfully,

J. W. DAVIDSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAG-SHIP TEMPEST,
Mound City, May 14, 1865.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Comdg. Military Division of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: I arrived to-day and find that Commander Bryson has, in my absence, already ordered two gun-boats from the Tennessee to duty in the Missouri, agreeably to your request of the 9th instant. I am now acting under instructions from the Navy Department to make every effort to capture Jeff. Davis, his cabinet, and plunder, and have detailed the vessels of this squadron on the Mississippi with instructions for this purpose. I have just received further instructions from the Department, giving preparatory orders for the reduction of this squadron to twenty-five vessels. You will see the difficulties of the situation as bearing upon your request. I will, however, do all in my power to co-operate with you under the circumstances. Two gun-boats on the Missouri would be of service in rendering convoy for transports with troops and in protecting trading boats from depredation at points where the gun-boats might happen to be. I respectfully recommend that rafts, flats, &c., be seized, if necessary, for military purposes. I should doubt my authority to order the destruction of such property in a State not in insurrection, and even if they were destroyed or seized it is very easy to construct (with a few planks taken from houses, scores of skiffs, and with rails and small dry logs) small rafts, by means of which parties can cross. This is a practice with which the rebels are very familiar.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, yours,

S. P. LEE,
Acting Rear-Admiral, Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 14, 1865.

Capt. W. L. ANDERSON,
Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Fagan,
in charge of Flag of Truce:

CAPTAIN: By the bearer of this you will receive a letter from Major-General Reynolds to Major-General Fagan, which you will please deliver. Orders have been given to provide for you at your present station four days' rations for both men and animals. The teams permitted to enter the city to deliver the effects of Mr. E. W. Woodruff, jr.,

and others, whom you escorted, will be returned at their first convenience. On their return you will please consider your errand accomplished, and you are dismissed.

By command of Major-General Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, May 14, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. F. FAGAN:

Yours of the 8th instant is received, in which you state that "much of the country between this point (Washington, Ark.) and Little Rock being dangerous, on account of presence of bands of independent troops," I infer that you disclaim all connection with the bands of troops between the White and Arkansas Rivers. Brig. Gen. M. Jeff. Thompson having surrendered all the troops under his command north of the Arkansas River, to take place May 29 at Wittsburg and June 5 at Jacksonport, the people in that portion of the State will have ample time and opportunity to supply themselves with provisions. You will therefore please consider that portion of my letter of April 24, referring to this matter, as rescinded.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 14, 1865.

Brig. Gen. P. CLAYTON,
Commanding, Pine Bluff, Ark.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to state that the terms promised to Capt. S. Husband by Major Davis, Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry, and upon which the so-called Confederate force under Captain Husband is surrendered, will be recognized and granted, notwithstanding their irregularity. All property surrendered by this command, viz, horses, equipments, and arms, will be taken up by the proper staff officers at your post and properly accounted for. The paroles of officers and men have been executed by the provost-marshal-general of the department, and they are returned to you to be sent to their respective homes or passed through your lines and permitted to go. If any reside upon the lines of military communication, you are authorized to furnish transportation by order upon quartermaster's department.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., May 14, 1865.

Brig. Gen. W. HOFFMAN,
Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Twelve commissioned officers and 757 enlisted men make the total of paroled prisoners saved from the steamer Sultana.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *May 14, 1865—9.25 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

The Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry can all be shipped to-morrow if the boats arrive.

GEO. D. WAGNER,
Brigadier-General.

ROLLA, *May 14, 1865—11.20 a. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

The five squadrons of Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry under command of Lieutenant-Colonel King are stationed between Tuscumbia and Duroc on the Osage, scouting south and west. Colonel King reports he has heard of no guerrillas. Is it necessary that they should remain?

JOHN MORRILL,
Colonel, Commanding.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May 14, 1865.*

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis:

The Sixth U. S. Volunteers marched for Fort Kearny at 10 a. m. to-day. Colonel Potter, commanding, was ordered to proceed to Fort Kearny and report by telegraph on his arrival there to General Connor.

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.
(In the absence of General Mitchell.)

DUBUQUE, IOWA, *May 14, 1865.*

Major-General POPE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: The late order from the War Department directing the mustering out of all cavalry soldiers who have only to serve until the 1st of October I fear will deprive me of a very large number of my troops and may defeat the object of the expedition. I do not know this positively but I am told so by gentlemen at my headquarters. Major-General Curtis, who is here just from Saint Paul, has telegraphed to Washington to have the order as far as regards his department suspended. I would request under the circumstances you will do what you can to have this order suspended as regards my command. I leave to-night for Chicago, then take the Clinton road to Nevada and Sioux City.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY,
Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. COMPANY M, SECOND MINNESOTA VOL. CAVALRY,
Chengwatona, Minn., May 14, 1865.

Lieut. GEORGE W. PRESCOTT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Paul, Minn.:

SIR: A Chippewa Indian named Sod called at this station, making the following statement to me:

Several bands (he says) of the Lower and Upper Chippewas, numbering in all about 500 or 600, were holding a council a few days ago at Mille Lacs. They were in favor

of commencing hostilities, and of joining for that purpose the hostile Sioux. They were to move their families across the line into the British Possessions, where the women and children would be safe and the warriors would be supplied with arms and ammunition. There are three bands already on the way from Otter Tail Lake, going upward for this purpose. Those favoring the war were determined to kill all other Indians who would oppose and not join them. He (Sod) moved his family down and is now camping near this station.

On receipt of this information I dispatched J. Gervais, U. S. scout, for further inquiry, to an Indian camp in this neighborhood, consisting of about five lodges. Gervais had a conversation with an Indian and some half-breeds there, who confirmed the above statement, and said the Chippewas on the Saint Croix River were going to leave for the upper country. A half-breed named Henry La Prairie, living at this place and being by marriage connected with and a relative of several Chippewas, says that some of them informed him of Hole-in-the-Day having been present at the council at Mille Lacs, and that that chief had been in favor of war, threatening to have the friendly Indians killed. Without deeming it proper to make any suggestions in regard to the veracity of these statements, I consider it my duty to merely report them as they were communicated to me for the information at your headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. S. GARDNER,
First Lieutenant, Commanding the Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT FROM POST DAKOTA,
Omaha Agency, May 14, 1865.
(Ordered to report to Colonel Furnas, U. S. Indian Agent.)

Lieut. F. A. MCDONALD,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., East Sub-District of the Plains:

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have succeeded in making the arrest of the fugitive Winnebago Indians. Two of the Indians Colonel Furnas has released. The other three he has turned over to me to be held for trial by the military authorities or such other disposition as is proper to make. The Indians had procured whisky from some parties in Sioux City, and were drunk at the time of the shooting. I shall endeavor to discover and bring to justice the parties who sold the whisky. I came down on the Indian village so suddenly and with such force that the Indians gave themselves up without resistance.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Z. JACKSON,
Captain, Commanding Detachment.

HEADQUARTERS FORT WADSWORTH, DAK. TER.,
May 14, 1865.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Paul, Minn.:

CAPTAIN: Ten more lodges of Sissetons have come in and surrendered. They bring the following reports: A short time since a picket post near Fort Rice was attacked and six soldiers killed and their horses captured. Two Indians were killed. They appear to be unfortunate at that post. Wa-ua-ta has been strongly advocating peace and a surrender to the military authorities. Those disposed to be hostile held a council and determined to take his property away from him and

destroy his lodge. He heard of it and went to the council lodge, and after making a little speech shot one of the council, and that night left the encampment, only taking his family, leaving all his effects; and that now he has joined Standing Buffalo, and they are on the Missouri Coteau, and are gathering all the friendly Indians together, and are coming down to surrender; but how much of the above story it is best to believe, I am not prepared to say. They also report the country as being full of war parties, and report that a large force is assembling at Turtle Mountain from both sides of the Missouri River.

* * * * * *

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. H. ROSE,
Major, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, May 15, 1865. (Received 1.30 p. m. 22d.)

SECRETARY OF WAR,
Washington, D. C.:

The U. S. consul at Havana reports that the Confederate ram Stonewall left that port on the 11th instant, ostensibly for Galveston. I have warned all commanders on the coast.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., May 15, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to state that no information of importance from the enemy's lines has reached this office to-day.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK N. WICKER,
Second Lieutenant, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

(In absence of Capt. S. M. Eaton, chief signal officer, Military Division of West Mississippi.)

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, May 15, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH,
Commanding Trans-Mississippi Department:

GENERAL: In the absence of the major-general commanding, I have the honor to request that you will furnish these headquarters with a list of all officers and soldiers of the U. S. Army who have died while held as prisoners of war in your hands. This information is very important to the War Department, in order to determine cases of pay, pensions, &c. It is thought that much information may be obtained from your records and head-boards of the graves, &c. Please have your lists as correct as possible.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. DYER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[MAY 15, 1865.—For General Orders, No. 94, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, announcing regulations for the muster out of troops, see Vol. XLVI, Part III, p. 1153.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., May 15, 1865.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans:

GENERAL: The rebel ram Stonewall left Havana on the 11th instant ostensibly for Galveston, but may make her appearance on the coast farther east.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., May 15, 1865.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to inform you that Clinton, La., will be the headquarters of the U. S. forces in that vicinity and the troops will be posted as is deemed most advisable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. DYER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., May 15, 1865.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: You are respectfully requested to cause a thorough inspection of all the posts on the Mississippi River within the limits of your department, with a view to the immediate reduction of their garrisons to the lowest minimum sufficient to hold them as military posts, it being deemed unnecessary, under the present state of affairs in the States east of the Mississippi River, to retain there any *places d'armes* or fortified camps. An early report on the result of this investigation is very desirable, and you will be pleased to have stated in it the exact number of troops, infantry, artillery, and cavalry required, and any changes you may deem necessary in existing fortifications when the contemplated reduction takes place. You also will report the number of troops you could spare within your command for operations in the field, after the above reduction, enumerating the organization and condition of the different bodies, the material of the artillery, &c. All troops whose term of service expires within three or four months ought to be retained in garrison.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. JOS. OSTERHAUS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 15, 1865.

Maj. Gen. P. J. OSTERHAUS,
Chief of Staff, Military Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of this date directing that an inspection be made of all posts on the Mississippi River within this department with a view to the reduction of their garrisons to the lowest minimum sufficient to hold them as military posts. In reply I have the honor to inform you that the necessary orders have been given to carry your instructions into effect immediately.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 15, 1865.

Brig. Gen. T. W. SHERMAN,
Commanding Southern Division of Louisiana:

GENERAL: The Eighty-first U. S. Colored Infantry, recently arrived in this city, is reported to be the finest regiment of colored troops in this department. The commanding general desires that if not in your opinion prejudicial to the interests of your command, it be assigned to duty in the city of New Orleans.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Bvt. Lieut. Col., Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 15, 1865.

Brig. Gen. T. W. SHERMAN,
Commanding Southern Division of Louisiana:

GENERAL: You will immediately cause a thorough inspection of all the posts on the Mississippi River under your command, with a view to the immediate reduction of their garrisons to the lowest minimum sufficient to hold them as military posts, it being deemed unnecessary under the present state of affairs in the States east of the Mississippi to retain there any *places d'armes* or fortified camps. You will report without delay the result of this investigation, with the statement of the exact number of troops, infantry, cavalry, and artillery required, and any changes you may deem necessary in existing fortifications, when the contemplated reduction takes place. All troops whose term of service expires within three or four months will be retained in garrison. The inspector-general of the department will confer with you in person in regard to the necessary changes. The above is communicated by direction of the major-general commanding the department.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Bvt. Lieut. Col., Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

(Same to Major-General Herron.)

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 57. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, May 15, 1865.*

In obedience to General Orders, No. 45, dated headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, New Orleans, La., May 6, 1865, all commercial or other intercourse within the country west of the Mississippi River beyond the limits of actual military occupation is forbidden, and all licenses or permits by which such intercourse has been authorized are suspended until further orders; any attempt to bring in products or take out supplies will work the forfeiture of the property and the means of transportation employed. Military commanders are directed, and naval commanders are requested, to see that no communication, except such as is purely military in its character, be allowed with any part of West Louisiana or Texas that is beyond the lines of occupation. The commanding officers of the Northern and Southern Divisions of Louisiana will see that the requirements of this order are carefully and strictly enforced.

By command of Major-General Banks:

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Bvt. Lieut. Col., Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

FORT JACKSON, *May 15, 1865.*
(Received 1 p. m.)

Maj. WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: The steamer Continental just arrived from Key West. The captain of her reports that the steamer Columbia was dispatched from Havana by the American consul with news that the rebel ram Stonewall sailed from Havana to the westward on Thursday last.

E. P. LORING,
Major, Commanding.

QUARANTINE, *May 15, 1865.*
(Received 1.20 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Military Division of West Mississippi:

I am ready for the Stonewall. I respectfully suggest that a telegraphic instrument be sent to Fort Jackson. I have to go five miles with my dispatches. I reported four days ago that the instrument was destroyed.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. P. LORING,
Major, Commanding.

DISTRICT OF LA FOURCHE,
Brashear City, May 15, 1865.

Maj. W. HOFFMAN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Southern Div. of Louisiana, New Orleans:

The water rose but little last night, and if it is falling as reported at Vicksburg we will have no difficulty in holding on here at present. The inhabitants say that when the water covered this point in 1828 there was a small spot on the other side of the bay out of water. I will go

over to-day and look at it. The old work there can soon be put in condition to use if it is at any time necessary. We might occupy Franklin as far as the enemy is concerned, as there is but one regiment of rebels between us and Alexandria, and the force at Alexandria is too deficient in subsistence and transportation for it to make a move in force against us.

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LA FOURCHE,
Brashear City, La., May 15, 1865.

Maj. W. HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Southern Division of Louisiana:

The wind is south to-day, which swells the water some, but it is not rising as rapidly as it has heretofore. I visited the opposite side to-day and find no land which will be out of water if it rises eighteen inches more, except part of that made by the mounds inside of the old work, which will not be enough for this whole command. There is no emergency at present.

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding District.

BRASHEAR, *May 15, 1865.*
(Received 12 m.)

Maj. W. HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have just received the following telegram from Colonel Fiske:

Lieutenant Kingsbury, of Brown's company, surrendered to the gun-boat Ouachita this a. m. He says that Brown intends to surrender his command, comprising eighteen men, to me to-morrow, provided they are allowed to retain their side-arms. The reason that they wish their arms is, they represent, for the purpose of defending themselves on their way home, which is in Western Arkansas. Please inform me just what terms I shall grant him.

W. O. FISKE,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

Can Colonel Fiske grant Brown and his army the same terms given by General Grant to General Lee? In my opinion Brown is an independent cutthroat, and should be made to surrender his arms or leave. The latter, I think, he finds it difficult to do on account of high water and scarcity of supplies. Please tell me what course we should pursue with him.

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding District.

[Indorsement.]

Any of the enemy's force on the west side of the river who will lay down their arms and surrender themselves as prisoners of war will be received and treated as such, the arms, of course, to be turned over to the receiving officer, to be accounted for as public property. No question of parole can be entertained except by the highest in authority.

T. W. S[HERMAN].

BRASHEAR CITY, *May 15, 1865.*
(Received 3.20 p. m.)

Maj. W. HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Yours relating to the surrender of parties of the enemy on the west side of the river is received.

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding District.

BRASHEAR CITY, LA., *May 15, 1865.*

Col. J. HALE SYPHER,
Eleventh U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Plaquemine, La.:

Major Burt's report of last week's scout is received.* In future your men on these scouts will be instructed to pursue any parties found until they are captured or driven into the swamps, for the purpose of capturing their horses and equipments. You will correspond with Col. William O. Fiske for the purpose of making all necessary arrangements for a joint expedition toward Bayou Goula to carry out your suggestion for the capture of Brown and his gang. In your reconnaissance toward The Park your command will only go to the overflow.

By command of Brigadier-General Cameron:

B. B. CAMPBELL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 15, 1865.

Major-General HERRON,
Baton Rouge:

Deserters from the rebel army who now come forward and ask protection of the military authorities must be considered as surrendering at this time and not entitled of right to take the amnesty oath. You will confer that privilege only upon such men as you believe to be fully and thoroughly desirous of restoring peace and establishing the national authority. By the President's proclamation of the 26th of March, 1864, the amnesty applies only to those persons who, being yet at large and free from any arrest, confinement, or duress, shall voluntarily come forward and take the said oath with the purpose of restoring peace and establishing the national authority. This will not embrace deserters of last year who now come forward since the surrender of General Lee.

By command of Major-General Banks:

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Bvt. Lieut. Col., Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, May 15, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER, DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss.:

SIR: I inclose an order putting the Southern Railroad between Vicksburg and Meridian in possession of the company, subject to military

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* See Part I, p. 241.

supervision and control. If you should deem that the portion of the road between Vicksburg and Big Black, now worked by us, should be in this transfer, you will direct that all stock, whether held by the United States by the title of capture or subsequently placed on the road, be receipted for by the company, taken at its actual valuation, to be charged against any service that may hereafter be rendered by the company in the transportation of the U. S. troops or supplies. The company has also applied for assistance in the reconstruction of the road between Big Black and Jackson, but this cannot be granted without the authority of the War Department, to which the application will be submitted. There will be no objections, however, to furnishing subsistence to the employés of the company, if the state of the supplies will permit it, charging them to the company at cost price, transportation included.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NATCHEZ,
Natchez, Miss., May 15, 1865.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. E. D. OSBAND,
Commanding Post of Fort Adams, Fort Adams, Miss.:

GENERAL: I am directed by the brigadier-general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your communications of dates the 12th and 14th instant, and to say that Major-General Herron has been requested to extend his line of pickets to Buffalo Creek, as suggested in your communication of the 14th instant. Captain Jessup, of your staff, has been sent by a special boat to Baton Rouge, bearing this communication to Major-General Herron, and will advise you of his action upon his return. Should Major-General Herron extend his lines, as desired, the commanding general desires that you should cover the unguarded crossings of the river indicated in your communication of the 14th instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. MOREY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *May 15, 1865—10 a. m.*

Capt. J. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I shall leave for Saint Louis this evening. If there is anything of importance telegraph me to the Burnet House here at any time before 6 p. m.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

[MAY 15, 1865.—For Dodge to Reynolds, relating to surrender of the Confederate forces under General M. Jeff. Thompson, see Part I, p. 228.]

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
AND U. S. FORCES AT DEVALL'S BLUFF, ARK.,
May 15, 1865.

Col. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Arkansas:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a communication from Capt. M. V. Raibon, commanding detached company, and also one from Capt. D. M. Burns, commanding Company G, Crandall's regiment, McCray's brigade rebel troops, received this p. m. by flag of truce at our picket-line, and a copy of my reply.

Very respectfully, yours,

ALEXANDER SHALER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

IN CAMP, *May 14, 1865.*

General SHALER,
Commanding at Devall's Bluff, Ark.:

DEAR SIR: I have been ordered by my commander to remain quiet and not interrupt the enemy (the Federals) in any way. I am obeying orders, and expect to with the strictest fidelity, and would be glad if you would inform me whether I will be molested or not by the Federal authorities. It has been my constant business and duty to suppress jayhawking and to attend to all lawless strollers through the country under the garb of soldiers, which business I have endeavored to execute, and which duty I have endeavored to discharge to the best of my ability. I would furthermore ask a personal interview with you, and an assurance of safety and protection in it, at any time you appoint for me to come in. I claim to be acting under regular Confederate authority, and wish to do nothing contrary to the terms of agreement that now or may exist between the rebel and Federal authorities.

Hoping an answer from you, I remain, yours respectfully,

M. V. RAIBON,
Captain, Commanding Detached Company.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

MAY 14, 1865.

General SHALER,
Commanding:

I am ordered to cease all hostilities until further orders, and I will be governed by the instructions sent Captain Raibon. I wish to know whether me and my men can remain at home unmolested.

D. M. BURNS,
Capt., Comdg. Company G, Crandall's Regiment. McCray's Brigade.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
AND U. S. FORCES AT DEVALL'S BLUFF, ARK.,
May 15, 1865.

Capt. M. V. RAIBON,
Comdg. Detached Company in Arms against the Federal Authority:

SIR: I am directed by Brigadier-General Shaler to say in answer to your communication of this date that Brig. Gen. M. Jeff. Thompson, commanding the rebel troops in the northern part of Arkansas, has

agreed to surrender his forces to Major-General Dodge, commanding Department of the Missouri, and receive the parole of his men at Wittsburg, on the Saint Francis River, on the 29th instant, and at Jacksonport, on the White River, on the 5th proximo. If General Thompson is your commander it is plainly your duty to join him at one of those places with your men, deliver their arms, and sign the parole, after which your men can remain at home unmolested by Federal troops so long as the parole is not violated. If you do not acknowledge the authority of Brig. Gen. M. Jeff. Thompson, and desire to surrender your command in person, an application to do so should be sent in without delay. After the parole of Thompson's command is effected, all persons found in arms without authority from the Federal Government will be treated as outlaws. No assurances of safety can be given to men who for four years have resisted the Federal authorities until they lay down their arms. That you can do at any moment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. E. HOWE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *May 15, 1865.*

Lieut. W. J. BUCHANAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have not received orders relieving me from command here, but from the tenor of your dispatch I suppose such orders are on the way. In that event I desire to take with me my present adjutant and my aides, First Lieut. W. P. Ferris, Sixty-second Illinois Infantry, and First Lieut. Keyes Danforth, Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry. Lieutenant Ferris is acting inspector-general and Lieutenant Danforth acting ordnance officer, by special orders from headquarters Department of Arkansas, dated January 25 and February 13, 1865. I respectfully request that they be relieved by orders from the same authority.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *May 15, 1865.*

Capt. S. M. CAMBERN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: Pursuant to orders, on the night of the 11th I returned to the north side of the river with my cavalry, sending Captain Applegate with detachment of infantry per steamer below to General Williams' plantation to co-operate and prevent any parties crossing the river, and to scout the country from there up. At Lightfoot's place I detached Captain Norris with forty men to operate in the vicinity of Creed Taylor's and Swan Lake, while with the remainder of the cavalry I proceeded to Wabbaseca Bayou. As instructed, I succeeded, through a citizen, Mr. Vaughn, in getting a conference with Vaugine and Mayberry, but in no shape in which I could take any advantage of it, as they were very cautious and distrustful. I alone had to run all the risk. Both declare they and their men have fired their last shot at us; that they do not hinder their men or prevent them in any way from coming into our lines and giving themselves up; further, that they advised

them to do so. But as to themselves individually, threats had been made against them which made it inconsistent for them to voluntarily surrender at this post, but that it was their intention to leave the country immediately. As to hunting them in the swamps and cane, that was useless, for they would neither fight us nor give us a chance to fight them, which I found to be the case. Some fifteen of Vaugine's and Mayberry's men voluntarily came out of the woods and surrendered. They informed me that others would be in to-day. I have not heard of the success of Captain Norris or Captain Applegate. I learn, however, that Captain Applegate has returned to camp. I sent a dispatch to Captain Norris yesterday.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. DAVIS,
Major, Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry.

HDQRS. COMPANY M, THIRTEENTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY,
Pine Bluff, Ark., May 15, 1865.

Capt. S. MONTE CAMBERN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report concerning the late scout: I parted company with Major Davis at the Roan plantation on Friday morning, the 12th instant, with orders to go down through the country back from the river as far as General Williams' and prevent, if possible, any Confederate troops or others from crossing the river; and also to extend the terms of Circular No. 5, headquarters U. S. Forces at Pine Bluff, of May 11, 1865, to all who wished to avail themselves of its advantages. Arrived at General Williams' on Friday night, and on Saturday morning sent two small scouting parties down the river, one on the river road and the other out in the country down as far as the mouth of Little Bayou Meto. During the day moved the command up as far as Lewis' plantation, keeping a close watch on the river above and below. Sunday I moved the whole command up as far as Colonel East's plantation, scouring the country thoroughly on my way. Left Colonel East's this morning, and arrived at camp at 2 o'clock to-day. Seventeen men who claimed to belong to the Confederate Army came forward at different times and surrendered themselves, desiring to take the amnesty oath. Following the precedent established by Major Davis, I allowed these men to remain in the neighborhood until I would be going up myself, but some of them being at a great distance from home, and desiring to go in immediately, I allowed them the privilege when it best suited their convenience. Seven came in with me and the other ten came up on Saturday and Sunday, and I learn there are more to come in yet. I met seven of them yesterday who had been up as per contract, and they told me that the others were also gone, or would go up to-day. There are but few armed rebels in there now, and I am sure they will make no further resistance. I would have no fear in going down through that country now, even unarmed, unless I should happen on some unauthorized band, and if there are any such in there I am not aware of it, and I made diligent inquiry.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. NORRIS,
Captain, Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry, Commanding Scout.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, May 15, 1865.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Comdg. Military Division of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: I consider it absolutely necessary that more cavalry be sent me. General Ford, at Fort Larned, reports the Indians threatening his entire route, so much so that he has had to detach one-half of his command that he stationed in the field to guard the heavy trains going to New Mexico. General Connor also reports the Indians threatening the upper route from South Pass to Kearny. The ponies bought for him are worthless, and we will have to ship him some 800 horses, and he thinks he may need another regiment of cavalry. The order of the War Department received to-day will muster out about 2,000 cavalry in this department, including several hundred on the plains. I should like to send about three more regiments onto the plains and replace those being mustered out in this State, say three regiments; that will make six regiments all told.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *May 15, 1865—12.30 p. m.*

General DODGE:

SIR: Nine hundred men of the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, 1,000 animals, all that cannot be sent by the boats sent here from Saint Louis, I will send by the first boats passing up. Two boats will leave this p. m. with 450 men and horses. I will come to Saint Louis to-morrow.

G. D. WAGNER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., May 15, 1865.

Lieut. Col. J. J. GRAVELY,
Commanding Fourteenth Missouri Cavalry:

SIR: The colonel commanding directs that you have your men in readiness to leave to-morrow morning for Pleasant Hill. You will remain here with regimental headquarters until further orders, keeping a few men with you, also all those whose horses are not shod or require shoeing. The detachment will take ten days' rations. You will inform Captain Shaw, assistant quartermaster, of the number of teams required, and the same will be furnished by him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. G. LAURANT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 15, 1865.

Captain SUTTER,
Second Missouri Light Artillery, Inspector of Ordnance:

CAPTAIN: It is now my opinion that all artillery, both heavy and light, and all artillery ammunition, can be removed from the post and district during the next forty days without any undue exposure of this post or

country to the enemy. This opinion is based upon the following assumed condition, viz: That the organized bodies of rebels in Northern Arkansas have been surrendered by General Jeff. Thompson, and that the main rebel Trans-Mississippi army under General Kirby Smith will be at once attacked and put upon the defensive by Federal troops if it does not surrender, and kept upon the defensive until it is broken up or does surrender. If the situation is different from this it might not be prudent to withdraw any of the artillery. Any orders issued from department headquarters in regard to dismantling the fort and shipping the ordnance stores to any other point will be promptly obeyed. All other condemned and surplus ordnance stores have already been shipped.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brevet Major-General. Commanding.

FORT GIBSON, *May 15, 1865.*
(Received 2.30 p. m. 17th.)

Major-General POPE:

Quite a large amount of subsistence and forage has arrived at this point. About twenty-five boats in all have been here since the river has been navigable. The last one up leaves for below to-day. River is low again, and no more boats will be able to come above Fort Smith until there is more water, which will probably not occur until the usual June rise from the mountains. Only one regiment of troops (Fourteenth Kansas) have yet reported to me; they are dismounted. No horses have yet arrived, but I learn that there is quite a large number on the river below.

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

FORT GIBSON, *May 15, 1865.*
(Received 2.30 p. m. 17th.)

Major-General POPE:

Can you not send an assistant quartermaster to be assigned to duty as depot quartermaster at Fort Gibson? If Captain Bohn is yet at Paola I would suggest that he be sent here. He is a competent man, and his services are not required there. Orders have been received to muster out the Indian regiments, consequently there will be no line officer of that command to assign to duty as quartermaster of this post, as has been the case heretofore.

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, May 15, 1865.

Brigadier-General FORD, *Fort Riley, Kans.:*

I have ordered the Fifth U. S. Volunteers, eight companies, to Fort Riley and Fort Larned from Fort Leavenworth immediately and report to you. I think you should have more cavalry to take the field, and supposed from your letters and dispatches you had all you required. These Indians must be followed up and punished.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
May 15, 1865—11.30 a. m.

Colonel POTTER,
Fort Leavenworth:

General Connor is here. He says that there is no corn at Laramie, Julesburg, or Cottonwood, and only 1,500 sacks at Kearny. What have you on the road?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May 15, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE:

I have contracted for 25,000 bushels of corn at Denver, 20,000 at Laramie, 20,000 each at Cottonwood, Julesburg, and Kearny; one-fourth to be delivered at Denver and Laramie by the 25th instant, Julesburg by the 14th, Cottonwood by the 6th; balance to be delivered in thirty, sixty, and ninety days, in equal installments. A great portion of this corn is now on the road.

J. A. POTTER,
Colonel and Quartermaster.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May 15, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. R. B. MITCHELL,
Mound City:

Following just received:

SAINT LOUIS, *May 15, 1865.*

There is being shipped to-day 900 cavalry to Kansas City, from which point they will telegraph to you for orders. I want them posted on the border so that they can not only protect Kansas, but operate in Bates, Cass, and Jackson Counties, or wherever guerrillas may be in this neighborhood. Don't put them into towns, but keep them active. They can be supplied from Kansas City and other points adjacent to where they operate.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

Telegraph me instructions for them. When will you probably be back?

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 94. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, May 15, 1865.

* * * * * * *

7. In accordance with telegraphic directions from headquarters Department of the Missouri, the Fifth U. S. Volunteer Infantry will move without delay to Forts Riley and Larned. The commanding officer will report upon arrival at Fort Riley to Brigadier-General Ford for further orders. The necessary supplies will be procured in accordance with the directions contained in paragraph I, Special Orders, No. 90, current series, these headquarters. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of Brig. Gen. R. B. Mitchell:

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA,
DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., May 15, 1865.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Commanding Department of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose for your information copy of a dispatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, commanding Third Sub-District, dated Fort Abercrombie, 6th instant, from which it appears that some of the upper bands of Chippewas are in direct communication with the hostile Sioux at Devil's Lake, and there is good reason to apprehend a concert of action between them in a general war upon the whites. The Mississippi Chippewas are also dissatisfied with the removal of their former agent and continue to manifest uneasiness and discontent. I have reliable intelligence that a great meeting of the Sioux bands, including all the divisions of the Missouri Indians, is to take place on the Mouse River beyond Devil's Lake and near the British line, as soon as the grass is sufficiently grown to permit of a general movement to that point. It is understood that the meeting is of a hostile character and the co-operation of the Assinniboines and other tribes is anticipated. At the risk of being considered somewhat of an alarmist I am frank to express my conviction that the Indian difficulties in this part of the country will continue to increase in their proportions unless the most vigorous measures are taken to suppress them. As I had the honor to express to you verbally during your visit here, I have now barely a sufficient force at my disposal to maintain the defensive lines necessary for the protection of the frontier, and even with all I can effect in that direction there is a general clamor and complaint on the part of the settlers that they are insufficiently guarded.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., May 16, 1865. (Received 3 p. m. 22d.)

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff:

The Thirteenth Corps is now concentrated at Mobile. Two divisions (13,000 strong) and 4,000 colored infantry are held in readiness for the movement against Galveston. The headquarters of Carr's division, Sixteenth Corps, is at Montgomery furnishing the garrisons east and north of that place. Garrard's division is at Selma. McArthur at Meridian, garrisoning Gainesville, Columbus, Macon, and Jackson, Miss. Grierson's cavalry is at Montgomery, Opelika, Talladega, Union Springs, and Eufaula, connecting with Wilson's cavalry. West's cavalry (2,400) is on the march from Mobile to Baton Rouge, and will be in season to co-operate with infantry from Arkansas. They cannot go to Texas by water on account of the want of transportation. Brashear City, which on account of the scarcity of water transportation I intended to use as a sub-depot for the Texas expedition, is under water and cannot be used. I have not yet a sufficiency of sea-going transports, but am advised to-day by the Quartermaster-General that he has ordered six to report to me. This will probably make up the deficiency.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

NATIONAL HOTEL, *Washington City, May 16, 1865.*

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Washington City:*

GENERAL: Inclosed please find the conclusion of my report concerning the Point Isabel interview. Since writing it General E. Kirby Smith, according to report, has refused to surrender and urged his soldiers to hold out, as they have means to maintain themselves until assisted from abroad. Please revert to the confidential letter I sent you from Brazos, giving the substance of what Colonel Ford told me about General Smith's suspected negotiations with Maximilian.* That, in my opinion, is the key to Smith's strange conduct. Reasoning from Ford's statement I cannot do otherwise than believe that there is a secret arrangement existing between the Mexican Imperialists and the Texan Confederates, contemplating ultimate annexation of Texas and mutual support, or the support without the annexation. Probably you have sufficient data upon which to form a determinate opinion [on] the subject. You will pardon me, I am sure, for calling your attention to the points made.

Very respectfully, your friend and obedient servant,

LEW. WALLACE,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT,
Baltimore, April 18, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Washington City, D. C.:

GENERAL: In continuation of my report dated Brazos Santiago, March 14, I have the honor to submit the following: It occurred to me that it would be a point gained if I could prevail on Colonel Ford to accompany me to Galveston. Accordingly I sent General Slaughter the letter dated Brazos Santiago, March 17, 1865, and received a reply from Colonel Ford himself, dated March 19; copies are inclosed. The absence of General Slaughter devolving the command at Brownsville upon the colonel made it impossible for the latter to comply with my request. That he wished to go I have no doubt; his letter fairly commits him. When General Davis joined me, in the hope that Slaughter had returned to Brownsville, or had at least been heard from, I again addressed Colonel Ford. This last communication was of the 24th March. (See the accompanying copy, together with that of his reply, dated of the 26th.) Unfortunately General S. had neither returned nor been heard from. I arrived off Galveston on the evening of the 29th March and on the 30th communicated with Brig. Gen. J. M. Hawes, commanding defenses of the city, through whom I sent a letter to Maj. Gen. J. G. Walker, then in command of the District of Texas. Copies are inclosed. At the same time mine of the 30th to Walker was delivered for transmission, his of the 25th was received by me, and of that also I furnish a copy. As you will see General Walker belongs to the Radicals, from whom nothing is to be hoped. Though little known he has the reputation of being a good soldier. Unlike Slaughter and Ford he is not a citizen of Texas, and hence has not the same interest in her welfare. He admits he is tired of the war, yet relies on 300,000 veterans whom he yet claims. A Galveston paper of the 30th announced that General Magruder was daily expected at Houston to relieve him of his command, a fact rather demonstrative of what I had elsewhere heard, viz, that he (Walker) was not in full accord with General E. Kirby

* See Wallace to Grant, March 14, Part I, p. 1166.

Smith. After reading his letter I took a view of Galveston, and when I saw behind the town the masts of several blockade-runners, loading and unloading, I thought the reason of the stand he has assumed was quite plain—there was too much money being made.

It was apparent that it was useless to wait longer, and as the doing so might compromise the dignity of our Government, I sailed to New Orleans, intending to put the business when I arrived there in the hands of Major-General Hurlbut. Before leaving, however, I sent General Walker a short note, of which a copy is inclosed, dated April 2. How much he made off me I leave you to judge. At New Orleans I called upon General Hurlbut, explained the affair to him, stated my belief that Walker would not carry out the intention of Slaughter, Ford, and myself by forwarding the propositions to General Smith, and suggested that direct communication be opened with that officer. General H. acceded to the suggestion, and agreed with me that the matter had at least gone far enough to induce Smith to "define his position." I also suggested that Mr. Worthington should be again sent to Matamoras for the purpose of carrying to Slaughter and Ford the result of my visit to Galveston, and to sound them with a view to ascertaining if they were disposed to act independently of Walker and Smith. Mr. Worthington was of opinion that they could be prevailed upon to take that course if they were assured of sufficient support. Remembering the anxiety those gentlemen had shown in the conference at Point Isabel I was of the same opinion. General Hurlbut thought such a result was worth the effort, and accepted the suggestion. If Worthington was able to carry out with him the news of the fall of Richmond, the surrender of Lee, and the flight of Jeff. Davis, I am confident he will succeed. So the business stands unconcluded, and I am not yet out of hope. Of one thing I am sure—the Texas rebels are without heart or confidence, and divided amongst themselves. The soldiers and subordinates are anxious to make peace, and it is almost certain that Kirby Smith will come to terms now, provided he is not too far committed to Maximilian. Another point I am sure of. If Davis and Smith attempt coalition with or annexation to the new empire of Mexico they will be resisted by the rebel soldiers themselves. In view of such a contingency it would be well enough I think to give the commanding officer at Brazos appropriate directions. By Mr. Worthington I sent Slaughter and Ford the letter which concludes the correspondence, dated New Orleans, April 6, 1865, of which I send you a copy

Very respectfully, your friend and obedient servant,

LEW. WALLACE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Sub-inclosure No. 1.]

BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEX., *March 17, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. J. E. SLAUGHTER,
Commanding at Brownsville:

GENERAL: I cannot help thinking that a good step has been taken toward a satisfactory peace. Upon reflection, however, it is my judgment that something more can be done in the same direction. It is hardly enough to send propositions, let us do more; let us follow them up. With this in mind, I have now the honor to suggest that you consult Colonel Ford and prevail upon him if possible to go with me to Galveston. For this purpose I will gladly give him passage to that port on my steamer. To succeed at all, I beg you both to reflect that some-

body must "break the ice" on your side, as I have on mine; somebody must summon the moral courage to give his voice and the weight of his position and influence in favor of negotiations as a preliminary to settlement. That is all I ask the colonel to openly commit himself to, and surely that cannot have the effect to injure him in public estimation. The speculators who are making money out of precious Texan blood may decry him, but the people will not; neither will the soldiery who carry that blood living in their hearts. I offer him an opportunity to become the benefactor of these suffering classes. Say to him, if you please, that I have sent to New Orleans for General Davis, also a noble Texan; that I have set my heart on seeing them go hand in hand to General Kirby Smith, each representing his side in this unnatural struggle, both representing their State; that I feel sure they will succeed, in which case the honor of the settlement, as well as the settlement itself, will be theirs. Finally, it will be obvious to both of you that if he goes with me an interview will certainly be granted by Walker and Smith. If the colonel consents to my suggestion it will be better to let me know it immediately; then I can send him notice of the time of my departure for Galveston, so that he can join me the evening before.

Remembering the spirit manifested in our conference at Point Isabel, I subscribe myself, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEW. WALLACE,
Major-General of Volunteers U. S. Army.

[Sub-inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS WEST SUB-DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
Brownsville, March 19, 1865.

Maj. Gen. LEW. WALLACE,
Comdg. Middle Dept., Eighth Army Corps, U. S. Army:

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of 17th instant I have the honor, in the temporary absence of Brigadier-General Slaughter, to state that it will be impossible under present existing circumstances to comply with your request, without an order from the brigadier-general commanding. Your note and this answer will be forwarded by express to him immediately. You do not mistake when you suppose me willing to make any sacrifice short of honor to restore peace.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN S. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

P. S.—I am very much obliged for the papers; send some in return.

[Sub-inclosure No. 3.]

BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEX., *March 24, 1865.*

[Col. J. S. FORD:]

COLONEL: Following up my communication of 17th instant, it may not be improper to inform you that General Davis reached this post this morning, and that it is my desire to leave for Galveston to-morrow or the day after. I hope your express reached General Slaughter, and that you are now in condition to accompany me, as suggested. If not, may I ask when it is probable you can leave, if at all. May I also inquire if your authorities at Galveston have been notified that I would go to that city, as per our arrangement at Point Isabel. In case you cannot accompany us, such notice would greatly facilitate

the business. I inclose you a New Orleans paper of the 20th instant. Those you sent me I regret to say never came to hand. I would be obliged if you can send your reply by to-morrow evening.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

LEW. WALLACE,
Major-General of Volunteers, U. S. Army.

[Sub-inclosure No. 4.]

HEADQUARTERS WEST SUB-DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
Brownsville, March 26, 1865.

Maj. Gen. LEW. WALLACE,
Comdg. Middle Dept., Eighth Army Corps, U. S. Army:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 24th instant (just at hand), and in reply have to state that I have not as yet received an answer from Brigadier-General Slaughter to your last letter forwarded to him by courier. Major-General Walker has ere this received official intelligence of your intended visit to Galveston, and I presume he communicated fact to commanding officer of Galveston Island. I regret that the papers were not received, and this time inclose in envelope. We are at all times, general, ready to soften the asperities of the war by an interchange of the courtesies which should exist between all parties prosecuting civilized warfare.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN S. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Sub-inclosure No. 5.]

STEAMER CLINTON,
Off Galveston, Tex., March 30, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. M. HAWES,
Commanding Defenses of Galveston, Tex.:

GENERAL: I will be especially obliged if you will do me the favor to forward the inclosed dispatch to Major-General Walker, commanding District of Texas, as early as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEW. WALLACE,
Maj. Gen., Comdg. Middle Dept. and 8th Army Corps, U. S. Army.

[Inclosure.]

STEAMER CLINTON,
Off Galveston, Tex., March 30, 1865.

Major-General WALKER,
Commanding District of Texas:

GENERAL: By note, as late as the 26th instant, Col. John S. Ford, of your army, and at present in command at Brownsville, informs me that you have received official intelligence of my intended visit to Galveston. If so, the purpose of my coming is already understood. To avoid the possibility of mistake, however, I will venture to say, in the way of explanation, that, at the instance of Brigadier-General Slaughter and Colonel Ford, I had the pleasure, during a conference at Point Isabel, of submitting certain propositions, with a hope that they might be received by your authorities west of the Mississippi as a basis upon which peace might be realized. The officers named undertook, at the same time, to forward the propositions to General E. Kirby Smith, through your headquarters. It was also then and there agreed that I should come to Gal-

veston as the best point at which to receive communications in reply, and await action. If a settlement is at all practicable I am sure both General Smith and yourself will agree with me in one thing—that it cannot be made too soon. I would like to be as well assured on another point—that the interests involved in a pacification are general and important enough to justify a personal interview. This latter suggestion I make in advance of your reply, and in ignorance of the feelings and views of General Smith, my object being to deal frankly and sincerely that I may be dealt with in the same way. You may therefore say to General Smith that if he reciprocates my desire for a settlement, and is of opinion that a conference will serve to forward that end, I will be glad to place the arrangement for a meeting entirely in his hands, and subject to his convenience. On my side, I will bring with me only General Davis, of Texas, and some staff officers. I will wait your answer with the greatest interest.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEW. WALLACE,

Maj. Gen., Comdg. Middle Dept. and 8th Army Corps, U. S. Army.

[Sub-inclosure No. 6.]

HDQRS. DIST. OF TEXAS, NEW MEXICO, AND ARIZONA,
*Houston, March 25, 1865.**

Maj. Gen. LEW. WALLACE, U. S. Army,
Blockading Squadron off Galveston:

SIR: I have this day received a communication from Brigadier-General Slaughter and Colonel Ford, of the C. S. Army, informing me that on the 11th instant they had met you, by your invitation, under flag at Point Isabel, to discuss measures looking to a permanent peace "honorable to both parties." Their report of this interview is accompanied by a series of propositions submitted by you as a basis of negotiation. Had you submitted these propositions in advance, I feel sure the interview would not have been accorded, and that the gentlemen who met you on the part of the Confederate States would have at once declined to discuss propositions which, if accepted by their countrymen, would render their memory infamous for all future time. Stripped of all disguise, your proposition is nothing less than that we of the Trans-Mississippi States are invited to lay down our arms, surrender at discretion, take an oath of allegiance to the United States Government, and in return to accept such terms of amnesty, pardon, or foreign exile as our conquerors shall graciously accord us. When the States Trans-Mississippi united their destiny with the Confederacy of Southern States we pledged ourselves to share their good and evil fortunes; and for four years that this fierce struggle has continued we have faithfully fulfilled our obligations, and now at the commencement of its fifth year it is still our unalterable purpose to share the common danger and the common fate. We are bound to our brethren of the Cis-Mississippi States by stronger ties than mere State obligations. Identity of political and social institutions, a common ancestry, a common cause, and more than all, common sufferings and injuries, have cemented a nationality not to be torn asunder by force, or disintegrated by insidious proposals for a separate accommodation. It would be folly in me to pretend that we are not tired of a war that has sown sorrow and desolation over our land; but we will accept no other than an honorable peace. With 300,000 men yet in the field, we would be the most abject

* In General Walker's letters-sent book this letter bears date of March 27, 1865, and is so printed in Part I, p. 1275.

of mankind if we should now basely yield all that we have been contending for during the last four years, namely, nationality and the rights of self-government. With the blessing of God, we will yet achieve these, and extort from your own Government all that we ask. Whenever you are willing to yield these, and to treat as equal with equal, an officer of your high rank and character, clothed with the proper authority from your Government, will not be reduced to the necessity of seeking an obscure corner of the Confederacy to inaugurate negotiations.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. WALKER,
Major-General, C. S. Army.

[Sub-inclosure No. 7.]

STEAMER CLINTON,
Off Galveston, Tex., April 2, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. G. WALKER, C. S. Army:

GENERAL: It is probably unfortunate that I had no opportunity of reading your letter dated the 25th of March, and received yesterday, before forwarding mine of the 30th. When I submitted the propositions of which you speak so illnaturedly, it was my understanding that they were to go to General E. Kirby Smith, commanding the department on your side. Permit me to hope you will yet forward them as originally intended by General Slaughter, Colonel Ford, and myself. It is impossible for me to believe that accident or policy has located all the sane men of your Confederacy in its obscure corners. If it were in my power I would not recall the stipulations proposed. Enough has been developed since I have been on your coast to satisfy me that the time is not far ahead when they will be accepted. Whatever General Smith's answer to my letter of the 30th may be, it can be forwarded to New Orleans. Hence there is no necessity for my waiting it here. I sincerely hope it will show a higher regard for the interests of the people of both sections and a keener appreciation of the military situation than yours manifests.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEW. WALLACE,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

[Sub-inclosure No. 8.]

NEW ORLEANS, *April 6, 1865.*

[Brigadier-General SLAUGHTER and Col. J. S. FORD:]

GENTLEMEN: You will have a natural anxiety to know the finale of the conference held so agreeably at Point Isabel. The fairest way to gratify you is to send copies of the communications interchanged between General Walker and myself, which you will accordingly find inclosed.* I regret this conclusion. Could we have succeeded the consequence would have been more honorable to us all than battles fought. The people of Texas, at least, would have been grateful to us. Speaking very frankly, General Walker's letter is both childish and discourteous. A reading will convince you both of its weakness. There is scarcely a sentence in it that does not lay him open to cruel retort. For instance, he speaks of ties that bind him to the Confederacy. Admit them to be ever so sacred, are they any more so than those which bound him to the old Confederation? He says, to accede

* See sub-inclosures Nos. 6 and 7, next, *ante*.

to our method of settlement would make your people infamous forever. I do not think so. But grant it, and look backward a moment. Did not your States go out of the old Union separately? What more do I propose now? By what logic can this going out be any more infamous than the former? If he asserts that separate action on the part of a State is unlawful, what becomes of the doctrine of States rights? Was not that doctrine the argument which quieted your consciences in the old secession? He alludes to identity of social and political interests. Slavery as between the sections was the only separating social and political interest; you know that. Where is slavery now? We armed it over a year ago, and now you are doing the same thing. Apropos, once a soldier, never more a slave. He speaks of suffering endurance. What else did he expect? But the sufferings have been mutual. As arguments they are double-edged—as good for me as for him. I propose to end them. He proposes to continue them. Whose sense is best vindicated? Finally, my propositions were honorable, because they contemplate nothing degrading, unless life in the old Union, equal in everything, is degrading; if so, the "common ancestry," to which General Walker is pleased to allude, must have been more than ordinarily debased. They not only submitted to the old political connection, but were co-workers in their original fabrication and proud of them always. But enough. If Texas should be invaded you and I will not be responsible. Not ours the blood, the ruin, the horrors that will ensue. We have lived to realize an old truism. What calamities one foolish man can entail. So far as the discourtesies of General W.'s letter are concerned I have nothing to say. As honorable men it is yours to feel them, mine to divide them with you.

Very truly, gentlemen, your personal friend,

LEW. WALLACE,
Major-General of Volunteers, U. S. Army.

[For sub-inclosure No. 9 (Wallace to Hurlbut) see April 6, p. 37.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., May 16, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to state that no information of importance from the enemy's line has reached this office to-day.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK N. WICKER,
Second Lieutenant, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

(In the absence of Capt. S. M. Eaton, chief signal officer, Military Division of West Mississippi.)

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, May 16, 1865.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to inform you that the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, with its equipments, has been placed in possession of the company,

subject to military supervision and control, except that part now in possession of and worked by the Government. Should you deem it best that this portion of the road should be placed in the hands of the company, you will direct that all stock, whether held by the United States by the title of capture, or subsequently placed on the road, be receipted for by the company at its actual valuation, to be charged against any service that may hereafter be rendered by the company in the transportation of U. S. troops or supplies. In this case it is to be understood that the company is simply put in possession as keeper on the part of the United States, and that no interest, direct or indirect, on the part of the Government is waived or in any degree impaired by this transfer.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

C. H. DYER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, May 15 [16], 1865.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday. From the tenor of your letter I understand it to allude specially to the posts and troops east of the Mississippi and within my command. Supposing hostilities have ceased east of the Mississippi, I recommend the following evacuations and reductions immediately: All troops between Bayou Manchac and Camp Parapet to be withdrawn except a company of cavalry to be retained at the telegraph station opposite Plaquemine, and a company of cavalry at the telegraph station opposite Donaldsonville to secure those stations against any scattering guerrilla parties and to have a general eye to the police of the coast. The positions of Bonnet Carré Bend and Pass Manchac to be evacuated and ordnance withdrawn, except perhaps for the present an infantry picket to be left at Pass Manchac for railroad police purposes. The fortifications and armament at Camp Parapet to remain until the last vestige of the rebellion expires, and that camp to be continued as a depot for troops withdrawn from other points and awaiting orders or discharge. Forts Pike, Macomb, Jackson, and Saint Philip to remain with their present garrisons until the rebellion is brought to a final close. Battery Bienvenue, a mere appendage to Fort Macomb, should be evacuated as soon as it is considered proper for the picket stations on the lakes to be withdrawn. This depends upon the military orders now prohibiting the passage of goods and trade across the lake. The present garrisons of the above forts are now as follows: Fort Pike, three companies; Fort Macomb, two companies; Fort Saint Philip, three companies; Fort Jackson, three companies. As to the posts on the western side of the river, no reduction can be recommended at present. But as soon as hostilities have completely ceased, I know of no point on the river on that side that need be held. All the troops in the La Fourche District could then be withdrawn, except, perhaps, the fortification of Brashear, which I would recommend held with a small garrison for some time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FORT PIKE, *May 16, 1865.*
(Received 9.20 p. m.)

Lieut. P. J. MALONEY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: The object of the march proposed is either to catch or intimidate a party of men who have been jayhawking Colonel Claiborne and others in this region. The general directed me to make a march through a portion of the country above the fort, naming no specified route when I last saw him.

Respectfully,

A. G. HALL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LA FOURCHE,
Brashear City, La., May 16, 1865.

Maj. W. HOFFMAN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Southern Division of Louisiana, New Orleans:

The water has risen but little more than two inches in the last twenty-four hours. We are rebuilding some parts of our levees, putting it on higher ground, and I think we can withstand a further rise of two feet. I do not think the water will rise to drive us out.

Yours,

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 16, 1865.

Maj. Gen. F. J. HERRON,
Commanding Northern Division of Louisiana:

I am directed by the major-general commanding to inform you that Clinton, La., will be the headquarters of the U. S. forces in that vicinity, and the troops will be posted as is deemed most advisable.

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Bvt. Lieut. Col., Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *May 16, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE:

I desire to call your attention to three telegrams. The first from Major-General Dodge to me on the 12th; the second, my reply of the 13th, and the third, General Dodge to me on the 15th. I hoped my telegram of the 13th to General Dodge would have called his attention to the discourtesy, to use no harsher term, of his assuming to conduct military affairs in my department. I opened responsible correspondence with Thompson on this matter by instructions from the War Department, but confined my action to my own department, and promptly forwarded to headquarters of the military division copies of the papers. I respectfully protest against this whole proceeding on the part of Major-General Dodge, and earnestly request that the officers to receive the paroles of Thompson's command be designated by the major-general

commanding the Military Division of the Missouri, and that their instructions emanate from him. Copies of the telegrams referred to are herewith forwarded.*

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, May 16, 1865.

Capt. JOS. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

For information of the major-general commanding division I have to report operations tending to reduce the strength of the enemy, viz: By orders from Lieutenant-General Grant the oath of allegiance was administered to 38 officers and 293 enlisted men, prisoners of war, and they were released on the 7th instant. Since that time one company of rebel cavalry, under Captain Husband, two commissioned officers and twenty-three men have been paroled and sent home. Brigadier-General Clayton, commanding at Pine Bluff, telegraphs this morning that the rebel Captain Maybery killed his coadjutor, Vaugine, on the 14th instant, in a personal encounter, since which time forty-eight of his men have come into this post and surrendered.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

RICHWOODS, *May 16, 1865.*

COMMANDER OF THE U. S. FORCES IN ARKANSAS:

SIR: Having recently returned to the country north of the Arkansas River, after an absence of eight months, and commanding a detached company belonging to the C. S. Army north of said river, and from the best information I can get believe we are whipped, and resistance no longer necessary, I desire to make terms for the surrender of my company, and for that purpose will agree to meet any person sent by you in the vicinity of Richwoods on any day after Thursday, but would prefer a personal interview with the commanding general. At the crossing of the Bayou Meto, five miles south of Brownsville Station, would be as convenient as any other point for the meeting.

Very respectfully,

H. REYNOLDS,
Captain, C. S. Army.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
AND U. S. FORCES AT DEVALL'S BLUFF, ARK.,
May 16, 1865.

Col. HANS MATTSON,
Commanding Third Minnesota Infantry Volunteers:

SIR: On arriving at Batesville, Independence County, Ark., you are requested to make known as soon as practicable to the people of that section of the State that the chief object of occupying the country is their protection against armed forces of whatever kind, to give encouragement to agriculture and other peaceful pursuits, and re-establish commercial relations. You will establish outposts on the principal

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* See pp. 417, 430, 449.

roads leading to the town and require all persons going to and from to travel the roads designated. A liberal policy concerning trade will be exercised toward those living in the vicinity of Batesville, and to those living within your outposts it is not deemed necessary to impose any restrictions. Until the Treasury Department sends an agent or instructions, you will control and regulate the business at the post, conforming as near as may be with the printed regulations now in force. Trade in contraband articles for the present will be strictly prohibited. Your provost-marshal, under instructions from the provost-marshal-general of the department, will grant licenses to such trading shops as you may approve, and the larger traders coming with higher authority will have every facility extended them for their legitimate business. A company of militia under the captaincy of J. B. Brown, of Izard County, has been organized and supplied with arms and ammunition. A copy of the roll will be furnished you as a guide in arranging for the organization of similar companies in other adjacent counties. This means of securing to the people self-protection meets with the approval of the department commander and you are expected to aid organizations of that character to the extent of your facilities. It is deemed necessary to impose the most rigid rules upon detachments sent to scour the country for bushwhackers, in order that the people may not have cause to complain that our presence is a detriment to the neighborhood.

By order of Brig. Gen. Alexander Shaler:

CHAS. E. HOWE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *May 16, 1865.*

Lieut. Col. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Vaugine was killed on the 14th instant by the rebel Captain Maybery in a personal altercation. He was shot through the head and died almost instantly. Nearly all of Vaugine's and Maybery's men have come in and given themselves up. Yesterday twenty-three and the day before eighteen took the oath. Seven deserters came in this morning. Captain Maybery and a few men it is said have gone to Devall's Bluff to surrender. There are now no organized rebels north of the river. I sent a party of thirty men down the river yesterday on this side to look after Kidd's gang.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, *May 16, 1865.*

Brigadier-General CLAYTON:

Your success in cleaning out the rebels north of the river is encouraging. Your attention is called to telegram of 12th instant from these headquarters, directing that all prisoners be sent to the provost-marshal-general of the department for parole. This is done to secure record against them and for uniformity.

By command of Major-General Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *May 16, 1865.*

Lieut. Col. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have just received the order relieving me from command here. Please inform me whether I shall turn over the command to the next officer in rank, and proceed at once to Little Rock, or shall I await the arrival of General Edwards?

POWELL CLAYTON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 16, 1865.

Brig. Gen. C. BUSSEY,
Fort Smith:

A scout returned this morning reports that a small force under Brooks moved northward from Washington some days ago, and rumor gave the Arkansas River as their object or destination. This is given for your information.

By command of Major-General Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Fort Gibson, C. N., May 16, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Department of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.:

GENERAL: The last boats to this point went below yesterday. They were unable to bring but a small quantity of freight above Fort Smith. They will not be able to come above Webber's Falls again until there is more water in the river. We are having a heavy rain here now, which appears to be general, and may affect the river to our advantage. If not, I think we can rely upon the usual June rise benefiting us some. I would suggest that the troops, horses, transportation, and forage (enough for the animals) be sent together as far as boats can run; thence come through by land.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Fort Gibson, May 16, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Department of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.:

GENERAL: Two Texans, deserters from the rebel command, arrived here last night, having left Fort Arbuckle on the 10th instant. They appear intelligent and truthful men, and I think their statements can be relied on. They report that General Cooper was moving his headquarters to Fort Washita when they left. Did not know the extent of his command, only that he had one six-gun battery of 6-pounder guns—brass. Stand Watie was at Boggy Depot with 2,000 Cherokees, Creeks, and Choctaws, well mounted, and two pieces of light artillery. General Henry McCulloch was at Bonham with but few troops. Colonel Bour-

land with a regiment was in Cook County; further than this they did not claim to know anything about the location of rebel forces. They also report that the rumor prevailed in camp that Stand Watie was going to attempt a raid through Kansas, crossing the Arkansas west of this point. No troops except the Fourteenth Kansas have reported here yet. They are all dismounted. I shall expect the Fifteenth soon, but they also are mostly dismounted. Have not yet heard anything of horses coming from below. The want of horses and additional troops is a serious obstacle to my doing anything to intercept a mounted force that may design crossing the Arkansas and making a raid north.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, May 16, 1865—10.40 a. m.

Capt. J. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Has General Pope returned?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
May 16, 1865—10.45 a. m.

Major-General DODGE:

General not yet returned. Expect him by this morning's train from Cincinnati.

JOS. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 130. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 16, 1865.

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8. Bvt. Brig. Gen. George Spalding, U. S. Volunteers, having reported at these headquarters, in compliance with Special Orders, No. 54, current series, from headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, will proceed with his command to Benton Barracks, Mo. The commanding officer at Benton Barracks will designate a suitable location for the command.

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10. The Fifty-third Regiment Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers will proceed without delay by steamer to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and report to Brig. Gen. R. B. Mitchell, commanding District of North Kansas, for assignment to duty at Fort Leavenworth. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 16, 1865.

Col. CHESTER HARDING:

The Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry that are in the District of Southeast Missouri have been ordered to General Mitchell. They are now on their way by river, and will debark at Kansas City. General Mitchell will distribute them along the Kansas border, and will use them in scouting the counties of Vernon, Bates, Cass, and Jackson, as well as taking care of the border.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

WARRENSBURG, *May 16, 1865.*

Maj. B. K. DAVIS,
Lexington:

Answer immediately whether you know of the guerrillas being in force at any particular point. Colonel Pinger left Independence this morning on a scout. He will probably go down to the neighborhood of Greenton and thence up. Notify all the infantry commanders to be on the alert and to have men in the woods. Use your cavalry to the best advantage. I may send out parties from here.

C. HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, MO., *May 16, 1865.*

Colonel HARDING:

David Pool professes to be in Sni Hills collecting his men in order to give them up. Pool's first lieutenant is south of here doing the same thing, and I have every assurance that he will give himself up as soon as he gets his men together, whom he and Pool assert were disbanded to meet on the 20th instant. I am almost certain that Clement, with five or six men, was on the river yesterday, between here and Berlin, prospecting for crossing the river. He talked with persons near there, and declared his [intentions] to be such. I am confident he and his party were fired upon yesterday, about six miles out on the Salt Pond road, on his return from the river. His letter sent in is dated May 14, and proposed with five men to meet an equal party at the Mound, on Warrensburg road, on the 17th instant, to learn particulars of terms, &c. His men remain together in large parties, and have remained up to my last advices between the Warrensburg and Columbus road and near Greenton Valley. If you should move after him I can assist you, but my cavalry is badly worn. If you think as well, would send part infantry. Where is Captain Eads? Please answer.

B. K. DAVIS,
Major.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *May 16, 1865.*

Col. J. G. CLARK,
Boonville.

The district has been resub-districted and you are assigned to the command of the First Sub-District. You will proceed without delay to

Jefferson City and establish your headquarters at that place, taking with you all mail matter and records now at Boonville. You will receive your order at Jefferson City. Telegraph when you expect to leave. Where is Lieutenant-Colonel Bryant?

By order of Colonel Harding:

C. G. LAURANT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 16, 1865.

Maj. JAMES M. MOORE,
Commanding at Cassville:

All officers who surrender and will take a parole not to take up or bear arms against the United States until duly exchanged will be allowed to retain their side-arms and other private property and to go to their homes if in a State that has been in rebellion. Enlisted men who are thus paroled will be allowed the same privileges, except as to retaining arms. Officers below the rank of colonel, and all men who take the oath of amnesty, will be entitled to go where they please, and are restored to all their civil rights and to their property. Officers and men who desire to surrender and take the oath of amnesty can do so at Cassville. All who choose simply to take a parole not to bear arms again against the United States until duly exchanged will be sent to this place, as duplicate rolls have to be made out and signed by the officer who surrenders his men and each man furnished with a copy of his parole. Furnish full protection to all who surrender.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 16, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel SCHNABLE, C. S. Army,
Yellville, Ark.:

COLONEL: Your communication of the 12th instant came duly to hand. All robbing, burning, and killing of citizens and Confederate soldiers after capture on the border has been done, if at all, without any orders, authority, or countenance from me or through me. All soldiers captured in that vicinity, so far as reported and my knowledge goes, have been brought to this place and treated as prisoners of war and forwarded to Saint Louis.

I have had a court of inquiry to examine into the conduct of officers, soldiers, and citizens who have been in that country, toward the citizens there and their property, and seized a large amount of property that from the report I had reason to believe was taken without proper compensation. The fact that small bands of marauders have at times come into this section of Missouri and stolen property, and in some instances killed citizens, has produced in the minds of some citizens here, and doubtless with some soldiers, strong feelings of revenge, and I have no doubt that at times citizens, without any notice to any one, enter that section to gratify this feeling, and it may be that officers in command of scouting parties do not restrain their men as much as they should, but [I] have not heard of any such neglect. My desire is to do

all in my power to restore peace, order, and quiet in Northern Arkansas and protect to the fullest extent all its law-abiding people in their persons and property, and to all commanders on the border I have given orders accordingly. To secure this desirable result in the most speedy manner, I solicit the aid of all law-abiding persons, and especially of all officers and soldiers who have been in the army. The war, as between two Governments, is at an end, and without regard to the side we have been on in this conflict one duty remains for us all, that is, to do all in our power to restore order, peace, and comfort to society. To this end I am ready to co-operate with any and all men. General Thompson surrendered the forces of the District of Northern Arkansas on the 11th instant at Chalk Bluff, to be paroled on the 29th instant at Wittsburg and on the 6th [5th] of June at Jacksonport. After this I hope we shall be able to work together and maintain peace and order along the border, as there can be no Confederate soldiers there after June 6.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brevet Major-General.

P. S.—I inclose you late papers.

MACON, *May 16, 1865—9 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

Will you suffer Holtzclaw, Jackson, Quantrill, Pool, and their bands of guerrillas to surrender, and upon what terms? I learn from Captain Truman that they are anxious to do so. I will anxiously wait your instructions.

I. V. PRATT,
Brigadier-General, Missouri State Militia.

FORT GIBSON, C. N., *May 16, 1865.*
(Received 19th.)

Major-General DODGE:

On the 14th instant twenty rebels, formerly of Quantrill's party, passed twenty miles north of here, having crossed the Arkansas River above this point. Two Texas deserters from the rebel command at Arbuckle arrived here last night. They reported that the party referred to came up two days in advance of them, and that forty more of the same party, Missouri bushwhackers, left Arbuckle on the 8th instant for Boggy Depot, where they expect to remain one or two days, and then move north, crossing the Arkansas above this place and thence into Missouri. The two deserters are intelligent and apparently truthful men. I place reliance in their statements. They say the rebels here referred to as going north into Missouri declared their purpose to pursue a relentless guerrilla warfare, private revenge and plunder being their motive. I have no horses yet, consequently can do but little toward intercepting these parties. Please forward a copy of this telegram to Colonel Blair, Fort Scott.

JAMES G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

(Copy by Dodge to Blair and Harding, May 19, and to Sanborn, May 20.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
May 16, 1865—4.40 p. m.

Colonel HEINRICHS,
Fort Leavenworth:

The Fifty-third Wisconsin is ordered to report to you.

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., May 16, 1865.

Col. OSCAR MALMROS,
Adjutant-General, Saint Paul, Minn.:

Yours of the 12th instant, thanking me for the readiness to promote the efficiency of the State troops now organized or organizing for the purpose of assisting in the protection of our frontier settlements by furnishing the militia, whenever necessary, with transportation, subsistence, and ammunition, is duly received. I hope my remarks were not so construed as to cause expectations which I may not have power to carry out. In my operations in departments south of this I have furnished militia with such articles and accommodations when in actual field service with my Federal troops, and suppose I will be authorized to continue the policy in this department, but I had much to do with the determination as to when and where and how the militia should serve. I hoped to have met your Governor, who is commander-in-chief of the militia, so as to have a full understanding of the kind of co-operation which should be practiced in case of the calling out of militia. I am very anxious to have them organized, armed, and always ready. In the event of their being called, I want entire and cordial co-operation and combination, so as to make the very best use of numbers and time. It is also desirable to arrange official rank so as to secure harmony and efficiency at all times and under all circumstances. I have explained my views to General Sully and Colonel Smith, but do not so well understand your laws and preliminary organizations as to rely much on my own views as to the best arrangements of such important relations, so that in the event of serious trouble the troops may all be ready and useful. It is also desirable to have the militia certain of pay only in the event of their prompt and continued obedience to orders when called to the field. To secure this, payment should only be made to those who receive certificates of their fidelity to their proper commanders. I write making only suggestions which are the results of some experience and to secure the utmost strength to our frontier with the least possible expense to State and Federal authorities. While prompt measures have been taken to avert danger, I desire to make very little display of our numbers, locations, and movements, for I perceive Indians have such an intercourse with the whites, and good and evil are so intermixed, the culprits will get intelligence of our strategy, and if possible seek to avoid it. No orders have been issued as yet concerning the militia.

Hoping that those at present in the service are properly provided for, I have the honor to be, your very obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., May 16, 1865.

Hon. S. FINCH,
Mankato, Minn.:

MY DEAR SIR: Colonel Smith will have replied to your favor of the 9th concerning your Indian difficulties before this. If I had not been anxious to see General Sully and secure corresponding movements in his district I should have remained longer in Minnesota, but think I have done all I could to avert supposed danger. Government never can keep a sufficient guard in front as to avoid such a sneaking organization of a few savages as this which now prowls within the forests of your vicinity. They probably came disguised in citizens' or soldiers' clothes. Half-breed robbers no doubt lead them. I will do all in my power to guard against the recurrence of mischief by punishing those we find, and if possible assaulting their lodges. You will before now have heard of some movements to this effect, but it will not do to publish plans or even inform you, lest they may get circulation. Indian half-breeds are well informed of everything, and some of them are ready to carry intelligence to hostile tribes. The movements and stations of troops must therefore be concealed. In the meantime I can assure you all our forces will be in active service. Only enough remain at forts to guard property, prisoners, and the post. The rest will be in motion as soon as possible. Only enough to guard property and prisoners (ninety men) are stationed at Fort Snelling. The convalescents are being mustered out as fast as they recover from illness, so as to need no additional medical care. I wish you would say to Mr. McMahan and others who sent me a petition, dated May 6, that I also find their papers on my return and have duly considered them. I shall always be pleased to know what is doing on the frontier, and will always interest myself in whatever interests the community. I appreciate the importance of not only keeping the Indians down, but also the necessity of confidence in the community enough to avoid needless alarms. But so much anxiety should remain as to induce your people also to be self-sustaining. We never can have entire safety within the range of wild Indians, and frontier settlements must therefore always have some arrangements for quick rally and resistance, for Government cannot protect all points in the vast circumference of our great and now glorious Republic. I was glad to meet my old friend Colonel Smith, and recollect you very well. Of course many hard feelings will be involved on the occasion of such a disaster as that which occurred in your vicinity whenever several peaceable citizens and one of our soldiers have been stealthily murdered, but I hope no unjust indignation or reproaches will be indulged against our troops, who are generally ready and anxious to repel or avenge all such outrages.

I have the honor to be, sir, your friend and obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, May 26, 1865.

This letter of General Curtis is respectfully forwarded for the information of the General-in-Chief. It contains substantially the same view of the Indian stampede in Minnesota hitherto sent.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 20. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST, *Milwaukee, Wis., May 16, 1865.*

So much of General Orders, No 83, War Department, current series, as directs the muster out of cavalry troops whose term of service expires prior to October 1, 1865, is, by direction of the honorable the Secretary of War, suspended in this department until further orders. Commanding officers and mustering officers in this department will be governed accordingly.

By command of Major-General Curtis:

C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD SUB-DISTRICT,
Fort Abercrombie, Dak. Ter., May 16, 1865.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Minnesota:

CAPTAIN: In a communication dated the 14th instant, Maj. R. H. Rose, commanding Fort Wadsworth, Dak. Ter., informed me that a war party of Yanktonnais are on their way to Fort Abercrombie, and that if unsuccessful in their attempt they will move eastward to the settlements. No mention was made by Major Rose as to the source from where this information was derived. He doubtless feels it to be reliable. I feel no apprehension as to the attempt on Fort Abercrombie. I can defend it with the troops and means at my command against all the hostile Indians in the department. The probable route taken by this party may embrace an attack upon Twin Lake Station, and then by way of Lake Traverse, Holmes City, &c., to the settlement about Sauk Center, or perhaps farther south toward Forest City. This is the only line, in my opinion, by which a successful approach to the northern frontier settlements of Minnesota can be made by hostile Indians. All the troops in this sub-district are fully prepared, and if attacked by the red devils, or can get within striking distance of them, will render a good account of themselves. A dispatch was received this morning from the officer commanding at Georgetown, Minn., giving the information that on the morning of the 14th instant a Sioux Indian was seen and chased by troops at that point. It was believed that more were in the vicinity, as all the Chippewas had left.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. POWELL ADAMS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Third Sub-District.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 95. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, May 17, 1865.*

I. The Military Division of West Mississippi is abolished.

The States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida, and the District of Key West and the Tortugas will constitute the Department of the Gulf. Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby is assigned to the command, headquarters at New Orleans.

Major-General Banks is relieved from the command of the Department of the Gulf and will report in writing to the Adjutant-General at Washington.

II. Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan is relieved from the command of the Middle Military Division and is assigned to the general command west of the Mississippi River, south of the Arkansas River.

Major-General Sheridan will report to Lieutenant-General Grant for instructions.

By order of the President of the United States:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., May 17, 1865.

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN, U. S. Army:

GENERAL: Under the orders relieving you from the command of the Middle Military Division and assigning you to command west of the Mississippi, you will proceed without delay to the West to arrange all preliminaries for your new field of duties. Your duty is to restore Texas and that part of Louisiana held by the enemy to the Union in the shortest practicable time, in a way most effectual for securing permanent peace. To do this you will be given all the troops that can be spared by Major-General Canby, probably 25,000 men of all arms; the troops with Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds in Arkansas, say 12,000, Reynolds to command; the Fourth Army Corps now at Nashville, Tenn., awaiting orders, and the Twenty-fifth Army Corps, now at City Point, Va., ready to embark. I do not wish to trammel you with instructions. I will state, however, that if Smith holds out without even an ostensible government to receive orders from or to report to, he and his men are not entitled to the considerations due to an acknowledged belligerent. Theirs are the conditions of outlaws, making war against the only Government having an existence over the territory where war is now being waged. You may notify the rebel commander west of the Mississippi, holding intercourse with him in person or through such officers of the rank of major-general as you may select, that he will be allowed to surrender all his forces on the same terms as were accorded to Lee and Johnston. If he accedes, proceed to garrison the Red River as high up as Shreveport, the seaboard at Galveston, Matagorda Bay, Corpus Christi, and mouth of the Rio Grande. Place a strong force on the Rio Grande, holding it at least to a point opposite Camargo and above that, if supplies can be procured. In case of an active campaign (a hostile one), I think a heavy force should be put on the Rio Grande as a first preliminary. Troops for this might be started at once. The Twenty-fifth Corps is now available, and to it should be added a force of white troops, say, those now under Major-General Steele. To be clear on this last point I think the Rio Grande should be strongly held, whether the forces in Texas surrender or not, and that no time should be lost in getting troops there. If war is to be made, they will be in the right place; if Kirby Smith surrenders they will be on the line which is to be strongly garrisoned. Should any force be necessary other than those designated, they can be had by calling for them on Army headquarters.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., May 17, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to state that no information of importance from the enemy's lines has reached this office to-day.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
FRANK N. WICKER,
Lieutenant, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

(In the absence of Capt. S. M. Eaton, chief signal officer, Military Division of West Mississippi.)

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., May 17, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following extra report of information received at this office this 17th day of May, 1865: Lieutenant Curtiss reports by letter from Baton Rouge, May 12, 1865, that it is currently reported outside that Jeff. Davis has succeeded in crossing the Mississippi River, taking with him his treasure. Also that large numbers are crossing from the east side of the river to avoid being surrendered by General Taylor. They cross at various points, employing negroes and citizens (detailed from the rebel army for that purpose) to cross them.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
FRANK N. WICKER,
Lieutenant, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

(In the absence of Capt. S. M. Eaton, chief signal officer, Military Division of West Mississippi.)

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LA FOURCHE,
Brashear City, La., May 17, 1865.

Maj. W. HOFFMAN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Southern Div. of Louisiana, New Orleans:

The water rose about an inch and a half during the last twenty-four hours. The steamer Camargo arrived from New Orleans last evening and will leave to-day. On account of the water at Bayou Louis and the deficiency of supplying the company there, I have moved them to Bayou Bœuf, where there is a little dry land. The company at Catahoula and the two companies at Tigerville, having no dry land to camp on and being crowded in houses, which rendered them very uncomfortable, I have moved here. The man sent with the mail by hand-car day before yesterday to Terre Bonne arrived there late that night and started to return to this place yesterday morning, but up to this time he has not been heard from. I shall send the Cornie up to Tigerville to-day, and from that place send the mail through in a small boat. After having one trip made I can tell how practicable that route will be. My greatest fear of that route is from parties of rebels who can intercept the messenger by small boats anywhere in the swamp.

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, La., May 17, 1865.

Brigadier-General CAMERON,
Commanding La Fourche District, Brashear City, La.:

Brigadier-General Sherman directs me to inform you that you can retain the Camargo at Brashear if you want her.

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, La., May 17, 1865.

Brigadier-General CAMERON,
Brashear City, La.:

GENERAL: From your report it appears that the water continues to rise from one to two inches daily, and that it has to rise but about fourteen inches more to cover the whole ground in and around the works. It is for you to judge where there is so strong a probability of having to abandon the position as to render it necessary to commence moving the public property. The thing must be so managed that nothing may be lost. The steamer Bart Able will be there soon. She is of great capacity. Retain her there for this purpose, and the moment it becomes apparent that the place must be abandoned telegraph and let us know what more transportation is requisite. Acknowledge receipt.

By order of Brigadier-General Sherman:

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LA FOURCHE,
Brashear City, La., May 17, 1865.

Maj. W. HOFFMAN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Southern Div. of Louisiana, New Orleans:

Your telegram permitting me to retain the Camargo is just received, but she had gone and was out of sight. I will retain the Bart Able for an emergency, and in the meanwhile she can be used as a wood-boat and to relieve drowning families while the Cornie is engaged in carrying the mail to Tigerville and back. The water, to be on a level with the highest part of the ground here, must rise some fifteen inches yet. I believe we can keep it out safely with our levee if it rises yet thirty inches. That is within three inches of being as high as the water ever was known since the occupation of the country by white men. If the water rises higher than that we may keep it out for a rise of six inches more, but it could not be considered certain until tested. My opinion is that the water will not rise thirty inches more and that consequently we shall not be driven to the necessity of an evacuation. If the water should make a further rise of thirty-six inches and break our levees we could not then, of course, evacuate without great difficulty and some loss. My belief, however, is, as I said before, that we shall be able to protect ourselves, but in a contest with the elements we may be disappointed.

Yours,

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LA FOURCHE,
Brashear City, La., May 17, 1865.

Maj. W. HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Southern Division of Louisiana:

Colonel Fiske, commanding post at Donaldsonville, telegraphs me that Brown surrendered with five of his men as prisoners of war yesterday. Brown said the remainder of his command have gone across Lake Verret to the Teche on their way home. He says that Whitaker and his command have gone to Shreveport, where they have been ordered. My mail courier arrived at Bayou Bœuf at noon to-day on his way here, being now two days and a half out. If the telegraph line should fail us between Bayou Bœuf and Terre Bonne it will take days to get it repaired, such is the difficulty in getting through. Will you please let me know when the Bart Able leaves for this place.

Yours,

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, La., May 17, 1865.

Brigadier-General CAMERON,
Brashear City, La.:

The Bart Able starts to-morrow at 5 p. m.

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Brashear City, La., May 17, 1865.

Maj. W. HOFFMAN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Southern Div. of Louisiana, New Orleans:

Your telegram notifying me of the time of departure of the Bart Able from New Orleans is received.

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, May 17, 1865.

Maj. Gen. F. J. HERRON:

SIR: You will greatly oblige me if you will cause a report to be made to me, based on reliable information, of the condition of the country in West Louisiana between the Mississippi River and the Bayou Bœuf, and whether the condition of the roads leading from Pointe Coupée, Baton Rouge, and Plaquemine to Opelousas, or any other route in that direction, is at present practicable for military operations, giving particularly all information in your possession in regard to the water-courses which are to be crossed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. JOS. OSTERHAUS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 161. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI, *Vicksburg, Miss., May 17, 1865.*

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4. In obedience to orders from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi the Fourth Missouri Cavalry are relieved from duty in this department and will at once be put en route for New Orleans, where the commanding officer will report to Brig. Gen. J. R. West, commanding Second Cavalry Division. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

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By order of Major-General Warren:

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 17, 1865. (Received 1 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

The order requiring muster out of cavalry whose terms expire by October 1 will deprive me of a considerable part of the cavalry force now on the plains and break up Indian expedition now on foot. As this would lead to unfortunate consequences, I respectfully ask that the execution of this order be suspended in this military division until summer campaign is over or until it can be executed without danger or embarrassment.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
May 17, 1865—2.10 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
General-in-Chief:

General Thomas has sent a brigade of cavalry here without horses or arms. I can furnish them arms from the arsenal, but have no horses, as purchase has been stopped by orders from Washington. We need 2,500 horses to mount them and other cavalry in Department of the Missouri.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 17, 1865—3 p. m.*

Major-General POPE:

I have decided to sustain your action in regard to the colonization of Missionary Indians at Redwood. Papers indicate that hostilities are again about breaking out in Minnesota. If such is the case you had better re-enforce that country at once. If you have not the troops to do it with, they can be furnished from General Thomas' command. It may be the Indians require as much protection from the whites as the whites do from the Indians. My own experience has been that but little trouble would have ever been had from them but for the encroachment and influence of bad whites.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 17, 1865—4 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

You may suspend order for mustering out troops so far as the exigencies of service require. Troops can be sent you soon to enable you to carry out the order.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 17, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
General-in-Chief, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit inclosed copies of dispatches received from General Reynolds and Colonel Sprague.* I do not of course know what course Kirby Smith will adopt, but I think there is not much doubt that a campaign into Texas will be unnecessary. I presume that Kirby Smith is delaying Sprague until he receives further news of the rebels east of the Mississippi; and as every day will render it more and more clear that the rebellion and the rebel Government are at an end, I think he will very shortly agree to the terms without the necessity of assembling an army to march against him. His men are altogether demoralized, and will leave him in large numbers. Information from several sources confirms General Reynolds' dispatch. Some little patience may perhaps be necessary, though I expect every moment to hear from Sprague. Unless Kirby Smith holds his army together, and a campaign becomes necessary in consequence, I suppose that such points as are important in Texas can be more easily occupied from the coast. In case he accepts the terms, I will at once occupy Marshall, in Texas, and Shreveport and Alexandria in Louisiana. A small force may also be needed at Fulton and Camden; but I will have men enough for all these purposes. A very few days will, I am sure, decide the matter. The Mississippi and its lower tributaries are very high, and at many of the usual landing-places on the lower river it is now impossible to land on account of high water. Opposite Vicksburg the river is thirty miles wide. The White and Arkansas Rivers, and all the small streams in Arkansas, are very high. From all indications there will be a great flood this year. As it is, the swamps and morasses in Arkansas are as yet impassable. General Reynolds reports to me that it would be next to impossible to get ten wagons through Arkansas to Red River under present circumstances. We will be able on short notice to get everything ready at Fort Smith and Little Rock for a forward movement if it be necessary. I already have supplies at Fort Smith and Fort Gibson sufficient for the contemplated campaign. If they are not needed for that purpose, they can be readily sold to the people without any loss to the Government. General M. Jeff. Thompson surrendered with his forces. How many he has, or can collect, it would be difficult to say. He claims to have from 5,000 to 10,000, and his vanity will prompt him to collect as many as he can to be paroled on the 29th of this month. The terms of surrender are the same as those granted to General Lee. His surrender is only important from the fact that it relieves the people of Northern Arkansas and Southern

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*See Reynolds to Bell, May 12, and Sprague to Pope, May 5, pp. 416, 322.

Missouri from constant alarm and apprehension; and that, in order to swell the dimensions of his command, he will undoubtedly persuade a great many of the disaffected and troublesome characters in that region to go in and surrender with him. Large numbers of guerrillas and bushwhackers in Missouri are anxious to come in and surrender. The difficulty is that, although the military authorities will willingly give them fair terms on condition of their surrender with all their horses, arms, &c., the people of the State will not permit them to remain. The military can only protect them on condition of their living at military posts, which they cannot do and make their own living. I hope in a little while to pacify the public mind on this subject.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 17, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Department of Arkansas:

GENERAL: Brig. Gen. M. Jeff. Thompson has surrendered with all his forces in Northern Arkansas. They are to be paroled at Wittsburg, on the Saint Francis River, on the 29th instant, and at Jacksonport, on White River, on the 5th of June. Please send a staff officer to each place to meet the staff officers of General Dodge who are charged with completing the surrender. The terms are the same as those granted to Lee, and I have no doubt, from General Thompson's letters, will be carefully observed. For his own sake, and to gratify his vanity, Jeff. Thompson will undoubtedly persuade as many of the disaffected and troublesome characters in Northern Arkansas as he can to go in and surrender as part of his command. He represents his forces to be between 5,000 and 10,000, and I do not doubt that he will try to make up the number in some way. His surrender will relieve you very much in Northern Arkansas, and enable you to establish some sort of civil jurisdiction there. I will communicate further with you on the subject, and in any event I will go to Little Rock by June 1.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 17, 1865.

Capt. H. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Detached Company, C. S. Army:

CAPTAIN: Your communication, dated Richwoods, May 16, stating that you "desire to make terms for the surrender of your company," has been received at these headquarters. Your proposition to meet a representative at a given place is reasonable, but is not deemed expedient or necessary. Upon surrender of yourself and forces you will be treated as prisoners of war, and the same terms of parole as extended to troops serving with General Lee will be accorded to you. The commanding officer at Brownsville Station will be instructed to expect your

answer, or, anticipating your decision, your surrender by the 19th instant. He will furnish transportation for you to this place to report to these headquarters for parole and discharge.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 17, 1865.

Brig. Gen. P. CLAYTON,
Pine Bluff:

Brigadier-General Edwards will be down on first boat. The major-general commanding directs that you wait for his arrival and instruct him in matters of management.

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
May 17, 1865—10.20 a. m.

General DODGE:

Please come up this morning by 12 o'clock if you can.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 131. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 17, 1865.

1. Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. H. Hammond, U. S. Volunteers, having reported at these headquarters in compliance with orders from headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and report to Brig. Gen. R. B. Mitchell, commanding District of North Kansas, for assignment to duty. The quartermaster will furnish transportation for the authorized number of horses and servants.

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By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *May 17, 1865.*

Major HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Lieutenant Rogers, commanding post at Fredericktown, reports that a train sent from Dallas to him loaded with commissary stores was captured early on Monday morning last near Bessville by the notorious Pete Smith and a gang of his men, sixteen or seventeen in number. They were in ambush, and when the train arrived opposite to where they were concealed they advanced with a revolver in each hand and ordered the guard to surrender, which they did. They then stopped

and took their arms, horses, &c. The train was recaptured. The mail hack was attacked this morning going from Fredericktown to the Knob. Driver and one passenger wounded.

W. L. STAFFORD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
May 17, 1865—9.35 a. m.

Colonel MORRILL,
Rolla:

Send immediately eight companies of Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry to Fort Riley and Fort Larned, Kans., to report to General Ford, commanding District of the Upper Arkansas. They will take rations to last them to Lawrence, where more will meet them to take them through. As soon as cavalry can be sent from here the other four companies will be relieved to follow them. The assistant quartermaster will furnish transportation. They will move on west direct overland, and their officers will be held strictly responsible for any depredations committed. For all forage taken en route full receipt and vouchers will be given. Answer when they will move.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Rolla, May 17, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Saint Louis:

Colonel Catherwood will move with eight companies of Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry to-morrow, 18th instant. The command has not been paid for fourteen months and both officers and men are destitute of money. Cannot a paymaster meet them at Warrensburg?

JOHN MORRILL,
Colonel, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 91. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, May 17, 1865.

1. Col. Samuel Fallows, Forty-ninth Infanty Wisconsin Volunteers, is hereby assigned to duty, and will at once relieve Col. E. C. Catherwood, Thirteenth Cavalry Missouri Volunteers, as commanding officer of the post of Rolla.

2. Pursuant to orders from headquarters Department of the Missouri, Col. E. C. Catherwood, commanding Thirteenth Cavalry Missouri Volunteers, will move at once with eight companies of his command, via Linn Creek and Warrensburg, Mo., to Fort Riley and Fort Larned, Kans., and report for orders to Brig. Gen. J. H. Ford, commanding District of the Upper Arkansas. The command will take with them sufficient subsistence to last them to Lawrence, where they will meet further supplies. Colonel Catherwood will see that full receipt and vouchers are given for all forage taken on the route. The officers of the command will be held strictly responsible for any depredations committed. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of Col. John Morrill, commanding:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
May 17, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Saint James:

There were ten bushwhackers at Mr. Dowling's farm to-day, four miles southwest of your station. Get some horses and get after them. Be sure to take men enough.

JOHN MORRILL,
Colonel, Commanding.

SPRINGFIELD, *May 17, 1865—8 p. m.*

Major BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

A band of forty-six rebels has crossed the road east of Lebanon about an hour since and are moving rapidly across the Osage and will probably attempt to cross at or near Mining Ford. They have captured a lieutenant and six men of the Sixteenth [Missouri] Cavalry and the sheriff and enrolling officer of Laclede County. I have a good force after them and nearly up to them and think we shall destroy them before reaching the Osage, but troops on the otner side should be ready for them.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brevet Major-General.

MACON, *May 17, 1865.*

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

Harry Truman is here, representing himself as a scout operating under the orders of General Dodge and the provost-marshal-general. He asks for twenty men and a commissioned officer to aid him in carrying out his plans. Has he any authority for so doing?

A. J. HARDING,
Lieutenant, Aide-de-Camp, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

MACON, *May 17, 1865.*

Col. J. H. BAKER,
Provost-Marshal-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

Harry Truman says he has an arrangement made with the various bands of guerrillas in North Missouri by which they all propose to surrender if they can be released on taking the oath of allegiance. He desires an officer and twenty men to aid in carrying out the scheme. Is he working under orders from you? He asserts that he is.

A. J. HARDING,
Lieutenant, Aide-de-Camp, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May 17, 1865—2.15 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE:

Senators Doolittle, Foster, and Ross, and myself, leave here to-morrow evening for New Mexico via Raton Mountains and Fort Union. This is answer to Mitchell's dispatch.

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
May 17, 1865—4.15 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel HEINRICHS,
Fort Leavenworth:

The Fifty-third Wisconsin numbers about 400. They start to-day.

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., May 17, 1865.

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

MAJOR: I respectfully inclose for the perusal of Major-General Curtis copy of a dispatch just received from the lieutenant in command of a detachment of troops stationed at Chengwatona, not far distant from the line of Wisconsin, on the waters of the Upper Saint Croix.* It contains a confirmation of the reports I have heretofore made to department headquarters of the unfriendly attitude and intentions of the Chippewas and confirms my belief that they are holding communication with the hostile Sioux bands and secretly preparing for an onslaught upon the border settlements. I venture to repeat the opinion I have so often expressed heretofore that there is by no means a sufficient force of troops in this extensive district to guard the frontier menaced west by the Sioux and north by the Chippewas, far less to form an expeditionary force to operate against distant camps. I hope Major-General Curtis will indicate that, in his judgment, it is absolutely indispensable for the safety of the border settlers of Iowa and Minnesota that General Sully's columns should be dispatched as promptly as possible to attack the Sioux camps in the vicinity of Devil's Lake, and thus compel the recall of the raiding parties to assist in the defense of their own families. The offensive is the only true policy for checking the forays of the savages into our settlements, for a mere defensive attitude, by however formidable a force, can never entirely prevent the passage of small parties of the sneaking, stealthy horse-thieves and murderers who infest the sparsely-settled counties of the States named. There is a vast amount of denunciation expended upon the military authorities of this district for not performing the impossible task of detecting and destroying all of these vermin who crawl through the woods and prairies on their nefarious mission of death.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, May 18, 1865—4.30 p. m.

Major-General CANBY,
New Orleans, La.:

Your expedition against Galveston is suspended by recent orders. You will fit Steele out with a force of not less than 6,000 men immediately for the Rio Grande. Send him equipped with artillery, ammunition for an ordinary campaign, and forty days' rations for the men.

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* See Gardner to Prescott, May 14, p. 441.

This force after it sails will be subject to general instructions from General Sheridan. The Twenty-fifth Corps will start in a few days from City Point to same destination, with orders to report in Mobile Bay to General Steele for further orders. Steele should be ready so that there should not be a single day's delay after the arrival of the Twenty-fifth Corps. Hold all troops that can be spared from your command subject to the orders of General Sheridan. Require your quartermasters and commissaries to fill his requisitions with dispatch.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Mobile, May 18, 1865—2 a. m. (Received 10 a. m. 24th.)

Brig. Gen. J. A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff, Washington:

The monitor Manhattan and the ram Tennessee are the vessels on this coast that can cope with the Stonewall. To save time I have asked Admiral Lee to send the Manhattan at once to New Orleans to be fitted out for Galveston; that is, if she can be spared. There is nothing on the Georgia coast now but wooden gun-boats.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Mobile, May 18, 1865.

Admiral S. P. LEE,
Mound City, Ill.:

Can you spare the Manhattan? She is the only vessel on this coast that will be able to meet the Stonewall. If you can, will you order her to New Orleans with a view to her being fitted out for Galveston?

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

U. S. FLAG-SHIP STOCKDALE, *May 18, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Army of West Mississippi, &c.:

MY DEAR SIR: Two of the monitors are undergoing repairs in machinery and are unable to steam. Of course the little wooden gun-boats are powerless to resist the attack of a vessel as formidable as the Stonewall is represented to be. I must therefore rely upon the forts (Pickens and Barrancas) at Pensacola for her destruction. Should she attempt entering that port no doubt the artillerists of those fortifications are quite efficient and will give her a warm reception. At Morgan I have the Kickapoo (monitor), the Cincinnati (iron-clad), and the sloops Ossipee and Lackawanna to aid the fort. Neither of these four is fit for cruising, but will do good service at the point where they are now located. I hope Forts Jackson and Powell may be able to manage her should she be able to get into the Mississippi. It is very painful to me to be left with such miserable craft for defense, but the Department has failed to give me the vessels which I applied for months since. On

the Texas coast there will be a sufficient number of vessels in squadron to give her a severe handling, I think, and I doubt if she can enter Galveston on account of her draft; but if she can do so it is certain that her plating, armor, and battery do not amount to much. I am hastening the repairs on the two monitors here, but have been delayed for want of sufficient mechanics.

I am, general, very truly and respectfully,

H. K. THATCHER.

WASHINGTON, *May 18, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General:

The lieutenant-general commanding desires me to say that Major-General Sheridan having been assigned to a command south of the Arkansas River and west of the Mississippi, he wishes you to direct General R. Allen, quartermaster, to fill such requisitions as he may make.

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, *May 18, 1865.*

General A. B. EATON,
Commissary-General:

The lieutenant-general commanding desires me to say that Major-General Sheridan, having been assigned to a command south of Arkansas River and west of the Mississippi, he wishes you to direct Col. T. J. Haines, commissary of subsistence, to fill such requisitions as he may make.

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

[MAY 18, 1865.—For Special Orders, No. 238, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, assigning officers to duty as assistant commissioners of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands in certain Southern States, see Vol. XLVI, Part III, p. 1170.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., May 18, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report of information received at this office this 18th day of May, 1865: Capt. J. B. Hoit, provost-marshal at Devall's Bluff, Ark., reports by letter, under date of May 6, that during the past six days seven rebel deserters reported and took the oath. Scouts sent out from the post captured a rebel captain and several privates. Captain Raibon is near there with 120 men and says he will surrender. Captain

Maybery is prowling about in the vicinity. His force is estimated at 300 men. They are encamped between the Arkansas and White Rivers and are doing some damage to citizens.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK N. WICKER,
Lieutenant, Signal Corps, U. S. Army,

(In the absence of Capt. S. M. Eaton, chief signal officer, Military Division of West Mississippi.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 134. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., May 18, 1865.*

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4. Col. William McE. Dye, Twentieth Iowa Infantry, is hereby appointed agent for exchange of prisoners of war for this military division. Capt. W. H. Sterling, First U. S. Infantry, is relieved from duty as agent of exchange, and will turn over to Colonel Dye all books and papers of his office, after which he will report to the commanding officer of his regiment for duty.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. H. DYER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 161. } HDQRS. SOUTHERN DIV. OF LOUISIANA, *New Orleans, May 18, 1865.*

1. By directions from headquarters Department of the Gulf, the Eighty-first U. S. Colored Infantry will relieve the Eightieth U. S. Colored Infantry in the city of New Orleans. The Eighty-first will at once march to New Orleans, and on relieving the Eightieth the latter will march to Camp Parapet and report to the commanding officer of that post. This order will go into effect on the 19th instant. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation for the baggage of these regiments.

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By order of Brigadier-General Sherman:

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LA FOURCHE,
Brashear City, La., May 18, 1865.

Maj. W. HOFFMAN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Southern Div. of Louisiana, New Orleans:

The water rose two inches in the last twenty-four hours. We are constantly at work building and strengthening our levees, with full faith of being able to resist the flood. Last night the levee was cut between the camp of the Ninety-eighth [U. S. Colored Troops] and Twenty-fifth New York Battery—it is supposed by some citizen, many of whom are foolish enough to believe that our leveeing in a small spot of ground works the water higher on them. The rush of water was heard by some soldiers, an alarm given, and the break stopped before much damage was done. I have ordered a heavy guard on the levee at night in future. I found on conversing with the captain, who had been taken away from Tiger-

ville, that some of the employés of the railroad had left a locomotive and train of flat-cars at Tigerville. Believing it might be destroyed, I sent a company back there to-day to stay as long as it is possible. My present method of carrying the mail is by steam-boat to Tigerville, and from that point through the swamp, generally alongside of the railroad track in small boats. The Cornie being thus constantly employed, there is no small boat left to help the poor people whose stock are drowning and property washing away. Of this class there are hundreds of families, many of whom will perish unless a small steamer is sent to their assistance. Cannot such a boat be sent to me to-day, that I may promise them some help in a few days?

Yours,

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF BONNET CARRÉ,
May 18, 1865.

Maj. WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Southern Division of Louisiana:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that Capt. F. P. Poché, C. S. Army, has surrendered with eleven of his men. I have paroled them and caused them to be duly registered at the office of the provost-marshal of this parish, and supplied them with passes to their homes. These men brought no arms or accouterments with them. I supposed that they had given them up at my upper post where they came in, but Captain Poché informs me that their arms were all shotguns taken from citizens, and that by Colonel Parkhurst's permission they were returned to their original owners. I ask instructions for my future guidance. Do not the terms of Taylor's surrender require that all arms except the side-arms of officers are to be given up? What course am I to pursue when men come in without arms? I have also paroled a lieutenant and two men who came in independently.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES EVERETT,
Colonel, Commanding District of Bonnet Carré.

OSYKA, *May 18, 1865.*

Major-General HERRON,
Commanding:

I will arrive with my command at Baton Rouge in good condition on Monday next.

J. BAILEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry.

HDQRS. ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Mobile, May 18, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. K. WARREN,
Vicksburg:

Your communication of the 14th, in relation to the prisoners of war sent to you from New Orleans, has been received. You will please cause them to be paroled on the same terms as those agreed upon between Generals Canby and Taylor on the 4th instant. By the terms of the surrender, all officers and men of the C. S. Army east of the Mississippi

and west of the Chattahoochee are to be paroled and forwarded to their homes, when practicable, excepting men who came from loyal States, who are not yet permitted to return to their homes.

By order:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, May 18, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

I have received your communication dated the 15th instant, directing me to make an inspection of the posts in this department and report on the minimum amount of force needed here. I have no instructions as to my duties, and do not know what will be expected of me, and cannot definitely answer the communication. The department, according to existing orders, consists only of "the troops of the Military Division of West Mississippi on the river" within this State. If it is not intended to occupy anything else I think 1,500 men at Natchez and 1,500 men at Vicksburg sufficient. If the military occupation is to be extended over the State, it will take a considerable force of cavalry to suppress outlaws, and of infantry to hold certain interior posts or depots. All the cavalry, mounted, remaining in the department subject to my orders is the Ninth Indiana, about 350 strong. I have taken measures to have a detailed report of the strength of the force in the department, showing its condition and disposition.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NATCHEZ,
Natchez, Miss., May 18, 1865.

Capt. FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: In answer to an indorsement of the general commanding the department on a communication from the headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi requiring an inspection of the posts on the Mississippi River within the limits of the department, with a view to the immediate reduction of their garrisons to the lowest minimum sufficient to hold them as military posts, I have the honor to recommend as follows:

For the post at Natchez—

Sixth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, garrison of Fort McPherson, effective strength	1,200
Eighth New Hampshire Veteran Battalion, to perform police and patrol duties, guards of public property, &c., post of Natchez, effective strength	250
One regiment of cavalry, well mounted, to be sent here to repress bushwhacking, to do escort duty, keep open communication with the railroad and interior, the battalions to be divided between Rodney, Natchez, and Fort Adams, effective strength	600
Total effective garrison	2,050

Effective garrison at Natchez	1,650
Effective garrison at Rodney and Fort Adams, each 200	400
Total	2,050

These are the only posts I would recommend along the river. I would not advise any reduction in the present development of Fort McPherson. The above arrangements would free for field service from the eastern part of this district the following troops:

Fifty-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry (in good condition for the field), effective strength	820
Seventieth U. S. Colored Infantry (in good condition for the field), effective strength	575
Twenty-sixth Ohio Battery (well horsed and in good condition), 6 guns, effective strength	136
Eighth Ohio Battery (no horses; otherwise good condition), 4 guns, effective strength	85
Tenth Tennessee Cavalry (in miserable condition—no horses—and I recommend it be mustered out of service), effective strength	250
Total	1,866

The necessity for the cavalry garrisons—200 at the post of Natchez, 200 at Rodney, and 200 at Fort Adams—I consider imperative.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. W. DAVIDSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *May 18, 1865—2.30 p. m.*

Major-General POPE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Orders have been made breaking up Canby's division and assigning Sheridan to general command west of the Mississippi, south of the Arkansas. You will please direct Reynolds to receive orders from Sheridan for the disposition of all troops that can be spared from Arkansas, recollecting that the troops taken, with many others, are to operate against the enemy south of him. If Reynolds can be replaced I would like him to go in command of the troops taken.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 18, 1865. (Received 2.55 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I have eighteen companies of cavalry and four of infantry in Minnesota. I consider this force ample, if properly disposed and handled. I do not anticipate any serious Indian disturbances in that State. There will probably be occasional small raids to steal horses. Have written you fully to-day concerning Indian affairs.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 18, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
General-in-Chief, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: General Connor reports from Denver City the surrender of 2,000 Sioux and Arapahoes, and that he expects the surrender of

3,000 more in a short time. General Sully reports that runners have come in to Fort Rice, on the Upper Missouri, announcing the approach of 3,000 lodges (about 7,000 warriors) to that post to see him and beg for peace. In order to avoid the certain results of the present system of treaty making by Indian agents, involving the expenditure of much money and the presenting of large quantities of goods to Indians but recently hostile, who regard such gifts as bribes dictated by fear, I have instructed the commanding officers on the frontier that Indians in actual hostility must be dealt with by the military alone, and that all Indians who have been recently in arms against the whites and who are now coming in to beg for peace, are considered prisoners of war under the exclusive control of the military authorities. No presents are to be given to them and no treaties made, beyond the mere understanding to be had with them by the military authorities, that so long as the Indians keep the peace they will not be molested by the U. S. troops; that if they continue to be hostile the troops will continue to pursue and kill them, and will continue to establish new military posts in their country and drive off or destroy all their game. The troops also guarantee the Indians against outrages by the whites, and will assist all who come in and surrender to defend themselves against other hostile tribes. The Indians perfectly understand such a treaty as this and will keep it much better than such treaties as have hitherto been made. I have directed commanding officers on the frontier not to permit any treaties to be made with Indians other than such as are herein specified. Of course the Indian Department will object strenuously to this course. There are large sums appropriated by Congress at the last session to make treaties with Indians. It is simply a waste of money and will only lead to renewed breaches of the peace in order that new treaties may be made and more money expended. I need not tell you that the present system of Indian management is bad. Your experience on the frontier has long since made this very clear, I do not doubt. I send you the paper of Hon. J. R. Brown, of Minnesota, on this subject, which was inadvertently left out of my last letter to you on this subject. It is full of wisdom, and I think expresses the experience of every honest man who has lived on the frontier and knows the history of Indian management. The Cheyennes will probably be the only tribe on the plains west of the Missouri which will remain hostile this summer. With them we can easily deal. The overland routes are secure and will, I think, remain so. Some plan for the disposition and management of the large numbers of Indians coming in to surrender ought to be adopted. It is certain that they ought not to be rewarded by presents and by arrangements to pay them regular annuities of money and goods for the outrages they have committed. The practice seems to be to reward hostile Indians but not peaceful Indians. It seems to me best to keep all these Indians under military control, according to the orders I have made on the subject, copies of which were forwarded to you a short time since. My letter to the Secretary of War, published in the Official Army and Navy Gazette of April 26, 1864, I think covers this whole subject, and I trust it will be sustained by the Government, as it promises peace at a small cost of money or life.*

I transmit inclosed a letter just received from General Curtis.† I do not attach much importance to the stampede they seem to be getting up in Minnesota. It has been of yearly occurrence ever since I have

* See Pope to Stanton, Vol. XXXIV, Part II, p. 259.
† See Curtis to Bell, May 11, p. 412.

been in this region. Small raids are to be expected, but eighteen companies of cavalry and four of infantry seem to me enough to protect the settlements. I do not see what could be done with more. A campaign against Indians at Devil's Lake would be immensely expensive and would lead to no good results, so long as the Indians can find refuge on British territory, only a few miles north of Devil's Lake. We cannot cross the British line to pursue them, permission having been refused by the British Government. There are only a part of the Indians in that region who are hostile. I will endeavor soon to go up to Minnesota myself. I have had so much of the same kind of exaggerated reports from that quarter for the past two years that I do not attach any great consequence to General Curtis' letter. He has not had the same experience of the speculative character of these alarms and calls for troops that I have had. If I find that more troops are really needed in Minnesota, I will advise you.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *May 18, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General:

The lieutenant-general commanding desires that you will send at once 2,500 cavalry horses to Major-General Pope at Saint Louis, and that if you are unable to do this you inform him, so that other arrangements may be made.

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Aide-de-Camp and Brevet Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
May 18, 1865—4.50 p. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Little Rock:

I wrote you a day or two since that Jeff. Thompson had surrendered to General Dodge, whom I had instructed to send to him. His forces are all to be paroled on the 29th at Wittsburg, and on the 5th of June at Jacksonport. Please send two staff officers to meet the staff officers of General Dodge at Memphis, and accompany them to superintend surrender. Boat will leave here on 22d and be at Memphis on 24th. Acknowledge receipt.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

QUITMAN, ARK., *May 18, 1865.*

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Comdg. U. S. Forces, Dept. of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.:

GENERAL: Seeing the hopelessness of any further struggle, and not wishing to be placed in the attitude of a guerrilla, bushwhacker, or marauder, which I would necessarily be should I prosecute a further hopeless strife, and being fully satisfied that the regular organized

armies of the Confederate States east of the Mississippi River are surrendered, I have determined, on the 5th proximo, at Jacksonport, to surrender my command, but it is impossible for me to prevail on some of my men to deliver their arms until they have some assurance from the U. S. authorities that those independent companies and squads claiming protection under the Federal Government are immediately disarmed. I am confident that you are not aware of the many murderous crimes and outrageous depredations committed on the people through the country, or their course would have been ended before this. I called the attention of Colonel Ryan, commanding at Lewisburg, to this matter last winter, but he seemed to take no action in the matter whatever, and I am very well satisfied that peace and order can easily be restored should these fellows be disarmed, as my men have no particular animosity against the Federal Government, and are now willing to submit to the laws of the country and the requirements of the U. S. forces if they can be let alone by these independent men. I have been requested by the citizens of this county to say to you that they are exceedingly anxious for peace, and if you will send them instructions how to proceed, they will establish law and order without the trouble and expense of an armed force to do that for them; but should troops be necessary, they petition you not to send men of this State, who have personal grudges, but a command of some other State, who are not prejudiced and who will do justice to all parties. Will you inform me whether men who have not been engaged in this war, that have not yet taken the oath, will have to report and do so or not. Things will be quite easy, I think, in this portion of the country, if these independent fellows were disbanded and disarmed, as I could then control the Southern soldiers without further difficulty, and the citizens seem very anxious to go forth and restore law and order were they not prevented by these armed forces.

Very respectfully,

A. R. WITT,
Colonel.

[MAY 18, 1865.—For Dodge to Pope, relating to surrender of Confederate forces under General M. Jeff. Thompson, see Part I, p. 228.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
May 18, 1865—3.50 p. m.

General DODGE:

I wrote to Reynolds a day or two since requesting him to send two staff officers. Have telegraphed him to-day to same effect.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 127. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., May 18, 1865.*

By agreement between the officers appointed by Brig. Gen. M. Jeff. Thompson, C. S. Army, and Maj. Gen. G. M. Dodge, commanding Department of the Missouri, to carry out the stipulations of the surrender of the Confederate forces of the Northern Sub-District of Arkansas, the evidence that an officer or enlisted man is a paroled

prisoner of war is the fact of his possessing a printed certificate certifying to the fact, dated at Wittsburg, Ark., May 25, 1865, and Jacksonport, Ark., June 5, 1865, and signed by his commanding officer or the staff officer of the same.

All guards, patrols, officers, and soldiers of the U. S. forces will respect such certificates and observe in good faith the provisions of the surrender.

By command of Maj. Gen. G. M. Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 128. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., May 18, 1865.*

All officers and men of the Confederate armies, whether paroled or deserters, coming within the limits of this department, must immediately and before going to their homes report to the nearest provost-marshal, and, in accordance with Special Orders, No. 215, current series, from Headquarters of the Army, take the amnesty oath prescribed by proclamation of the President of the United States, of date December 8, 1863, and promulgated in General Orders, No. 64, War Department, series of 1864.

When not excepted from its benefits by the terms of said proclamation they will, upon taking the oath therein prescribed, be allowed to go to their homes or elsewhere, and will not be molested so long as they faithfully observe and obey the laws in force where they may reside.

Those failing to comply with the requirements hereof will be considered and regarded as bushwhackers and outlaws and will be treated accordingly.

The oath will be subscribed in duplicate, and provost-marshals before whom they are taken will deliver one to the person taking the same and forward the other to the provost-marshal-general of the department.

By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *May 18, 1865.*

Major HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I received the telegram last evening of capture of those wagons. It was the first information I had of that gang. Major Utt telegraphs from the Knob that Hilderbrand's gang were in Saint Francis County yesterday, robbing citizens. One company from the Seventh Kansas are in pursuit; also one company in pursuit of Peter Smith. I have telegraphed to Fredericktown to find out why they did not inform us sooner. The detachment there is a part of the Dallas County militia.

W. L. STAFFORD,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *May 18, 1865.*

Brigadier-General WAGNER:

Lieutenant Rogers, commanding at Fredericktown, reports the reason he did not telegraph here sooner was that the men that were with the

train went back to Dallas and he did not learn of the capture of the wagons until yesterday. The news was telegraphed you as soon as received at this office. The wagons were not Government. The guard consisted of four men of Captain Cochran's company of militia. There were twenty-three men of Cochran's company stationed at Fredericktown. Lieutenant Rogers reports Hilderbrand and his gang in the neighborhood of Farmington. The citizens and militia are after him.

W. L. STAFFORD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
May 18, 1865.

Maj. GEORGE C. TICHENOR,
Aide-de-Camp, Saint Louis:

An order was sent yesterday directing Lieutenant-Colonel King to concentrate his command at Linn Creek preparatory to moving west with Colonel Catherwood. The orders will probably reach Duroc to-night and the detachment at that point will not reach there until to-morrow. I have no other troops to send in that direction.

JOHN MORRILL,
Colonel, Commanding.

ROLLA, *May 18, 1865—9 a. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

Colonel Catherwood moved this morning.

JOHN MORRILL,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
May 18, 1865.

Col. C. HARDING:

General Sanborn reports that a band of forty-six rebels crossed the road east of Lebanon at 7 p. m. yesterday. They were moving rapidly toward the Osage and will probably cross at or near Mining Ford. They had captured a lieutenant and five men of the Sixteenth Cavalry and the sheriff and the enrolling officer of Laclede County. General Sanborn has a force after them. Be on the lookout for them.

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, *May 18, 1865—8.45 a. m.*

General DODGE:

I will send a company of infantry to Sedalia.

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, &c.

SPRINGFIELD, *May 18, 1865—9 a. m.*

Major BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The band of rebels are reported to have changed their course, and now seem to be moving toward Buffalo, in Dallas County. If they

continue this course they will probably attempt to cross the Osage at Duroc or some point near Warsaw if they get away from my troops.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General.

SPRINGFIELD, *May 18, 1865.*

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The band of rebels was two miles north of Lebanon this morning. The early part of the night was so dark that the troops lost the trail, but are now in pursuit, and I think will come up with the rebels to-day. The rebels killed Lieutenant Stroup, enrolling officer, and Mr. Breakfield, by cutting their throats after tying their hands behind them, and hung the sheriff of the county, Mr. Harris, and broke his skull. This was done one mile from the place where this party was captured. The probability is that Lieutenant Johnson and the five soldiers are also murdered, but I have no information from them yet.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 18, 1865.

Maj. JOHN SMALL,
Commanding at Lebanon, Mo.:

Where did the rebels cross the Wire road, and at what time? Keep your command after them as far as the Missouri River if they do not overtake them before.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LEBANON, *May 18, 1865.*

Brigadier-General SANBORN:

A man released by the rebels has come in and reports that Captain Kelly was within five miles of them at 1 o'clock, who was wandering through the hills and robbing the citizens on the Mingo River. They crossed the Wire road eight miles east of this place. Our scout has evidently come up with them before this time. I will dispatch again when I hear from them.

JOHN SMALL,
Major, Commanding.

LEBANON, *May 18, 1865.*

Brigadier-General SANBORN:

SIR: The scout found where they camped. The rebels went on the west side of this, and the night was very dark, so we could not keep on their trail. I sent scouts in all directions. After they captured Lieutenant Johnson and squad [they] went one mile and murdered Lieutenant Stroup and the sheriff and Mr. Breakfield by tying their hands behind them and then cutting their throats; the sheriff they hung and then knocked him on the head. They had Lieutenant Johnson at Mr. Harman's, ten miles north of this place, and in a few

minutes after, when last seen, firing of arms was heard. I have got all the forces I could start after them. I would have gone myself, but there was a large wagon train of wagons here, and the paymaster was here, and I sent Captain Kelly in command of scout. They had on C. S. clothing.

JOHN SMALL,
Major, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 18, 1865.

Capt. JOHN R. FOSTER,
Lebanon, Mo.:

Do you hear anything of the band of rebels?

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LEBANON, *May 18, 1865.*

Brigadier-General SANBORN:

I hear of a rebel band of about forty-five passing about seven miles east of this last night, taking Lieutenant Johnson, Company L, Sixteenth [Missouri Cavalry]; the sheriff, Harris; S. E. Stroup, late lieutenant Twenty-fourth Missouri, and a young Breakfield. This morning the bodies of Harris, Stroup, and Breakfield were found. Harris hung, and the throats of the other two cut. Their bodies will be brought here this evening. The rebels, taking breakfast some ten miles north of here this morning, did not have Lieutenant Johnson with them, though one was wearing this lieutenant's uniform. His body has not been found yet. It is supposed he shared, if possible, a more horrible death than those found. There are two scouts gone from here, one of sixty men, the other not so many, with orders to follow the rebels until they caught them, if it takes ten or fifteen days. Major Small informed the troops at Linn Creek by dispatch last evening of the rebels' approach, and that they would cross the Osage near Linn Creek either above or below.

JOHN R. FOSTER,
Assistant Provost-Marshal.

MACON, *May 18, 1865—3.15 p. m.*

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Harry Truman wants an escort of twenty mounted men to go with him to Chariton County to carry out his plan. Shall they be furnished?

A. J. HARDING,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
May 18, 1865—5.10 p. m.

Lieut. A. J. HARDING,
Aide-de-Camp, Macon:

I know nothing about Truman's plans, and no troops will be sent with him until I do.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
May 18, 1865—11 a. m.

Colonel BLAIR, *Fort Scott:*

Is all of the Third Wisconsin Cavalry mounted? If not, how many horses will it take to mount it? What condition is Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry in? How many mounted? How many need horses?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT SCOTT, KANS., *May 18, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE, *Saint Louis, Mo.:*

All of the Third Wisconsin Cavalry that are in my command are mounted. Eighty-five men belonging to my companies are at Lexington, Mo., and sixty in the District of the Upper Arkansas. I don't know how they are off for horses. I have saved as many horses as I think will mount them if I get them back. The Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry is absolutely dismounted. It will take at least 600 horses to put them in good shape. I have forwarded requisitions to Brigadier-General Mitchell for that number for the regiment. About eighty men mounted in the regiment. These two detachments taken from my four companies of Wisconsin troops impair their efficiency very much. I would like to get them back, and if necessary send to Lexington a company with its officers, rolls, records, &c., so they might be properly managed and could get their pay.

CHAS. W. BLAIR,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, May 18, 1865.

Brigadier-General FORD, *Fort Riley:*

The Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry, well mounted and 1,000 strong, are on the march to report to you.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
May 18, 1865—10.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General CONNOR,
Fort Leavenworth:
(Care General Mitchell.)

General Sully telegraphs that he has been notified by the chiefs that 3,000 lodges are on their way in to meet him at Fort Rice, Upper Missouri River.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS,
Julesburg, Colo. Ter., May 18, 1865.

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR:
(Care of General Dodge, Saint Louis, Mo.)

Repaired tents; sent to Denver for more. Office work, excepting return for April and papers requiring your action, completed to date.

Moonlight reports no Indians nearer than Big Horn and Powder River. Quartermaster of Sixteenth Kansas stopped train bound here; took 80,000 pounds of corn. Have asked his authority. No answer yet. Flour at Rocky Ridge all right. Mormons very insolent; Brigham preaching violence. George reports large deficiencies at Douglas in quartermaster's department; unable to account for them. Sub-districts telegraph me men whose terms expire before last of May; do not understand. No information in this office. Cavalry whose term expires before 1st of October be reported soon as possible. Road quiet. Everything right in district.

GEO. F. PRICE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 18, 1865.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL R. CURTIS,
Commanding Department of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to reply to your letter of the 11th instant, and to inform you that he does not consider any movement of the Minnesota troops to Devil's Lake judicious. A campaign against the Indians at that point would be very expensive and would lead to no good results, so long as the Indians can find refuge in British territory—only a few miles north of Devil's Lake—into which territory we cannot pass for the purpose of operations, permission having been refused by the British Government. It is desired that you dispose your forces so as best to protect the frontier settlements. It is believed that eighteen companies of cavalry and four of infantry—which you now have, independent of Brackett's battalion—will be sufficient for this purpose, if properly disposed and managed. The major-general commanding will probably visit Minnesota soon for the purpose of examining into the condition of affairs there.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., May 18, 1865.

Brig. Gen. H. H. SIBLEY,
Commanding, &c., Saint Paul:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 5th instant addressed to the major-general commanding, and in reply I am directed to say that while the general will be glad to favor any arrangement which will induce a cordial co-operation of Her Majesty's Government in suppressing any and all Indian hostilities near the British lines, he thinks this murder of a family by a few Indians near Mankato and the summary resentment of the inhabitants on a half-breed would not seem to be a good base for the argument, as there is clearly very remote or no complicity of Great Britain in this affair.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Mobile, Ala., May 19, 1865. (Received 10 p. m. 22d.)

SECRETARY OF WAR:

There are several railroad telegraph lines of importance to us for military purposes. They cannot be put in working order without introducing material from the North. As we hold the terminus of these lines, and they are worked under military control, they can't be used to any disadvantage. I recommend that they be permitted, on the application of the military authorities, to introduce from the North such stock and material as may be required to put these lines in complete working order.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

[MAY 19, 1865.—For Grant to Thomas, in reference to movement of Fourth Army Corps to Division of the Southwest, see Vol. XLIX.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., May 19, 1865.

Major-General CANBY:

Major McKee, of the C. S. Army, escaped on the 10th instant from prison at Shreveport and arrived here this morning. He reports General Kirby Smith inclined to surrender, but entirely under the control of Generals Buckner and Walker, and the Governors of Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri, who are for fighting it out, and during the fight for securing all cotton and plunder they can put their hands on. The army is very much disaffected and only kept together by the most despotic measures. The major is sanguine of the result of an expedition even of small numbers into West Louisiana. He thinks the people and the rebel troops would receive our army with open arms. There are no rebel troops this side of Alexandria. There are about 2,500 men stationed there, and about 7,000 to 8,000 at Natchitoches. In all, the army in West Louisiana and South Arkansas numbers 40,000 men, 18,000 of whom are reliable Texas troops. There will be a meeting of the leading generals and officials with the Governor of Texas, at Marshall, Tex., in the course of this week, when the question of surrender will be finally decided upon. Red River is in a superior boating condition and up to Alexandria free of torpedoes. Beyond that place there are many and large ones. McKee has a pilot with him who claims to know all the dangerous points.

P. J. OSTERHAUS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

OFFICE SUPERVISING SPECIAL AGENT
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, THIRD AGENCY,
New Orleans, May 19, 1865.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose you herewith for your information extracts from a communication addressed to me by Mr. Dilling-

ham, assistant special agent at Natchez. The extracts furnished are the material points contained in the communication.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. FLANDERS,
Supervising Special Agent Treasury Department.

[Inclosure.]

NEW ORLEANS, *May 18, 1865.*

Hon. B. F. FLANDERS,
Supervising Special Agent Treasury Department:

I desire to make a statement of certain facts which were recently communicated to me by the officer in command at Rodney, Miss. There are several thousand bales C. S. A. cotton within a radius of twenty miles of Rodney. It is scattered about among the plantations, and in some instances there are large collections of it at certain points. Since the formal surrender of Dick Taylor's army this cotton is regarded as common property, to be appropriated by private parties who can command means of transportation. There is an unusual amount of activity among cotton speculators of late. Colonel Wright told me he knew of 1,000 bales of cotton piled up in a swamp. While at Rodney I found six bales of cotton coming into town for Colonel Wright. I took charge of the cotton for investigation. I also found about 300 bales of cotton claimed by one Dr. ———, concerning whom Colonel Earle says he made a contract with the rebel authorities to deliver so much medicine for so much cotton. His cotton is coming in. I told Colonel Earle to hold that and all other cotton that should come in, and not deliver it without proper authority.

A. P. DILLINGHAM.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, May 30, 1865.

Respectfully transmitted to Lieutenant-General Grant, commanding Armies of the United States.

There are over 200,000 bales of cotton that belonged to the late rebel Government within the limits of the division east of the Mississippi, the greater part of which will be lost to the Government without the aid of the army. Under your instructions of the 28th instant I have revoked all orders restraining the movements of this cotton.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

C. S. FLAG-OF-TRUCE-BOAT CHAMPION,
Mouth of Red River, May 19, 1865.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY, or
COMMANDING OFFICER U. S. FORCES, &c.:

GENERAL: Lieutenant-Colonel Sprague, U. S. Army, having borne to General E. K. Smith, C. S. Army, a communication from the Federal authorities, received and carried away from our lines certain memoranda* and proposals contemplating and offering negotiations to be entered into by Governor H. W. Allen, of Louisiana, on behalf of the Confederate authorities. It may be claimed, I think, with propriety, that, in virtue of the acceptance by Lieutenant-Colonel Sprague, U. S.

* See Part I, pp. 189–192.

Army, of the custody of these proposals, and his carriage of the same beyond our lines, hostilities are suspended on the front lines, which I am now holding, and through which Lieutenant-Colonel Sprague passed, until an answer is received to the proposal referred to; and if you do not so understand it, I propose to you that hostilities shall cease along our front lines until an answer be delivered. I will await your answer here.

Yours, respectfully,

J. L. BRENT,

Brig. Gen., Comdg. Front Lines, District of West Louisiana.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., May 19, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report of information received at this office this 19th day of May, 1865: Mr. Bell, a scout sent from this office, has just returned from Bayou Sara and vicinity. He reports that a Doctor Bealls, Confederate cotton agent, residing at or near Bayou Sara, La., has 1,600 bales of Confederate cotton secreted somewhere on the line of the Jackson railroad, which he proposes to sell on private account. A widow lady in the confidence of Doctor B., residing at Bayou Sara, says that he (Bealls) proposes to retain the cotton until such time as he can dispose of it satisfactorily to himself. That he does not intend the Confederate or United States Government shall have the benefit of it. Sixty bales, reported to have been shipped to New Orleans for the purpose of purchasing medical supplies for the rebel army, were sold and the proceeds retained by the said Bealls.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK N. WICKER,

Lieutenant, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

(In absence of Capt. S. M. Eaton, chief signal officer, Military Division of West Mississippi.)

HDQRS. ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Mobile, Ala., May 19, 1865.

Capt. CLARENCE H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, New Orleans:

General Canby desires to be informed by telegraph of Colonel Sprague's return from Red River and the result of his mission as soon as known.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 19, 1865—12 m. (Received 2.30 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Your dispatch concerning Sheridan received. Have instructed Reynolds accordingly. You may rely upon my sending every man I can

from Arkansas. It is proper to tell you that the troops in Arkansas are the refuse of Canby's old command. He selected the best troops for operations against Mobile, leaving in Arkansas defensive garrison and cavalry without horses. I sent copy of your dispatch to General Reynolds, and can replace him in Arkansas, though not easily. For administrative duties in that State he is the best man I know. I suppose you don't wish him to go unless he desires it. Will write to-day on the subject.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 19, 1865. (Received 6.15 p. m.)

General GRANT:

What shall we do for horses, &c., for the brigade of cavalry General Thomas sent here?

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 19, 1865—8.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

The Quartermaster's Department will deliver to you at Saint Louis in about one week 2,500 serviceable cavalry horses, to be issued under your orders.

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 19, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
General-in-Chief, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your cipher dispatch of the 18th informing me that General Sheridan had been assigned to the command in Texas. You may rely upon my sending him every man I can from Arkansas and in every way doing what is in my power to assist his operations. In this connection I would suggest that a considerable cavalry force, say 6,000 or 8,000 men, be assembled at Fort Smith to make a strong cavalry raid by way of Fort Towson or Doaksville into Northeastern Texas. I have plenty of supplies for this purpose already at Fort Smith. A good cavalry commander would be needed. In connection with any operations of Sheridan such a movement might be useful. I have sent a copy of your dispatch to Reynolds and have asked him to notify me immediately whether he desires to go with Sheridan. I presumed that you did not intend him to go unless he wished it. I can of course spare him if you desire it, but it will be difficult to replace him by an officer of equal judgment and discretion, both of which qualities will be greatly needed in restoring order in Arkansas. The troops Reynolds has in that State are only sufficient for defensive purposes and were really the refuse of the troops formerly in that department. General Canby

picked out the best, as I understand, leaving only men enough for a defensive position and leaving the cavalry without horses. When Kirby Smith either retires into Texas or surrenders (one of which he must soon do) it will be necessary to occupy Marshall in Texas, Shreveport and Alexandria in Louisiana, and Camden, Fulton, and perhaps one or two other points in Southern Arkansas, merely for police purposes to keep down guerrillas and help enforce the laws and maintain order. I think it likely that Reynolds' troops are better for these purposes than for an actual campaign. I infer from your telegram that it is not intended to take any part of Arkansas away from this military division, so that eventually the troops in the southern part of the State and the whole administration in the State, so far as the military authorities are concerned, will remain with me. I understand your telegram to mean merely that all troops that can be spared from Arkansas shall be used as General Sheridan directs in hostile operations against Kirby Smith. When these operations are over the southern line of Arkansas becomes again the southern line of this military division. I only allude to this in view of the future, since in restoring order and quiet in Arkansas and in any view of civil administration in that State the whole State should be within one military command. Of this, however, you can judge hereafter.

Our Indian affairs are in satisfactory condition. The small raid in Minnesota amounts to little and ought to have been intercepted and the Indians killed or captured before they reached the settlements. I really cannot see what we could do with more troops in that region, unless indeed permission could be obtained from the English Government to follow hostile Indians into the British Possessions and then seize and punish them. I have so often reported the unfriendly conduct of British subjects north of Minnesota in these Indian hostilities and the necessity of prohibiting intercourse with them unless they cease to supply Indians with means to carry on hostilities against us and a place of safe refuge when pursued that I think it improper to do more than refer to the matter here. In Missouri we could have entire quiet in a very short time if only the people would consent to allow the deserters from Price's army and the bushwhackers to remain at peace after they surrender. All the noted bushwhacking bands in the State nearly have offered to surrender, but the people would shoot them whenever they could find them and thus compel them to flee the State or continue to be bushwhackers. I am doing what I can to pacify the public mind on this subject. Colonel Sprague is, I presume, on his way back from Shreveport, for which place he was about to set out when I last heard from him. I expect every hour to hear definite news of Kirby Smith's decision about surrendering.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 19, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Department of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.:

GENERAL: I send inclosed a telegram just received from General Grant.* You will please act in accordance with its provisions. If you

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*See Grant to Pope, 18th, p. 492.

desire to go with General Sheridan please notify me immediately. I cannot undertake to advise you about it, but am inclined to believe that you will find in the reconstruction of civil government in the State of Arkansas, retaining the command of that department, a field better suited to your inclinations than a mere overrunning of Texas. I assume that as soon as Sheridan lands on the coast of Texas Kirby Smith, having received the news of the capture of Jeff. Davis and the complete subjugation of the Confederacy east of the Mississippi, will disband such of his army as will not go to Mexico and carry such as will go across the Rio Grande with him. Colonel Sprague is at Shreveport and it is possible Kirby Smith may conclude to give up. In any event there will probably be no fighting in Texas, and you will be exchanging command of a department with very important and useful duties to perform for command of a division occupying a district of Texas. Of this matter, however, you must judge yourself; only notify me of your decision at once so that I can send a trustworthy officer to take your place in case you wish to go. I wrote General Grant fully in relation to the difficulties of moving against Kirby Smith from the Arkansas River and suggested this coast expedition, which I do not doubt will accomplish the purpose with less hardship and much less expense. Whatever troops you can spare from Arkansas had best be sent in accordance with General Grant's telegram, though from your own reports and Captain Wheeler's I suppose you really have few troops fit for such service who can now be taken away. As soon as Kirby Smith retires or surrenders (one of which he must soon do) it will be necessary to occupy Shreveport, Fulton, Camden, and Alexandria, as well as the posts you now occupy. Please report fully to me as soon as you can on all these subjects.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 19, 1865.

Lieut. Col. J. T. SPRAGUE,
Chief of Staff:

(Care of Captain Foster, commanding U. S. Gun-boat Lafayette, off mouth of Red River, La.)

COLONEL: Immediately upon receipt of this letter you will please return to this place, unless you have made, or are actually in process of making, arrangements with General E. Kirby Smith for the surrender of his forces. Jefferson Davis has been captured, at Irwinville, Ga., by General Wilson's cavalry, and is now on his way to Washington. Reagan, of Texas, and several of Davis' staff officers, were captured with him. You have doubtless seen General Wilson's official dispatch to the War Department, announcing the capture, with all the particulars. It was published a week since in the papers. You have also seen Canby's official report of the surrender of Lieut. Gen. Dick Taylor, with all the remaining rebel forces east of the Mississippi. It is not now of consequence whether General Kirby Smith surrenders or not, except in the effect upon the status of himself and his command, and upon the future of the State of Texas.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 19, 1865.

Brigadier-General SHALER,
Devall's Bluff:

The proposition of Raibon to surrender on condition of retaining private property may be accepted except as to arms in the hands of enlisted men, which should be given up. The surrender of any rebel soldiers, whether belonging to his or Texas commands, will entitle them to parole and discharge.

By command of Major-General Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, May 19, 1865.

Brigadier-General SHALER:

If Raibon surrenders, the parties should be paroled by the provost-marshal-general. If convenient to them or a saving of transportation the provost-marshal will send an officer to your post to parole them. If you prefer the latter, please advise.

Respectfully,

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
AND U. S. FORCES AT DEVALL'S BLUFF, ARK.,
May 19, 1865.

Capt. M. V. RAIBON,
Commanding Detached Company, Shelby's Command:

SIR: I am instructed by Brigadier-General Shaler to say in reply to your note of this date that the surrender of your company as a part of Shelby's command will be accepted. The men may retain their private property except arms, which must be given up. Lieutenant Parrisen, aide-de-camp, who bears this note, will agree with you upon an hour to receive the arms of the men and deliver their parole.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. E. HOWE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, May 19, 1865.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Commanding Military Division of the Missouri:

GENERAL: Under orders of the War Department, we have been furnishing arms, equipments, &c., to State troops in active service. Under recent orders the chief of ordnance does not consider himself authorized to issue as heretofore. These troops are organized in the counties for their protection against bushwhackers, &c.; they are efficient for that purpose. They or the State are not able to purchase arms or ammunition to equip themselves. I therefore urgently request

the lieutenant-general commanding the Army, or the War Department, as the case may be, to order Col. F. D. Callender, chief of ordnance, to turn over to the State, on requisitions approved by me, arms, accouterments, and ammunition, to be thus turned in by the Missouri State Militia or the U. S. Volunteers that have gone out of service. We have plenty of such on hand. They are equally as good for this service as new ones, and it will not be any loss to the Government but a great aid to us. Immediate [action] should be had in this, as we are having great trouble from the outlaws, guerrillas, &c., and they should be put down at the start.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 19, 1865. (Received 10 a. m.)

Major-General POPE:

General Blunt telegraphs that several noted bands of bushwhackers are moving north to Missouri, crossing Arkansas River west of Gibson. Says he has no horses to check them; says they are desperate men, and declare their intentions to kill and rob. General Sanborn reports one band crossing road east of Lebanon, capturing a lieutenant and five men, hanging the sheriff of that county, and cutting the throats of two other citizens. While such acts are being committed, won't our proposal to receive such men have a bad effect?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *May 19, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE:

Colonel Denny, at Glasgow, says rebels are surrendering there, and he wants their horses and arms for our Order No. 3 companies. Can they be so disposed of?

THOS. C. FLETCHER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
May 19, 1865—2.12 p. m.

Governor FLETCHER,
Jefferson City:

Referring to your Order No. 21, the orders of the War Department and of Lieutenant-General Grant allow all the persons mentioned to go to their homes or any other place on their taking amnesty oath, which they are doing in all cases, or are not allowed to come into the State. I think the organization of militia as proposed good, and would call upon them to put down guerrillas and every person guilty of unlawful acts, but would omit the part referring to paroled prisoners, rebels, Price's men, &c. My reasons are that I believe most of them are disposed to act right, and it might inflame the people against them and drive them into the brush, while the course I indicate would affect the class we want to reach—those coming here for lawless purposes. Many bands of the guerrillas are preparing to give up and surrender. I

think we shall receive them, and if civil courts want to prosecute them, let them do so, the military authorities receiving their surrender the same as in Kentucky and Tennessee, which does not guarantee against civil prosecution for any act they may have committed. If the bands that propose to give up do so, it will do a great deal to establish peace and quiet in the State. The Fifteenth Kansas, on the border, has been removed, and the Seventeenth Illinois is on their way up there to look after that section of country. They will operate in Vernon, Cass, Bates, and Jackson Counties, and keep those thieves out.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *May 19, 1865.*

Major HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have ordered one company of the Seventh Kansas Cavalry to Farmington and one company to Fredericktown, with instructions to divide up their commands in detachments and scour the country and rid it of those thieves.

F. M. MALONE,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS POST LICKING, TEXAS COUNTY, MO.,
Licking, Mo., May 19, 1865.

Colonel MORRILL,
Commanding District of Rolla, Mo.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to state that the bushwhackers rob and plunder every wagon that passes through Howell and Fulton Counties near the line. Said guerrillas consort and harbor in said locality of country. I think it would be a wise plan to move down with a scout and clean them out, for which I would like to obtain permission from you to move out in person in charge of a scout for that purpose.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM MONKS,
Captain Company K, Sixteenth Cavalry Missouri Vols., Comdg. Post.

WARRENSBURG, *May 19, 1865—2.40 p. m.*

General DODGE:

In two hours I shall leave here to see what the surrender of bushwhackers means. Captain Laurant will attend to business in my absence.

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, &c.

WARRENSBURG, *May 19, 1865.*

Col. J. G. CLARK,
Jefferson City:

Deserters from the rebel army who deliver themselves up will be required to take the oath prescribed in the President's proclamation of December 8, 1863. One copy of the oath will be delivered to the deserters and one copy forwarded to the provost-marshal-general of

the department for file. Subsistence and transportation to their homes, if the same are within the lines of Federal occupation, will be furnished to them. Their horses are to be turned over to the quartermaster's department and their arms to the depot ordnance officer.

By order of Colonel Harding:

C. G. LAURANT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEBANON, *May 19, 1865.*

Brigadier-General SANBORN:

The rebels are still robbing the citizens. Last evening they hung one of the Thirteenth Veterans. They captured him on his way from this place to Linn Creek. The lieutenant in command of the escort had twenty five or twenty-six men with him. The rebels passed within some 200 yards of him, but having a train of wagons he thought it best not to make an attack. The rebels swear that they are going to have revenge for the men that were drowned at Osage River before they left. There are two bands of them, forty-five in one and fifty in the other—forty mounted and ten dismounted. The band of forty-five have some twelve or fifteen horses driving. It is thought they will pass by the way of Black Oak Point, in Hickory County. I get this reliable.

JOHN SMALL,
Major, Commanding.

The major says, tell general there are some rebels on Mingo. Did not give number. B.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 19, 1865.

Maj. JOHN SMALL,
Commanding at Lebanon, Mo.:

I have no doubt that the report about there being two bands is a mistake. Such a report always comes when there is one band in the country, and generally arises from mistakes as to times that the band is at certain points. Why does not Kelly attack; or can't he overtake them? Get out all citizens that have arms until these men are exterminated. At what hour did you hear of the band last? Where was it then, and how near was Kelly? Was Kelly moving? Has the paymaster come on? Is Captain Rubey out with the scout?

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 19, 1865.

Maj. JOHN SMALL,
Commanding at Lebanon, Mo.:

Do you need any mounted troops at Lebanon while the scouting parties are gone? If so, telegraph how many, and whether they are absolutely necessary. If your parties are to be out long, you will see that supplies are sent to them promptly.

By order of Brigadier-General Sanborn:

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 102. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI, *Macon, Mo., May 19, 1865.*

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2. In compliance with instructions from Major-General Dodge, commanding Department of the Missouri, Capt. John D. Meredith, Company D, Thirty-ninth Missouri Infantry, will proceed with twenty picked men of his command, and, in company with Harry Truman, who is authorized to obtain the surrender and parole of the guerrilla bands of Holtzclaw, Jackson, and such others as may desire, exercise the most watchful care and preserve the strictest military discipline among the men of his command during the expedition. Lieut. D. J. Duffy, of the North Missouri Railroad guard, will accompany the expedition with two men of his command as guides.

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By order of Brig. Gen. C. B. Fisk:

W. T. CLARKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GLASGOW, *May 19, 1865—9.30 a. m.*

General DODGE:

Bill Jackson, son of Claib. Jackson, with two men, has surrendered to me. He claims to be a regular Confederate officer, and wishes to be paroled as such. Does not feel willing to take amnesty oath. Evidence can be obtained, I learn, to prove him a guerrilla. What shall be done with him? What with their horses and arms?

A. F. DENNY,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
May 19, 1865—10.15 a. m.

Col. A. F. DENNY,
Glasgow:

They can be paroled if regular Confederate troops, but cannot stay in Missouri unless they take amnesty oath. Their horses and arms will be turned over to the proper staff departments. If they refuse to take amnesty oath, send them to Colonel Baker to be sent South.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT SCOTT, KANS., *May 19, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

No new officers yet appointed to the Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry. The Governor telegraphs me he will be here to-morrow night to fill the vacancies. Those of the Fifteenth right here under my eye are in a passable state of discipline, considering the length of time they have been without officers, and I think the whole regiment is being improved. Some good officers would soon put it in respectable shape.

CHAS. W. BLAIR,
Colonel.

FORT SCOTT, *May 19, 1865—12.07 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

Henry Taylor, commanding all the guerrilla forces in Southwest Missouri, has manifested a disposition to surrender all his forces engaged in bushwhacking in this country. I have permitted Lieutenant-Colonel Vittum, of the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, to go out for the purpose of having an interview. The interview will take place to-morrow. Can I give him the same terms on which Lee surrendered his army, with the additional stipulation that he turn over to us all arms, private as well as public? Please answer to-day.

R. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
May 19, 1865—3 p. m.

Brigadier-General MITCHELL,
Fort Leavenworth:

They will be allowed to surrender by giving up all the horses, arms, and equipments, and will not be molested by the military authorities so long as they obey the laws where they reside. If they desire to live in States that were not in insurrection they will be obliged to take the amnesty oath as prescribed in Lieutenant-General Grant's order and Secretary of War's decision.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

PRIVATE.—In any surrender be careful that no quarter is given against any civil action that may be brought against them for any crimes committed. Nothing need be said about this. We deal with them only from military point of view.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May 19, 1865.*

Brig. GEN. ROBERT B. MITCHELL,
Fort Scott:

Colonel Potter says he has no horses. Has 600 ponies which he now proposes to issue to the Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry, if they will take them. He is corresponding with General Dodge upon the subject. There will be 600 horses here soon, but Colonel Potter says they are for General Connor. By telegraphing to General Dodge you may be able to hold some of them. General McCook is here; goes to-morrow. General Connor is also here. When do you start back? What route?

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT SCOTT, *May 19, 1865.*

Capt. JOHN PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

I intended starting to-morrow, and may be able to leave late to-morrow afternoon. I am arranging to have all the guerrillas on the border sur-

render. I think I will succeed. Will know to-morrow. Say nothing to any one. Fifteenth Kansas will receive the ponies, and glad to get them. I want the company at Olathe to be furnished first. Horses are much needed on this part of the line. See that fifty ponies are sent to them immediately. Lieutenant Hadley will be in command of that company.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General.

FORT SCOTT, *May 19, 1865.*

Capt. JOHN PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

Direct the troops on their arrival at Kansas City to procure thirty days' rations and forage for the same, and hold themselves ready to march at a moment's warning. If transportation is scarce then have the remainder of the men prepared with thirty days' rations and forage, with sufficient transportation, for active work. I will leave here to-morrow for home. Will go up the same line and will not strike a telegraph office until I arrive at Paola.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General.

LEAVENWORTH, *May 19, 1865—10.35 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

I am in receipt of the following from Kearny. Send me all the horses you can:

KEARNY.

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR,
Leavenworth:

Orders received and obeyed. All quiet west. Troops returning from pursuit. Our horses cannot run an Indian down; too poor. With average stock we can overtake them. Eastern coach due at 8 a. m. not arrived yet, 6.30 p. m. Since above, coach arrived from east, reporting every station attacked by Indians between Buffalo Station and Elm Creek, on the Blue. Detachment Third U. S. Volunteers sent without arms from Leavenworth were attacked, train captured, seven killed and missing, and rest all dangerously wounded. They were repulsed from every station. I sent troops down, but have little hope of overtaking them with such unserviceable stock as we have.

R. R. LIVINGSTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

P. E. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May 19, 1865—12.15 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

Have not received Order 86. How many officers will it require? Have you heard from Washington in reference to Captain Turnley? I understand Eleventh Kansas is ordered here to be mustered out. If so, that and the number to be discharged from other regiments will leave me short of cavalry.

P. E. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
May 19, 1865—4.45 p. m.

Brigadier-General CONNOR,
Fort Leavenworth:

Three officers will do. Order for muster out of cavalry is suspended in your district, and the order telegraphed to Julesburg. If any such order as you mentioned is out, stop it. Have had no answer about Captain Turnley. I can send you all the cavalry you need, but no cavalry will leave your district to be mustered out until I replace them, even if it is considered best to muster them out, so you can go right ahead.

Four hundred horses leave here to-day for you. If you can find any horses in Fort Leavenworth fit for your service Colonel Potter will send them right forward.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
May 19. 1865—4.40 p. m.

General CURTIS,
Milwaukee:

Please report to me by telegraph last information concerning Indian raid in Minnesota.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., May 19. 1865.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Saint Louis:

Indians drove in our pickets at Fort Rice and captured considerable private stock from herdsmen. Two soldiers killed. Public stock safe. Some trouble at Wadsworth. Two Indians killed, one the nephew of Irec-pa-du-tah. Six citizens and one soldier killed near Mankato by party led by Carpenter, a half-breed, who was taken and hanged. Report of Indians in force on Saint Peter's River, about 100 miles above. Have expedition out in search of them.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, May 20, 1865.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Mobile:

An officer of General Banks' staff received an unofficial letter from Colonel Sprague dated Mouth Red River, May 18, stating that Kirby Smith will not surrender. General Buckner intends, if Smith should change his opinion, to cut himself a way through Texas into Mexico with the more exasperated portion of the army.

P. J. OSTERHAUS,
Major-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *May 20, 1865.*
(Received 10.20 p. m.)

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

General Osterhaus telegraphed to-day all that is known of Kirby Smith. Colonel Sprague has returned from Red River. Colonel Crosby, of General Banks' staff, told me that he had received a private letter from Sprague, and that it was understood that Kirby Smith would not surrender, but there is nothing known officially of the result of his mission. Smith is not dead. I acknowleged the receipt of the War Department telegrams.

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

U. S. S. LAFAYETTE,
Off Mouth Red River, May 20, 1865.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Military Division of West Mississippi:

SIR: I sent by Captain Petty, of the Little Rebel, a letter from General Brent, of the rebel army, for your action.* He is here under a flag of truce awaiting an answer, and requests that you will give him an immediate reply. I have read the letter and have refused to act upon it in any manner whatever until I hear from you. Whatever you may do in the case will meet with my co-operation. I do not know but the intention may be to relax vigilance in preventing parties escaping from the east. As far as I am concerned I shall continue the precautions that now exist.

The general is very desirous to meet you, or any officer you may delegate, in relation to terms and memoranda sent to the War Department by Colonel Sprague, and thinks that if he can have the interview it will prove beneficial to both parties. If the general cannot see you he would like to see General Herron.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. P. FOSTER,
Lieut. Commander, Comdg. Fourth District, Mississippi River.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., May 20, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report of information received at this office this 20th day of May, 1865: Lieut. Martin Robinson, aide-de-camp, reports from headquarters U. S. Forces, Brazos Santiago, Tex., under date of May 6, as follows:

Slaughter was at Brownsville four weeks ago, and no knowledge of his leaving there since. His entire command consists of not more than 700 men. Colonel Ford, commanding in the field, with headquarters at Brownsville. A battalion of

* See Brent to Canby, 19th, p. 503.

cavalry at Palmetto Ranch, fifteen miles from mouth of Rio Grande, consisting of 250 men, is the nearest force to our lines. The rebels regard the death of President Lincoln a good omen for them.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK N. WICKER,
Lieutenant, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

(In absence of Capt. S. M. Eaton, chief signal officer, Military Division of West Mississippi.)

U. S. CONSULATE GENERAL,
Havana, May 20, 1865.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding U. S. Forces at New Orleans:

SIR: The blockade-runner Owl, Captain Maffitt, under the rebel flag, will leave here for Galveston to-day or to-morrow. On her return from Galveston the Owl will come out by the main channel. By following the accompanying directions the Owl may be caught: Station a light-draft gun-boat on the Northeast Channel (there are seven feet of water at low tide); run in far enough to keep the Knoll buoy always in sight. If the night is very dark, cross the bar and anchor just inside. Let the Owl pass the buoy and cripple her from the start; then come in behind her. Don't trust sailors to look out. To cross the Northeast Bar, bring the light to bear southwest, one-half south. The bar is a long one. There is no danger of the enemy or shoal water. I regard this information as reliable. Will you communicate it at once to the officer in command of the naval forces at New Orleans. The rebel iron-clad ram Stonewall was given up on yesterday by those having charge of her to the Spanish Colonial authorities of the Island of Cuba.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM T. MINOR,
U. S. Consul-General at Havana.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 163. } HDQRS. SOUTHERN DIV. OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, May 20, 1865.

* * * * * * *

5. The Eighty-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry having reported to these headquarters in pursuance of orders from headquarters Department of the Gulf, will proceed to Camp Parapet and there report to Col. S. Jones, Ninety-third U. S. Colored Infantry, commanding the post. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

By order of Brigadier-General Sherman:

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRASHEAR, *May 20, 1865.*

Maj. W. HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The water rose during the last twenty-four hours about an inch. Our levees are about completed, and I consider them safe against a further rise of two feet. We have five guns mounted in the redoubt, and more will be mounted to-day.

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
Baton Rouge, La., May 20, 1865.

Maj. Gen. P. J. OSTERHAUS,
Chief of Staff, Military Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of the 17th instant, I have the honor to report that I have caused all the routes leading west from the mouth of Red River to Plaquemine to be thoroughly examined, and find that none of them are practicable for the passage of troops. The whole country is overflowed, and the water is from two to ten feet in depth and from five to twenty-five miles in width. The main road back from Morganza is entirely submerged. A man arrived at Morganza yesterday in a skiff, he having come down the road from Bayou Bœuf without seeing land.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,
F. J. HERRON,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
Baton Rouge, La., May 20, 1865.

Lieut. Col. J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, New Orleans:

COLONEL: Your telegram of the 15th instant, directing an inspection of the military posts on the Mississippi River within the limits of my command, with a view to the reduction of their garrisons, has been received and the inspection made. On the 1st of May, 1865, the only military posts in my command were Morganza, Port Hudson, and Baton Rouge. The great rise in the Mississippi River compelled the abandonment of Morganza, the troops being moved to Bayou Sara, where they now are. The present location of the troops is as follows: One regiment U. S. colored infantry at Claiborne's plantation, Pointe Coupée Parish, west side of river; two regiments U. S. colored infantry at Bayou Sara, under Col. W. H. Dickey; one regiment U. S. colored infantry, one regiment U. S. colored cavalry, two four-gun field batteries (white), and one four-gun battery heavy artillery, at Port Hudson, under Brigadier-General Hamlin; four regiments of white cavalry, one regiment U. S. colored infantry, two field batteries, and three companies of heavy artillery at Baton Rouge. Owing to the high water no movement could possibly be made by the enemy on the west side of the river, and in the present condition of affairs none is to be feared. The regiment at Claiborne's plantation (the Ninety-second U. S. Colored Infantry) can be removed at any time. The garrison at Bayou Sara can also be removed, no troops being needed there. For Port Hudson one regiment of the U. S. colored infantry and the company of heavy artillery now there will make a sufficient garrison. The two batteries and regiment of cavalry can be removed. For garrison at Baton Rouge I would recommend the retention of the three heavy artillery companies to care for the fort and public buildings; one regiment of U. S. colored infantry (the Sixty-fifth) for provost and other guard duty in the town, and one regiment of cavalry (the One hundred and eighteenth Illinois) for service in the country back. The other troops could be relieved at once. In addition to these troops I have the Seventh Kentucky Infantry, a small regiment, at Clinton, La. If desired I can make these

reductions at once, concentrating the troops not needed at Baton Rouge, holding them in readiness for transportation to such points as they may be ordered.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 20, 1865.

Major-General HERRON,
Commanding:

General Bailey's command will probably remain for a long time at Baton Rouge.

J. S. CROSBY,
Bvt. Lieut. Col., Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 65. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 20, 1865.

The necessity which called for the issue of General Orders, No. 55, current series, from these headquarters, having ceased to exist, the same is hereby revoked. All boats delivered to the post commanders or provost-marshals under the provisions of the above-mentioned order will be at once released and returned to their owners, upon their receipting for the same.

By command of Major-General Banks:

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Bvt. Lieut. Col., Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HDQRS. ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Mobile, Ala., May 20, 1865.

Major-General WARREN,
Vicksburg, Miss.:

It is reported that cotton speculators and cotton agents in the State of Mississippi are surreptitiously running Confederate cotton out by way of Yazoo River and Vicksburg. The commanding general desires that you take such measures as you are able to stop this business.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., May 20, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: Finding myself to-day in telegraphic communication with you, I forward thereby a copy of my resignation as major-general of volunteers.

Hoping you are in telegraphic communication with the War Department, and that you will forward it there at once and approve its acceptance, I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General of Volunteers.

[Inclosure.]

VICKSBURG, MISS., *May 20, 1865.*
(Received 1.30 a. m. 24th.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY:

I respectfully tender my resignation as major-general of volunteers, and request a leave of absence of thirty days as major of engineers, to enable me to attend to my private affairs. The position of my command, the breaking up of the Confederate Government, and consequent reduction of our forces, will prevent the slightest objection being raised to the acceptance of my resignation. In addition I have to say that from constant exertion in the field since the beginning of the rebellion, I have become much exhausted, and feel unable to properly continue on duty in this hot and debilitating climate without some relaxation.

G. K. WARREN,
Major of Engineers and Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Mobile, May 20, 1865.

Approved and respectfully forwarded.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Mobile, Ala., May 20, 1865.

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Department of Mississippi, Vicksburg, Miss.:

By direction of the President, you will not recognize any officer of the Confederate or State governments within the limits of your command as authorized to exercise in any manner whatever the functions of their late offices. You will prevent, by force, if necessary, any attempt on the part of the Legislature of any of the States in insurrection to assemble for legislative purposes, and you will arrest and imprison any members or other persons who may attempt to exercise these functions in opposition to your orders, reporting your action through these headquarters for the information of the President. The civil officers of the Confederate and State governments are not included in the capitulation of the military forces, but in notifying them that military commanders have no authority to entertain any question touching political relations of the seceded States to the general Government, or the status of citizens, I have advised them to return to their posts, taking with them the archives and other property in their charge, and to report to the military authorities, to await the action of the Government in their cases. When this is done in good faith, you can allow them to remain at their homes without molestation by the military authorities, so long as they conduct themselves with propriety and there is no attempt to evade the legal responsibilities they have incurred. This of course does not include the high officers of the Confederate or State governments. It is of great importance to the Government and to the people that all judicial, land and other records affecting the title to property and other private interests should be secured and preserved, and you will spare no exertions to get possession of them.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Same to Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith, commanding Army of Northern Alabama, &c., Montgomery, Ala.; Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, commanding Thirteenth Army Corps, Mobile, Ala.; Brig. Gen. E. D. Osband, commanding U. S. forces, Jackson, Miss.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 20, 1865.

Maj. C. C. WHITE,
Provost-Marshal-General, Department of Arkansas:

MAJOR: Brig. Gen. Alex. Shaler, commanding at Devall's Bluff, reports that the rebel captain Raibon has agreed to surrender on Wednesday next, the 24th instant. The major-general commanding directs that you send an officer to Devall's Bluff at that time to parole this company and discharge them. The officer sent will report to General Shaler on arrival.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *May 20, 1865.*

Lieut. Col. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Captain Maybery with one lieutenant and ten men have surrendered from the opposite [side] of the river. Some twelve or fifteen of his men, he informs me, have surrendered with Captain Reynolds at Hick's Station, and Lieutenant Some with seven men are still out, but will come in as soon as Lieutenant Some, who is sick, becomes sufficiently able to do so. Captain Maybery and six men want to take the oath of allegiance here; the balance wish to be paroled and go to their homes in Louisiana. Can I administer the oath to Captain Maybery and the six men without sending them to Little Rock?

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, May 20, 1865—11.30 a. m.

Major-General POPE:

Every station between Elm Creek and Big Blue was attacked by Indians and Indians repulsed. We lost seven killed and several dangerously wounded. I will have to put troops in line between Atchison and Fort Kearny soon as we can get them.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, May 20, 1865—11.53 a. m.

Major-General DODGE:

General Grant telegraphs that within one week 2,500 serviceable horses will be sent here for use in your department. What Indians attacked these posts? How many posts were attacked, and where is Elm Creek?

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, May 20, 1865—3.05 p. m.

Major-General POPE:

Elm Creek is between Fort Kearny and the Blue. Three stations were attacked. Don't know how many Indians there were, or what they belonged to. I judge small roving bands.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 245. } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, May 20, 1865.*

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11. Brig. Gen. J. A. Williamson, U. S. Volunteers, will report to the commanding general Department of the Missouri for assignment to duty.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
May 20, 1865—10.20 a. m.

Governor FLETCHER, *Jefferson City:*

They can retain the horses after properly receipting for them to the nearest U. S. quartermaster.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Rolla, Mo., May 20, 1865.

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

Guerrillas are becoming numerous in Howell and Oregon Counties. I shall send a strong scout in that direction, [if] the remaining four companies of the Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry are not relieved within the next five or six days.

JOHN MORRILL,
Colonel, Commanding.

SPRINGFIELD, *May 20, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE:

Orders from the Secretary of War, received by assistant commissary of musters through Colonel Bonneville, direct the muster out of the recruits of the Sixth and Eighth Cavalry Missouri State Militia. This will take out of the service 400 of the most reliable troops I have, and make it absolutely necessary for more troops to be sent here. Otherwise I shall have to draw all the troops into our chief towns and main lines of communication, and there is danger that the country will be overrun by bushwhackers and citizens driven out. Up to yesterday morning the band of forty-six had evaded the troops by scattering all through the woods when approached, and then coming together again at some remote point. The troops are still hunting them in the Niangua Hills.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 20, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

I was in error in my dispatch of this morning in relation to the number of recruits of the Missouri State Militia who are to be mustered out under the order of the Secretary of War. Upon a more careful examination I find that but 136 recruits of the Eighth Cavalry Missouri State Militia are to be mustered out, the terms of the indorsement applying only to the men who signed the application.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LEBANON, *May 20, 1865.*

Brigadier-General SANBORN:

Early yesterday morning was the last I have heard of the band and Kelly. They were on Mack's Creek, about eighteen miles from here. Kelly was about one hour behind them. The rebels are among the hills. They scatter and collect in an entire different direction, thus evading the pursuit of Kelly. I have learned nothing later from Kelly than early yesterday morning. Kelly is still pursuing them. Captain Rubey left here this morning with the escort accompanying the paymaster.

JOHN SMALL,
Major, Commanding.

LEBANON, MO., *May 20, 1865.*

Brigadier-General SANBORN:

My men are nearly all out scouting, and I think it absolutely necessary to have forty mounted men sent me. Kelly and the scouting parties will likely be gone for some time.

JOHN SMALL,
Major, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
May 20, 1865—10.15 a. m.

Brigadier-General MITCHELL,
Fort Leavenworth:

Colonel Livingston reports that a detachment of Third U. S. Volunteers, with their train, was captured and killed by Indians between Elm Creek and Blue Station. The men were without arms. They should not be sent out unarmed. Who sent them that way?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT SCOTT, *May 20, 1865.* (Received 21st.)

Major-General DODGE:

Henry Taylor has agreed to the terms of surrender, and has given his own parole, and is now engaged in making out the necessary rolls for the surrender of his entire command. Lieutenant-Colonel Vittum, Third Wisconsin Cavalry, is the officer designated by me to receive the

parole of officers and men. Colonel Blair, Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry, has done a great deal to bring the matter about. I feel confident that the surrender of Taylor will be the cause of bushwhackers surrendering near this border.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General.

JULESBURG, COLO. TER., *May 20, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR,
Atchison, Kans.:

Corn taken from trains on road as follows: Lieutenant Smith, Alkali, 50 sacks; Captain Cremer, Beauvais, 24 sacks; Colonel Walker, Alkali, 80,000 pounds. Colonel Walker says he had authority from you. No authority given in other cases. Colonel Moonlight reports no Indians nearer than Big Horn and Powder Rivers. He captured Two Face and two of his band. They had Mrs. Eubanks and child. She was captured last August on Little Blue by Cheyennes. Flour at Rocky Bridge all right. No Indian troubles other than reported to you yesterday by Colonel Livingston. No tents to be had in Denver. Have four hospital tents up; getting along best I can. Office work, excepting returns for April and papers requiring your action, completed to date. Captain Turnley passed here nearly a week ago. Colonel George reports large deficiencies in quartermaster's department at Douglas. Mormons insolent; Brigham preaching violence. Thirty-two men in district terms of service expire before May 31, all at Douglas. Judge from reports already in that 600 cavalrymen terms expire before October 1. General Grant has stopped for present order for mustering them out. Colfax and party expected on road soon. General Dodge directs every facility be afforded them. Lewis and Zabriskie here; former sick. No news from Brown. This is a horrible place for office business. I am almost worked down. Glad you are coming back.

GEO. F. PRICE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 20, 1865.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Commanding Department of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

GENERAL: I regretted very much to see in a late number of the Milwaukee Sentinel full details of all the dispatches you have received from the frontier, as also your proposed plan of a campaign to Devil's Lake, and even a statement of the objects of the expedition I myself ordered General Sully to make. Of course all this information was furnished to the newspapers from your office in Milwaukee. I cannot conceive any good result likely to arise from such publications, aside from this being in violation of War Department orders. If you had been as long in command of the Department of the Northwest as I have been you would have learned that every spring and autumn the same sort of stampedes occur in Minnesota. The more publicity given to these stories, even if they be strictly true, the more unnecessary excitement is created and the greater will be the alarm. People in portions of Minnesota, not in the least danger, will, upon seeing these stories,

magnified and exaggerated with every telling, fancy that they are also in danger, and these very apprehensions will originate rumors and wild stories utterly without foundation. The publication of reports and rumors which reach your office officially simply keeps up excitement in the public mind which makes everybody on the frontier uneasy, and cannot possibly do good. I have never permitted such publications to be made and have specially instructed General Sibley on this subject. It seems to me that it will be sufficient for the military to take steps to prevent or punish such raids without notifying the public. The stories from Fort Rice are greatly overstated. My last news from there reports the arrival of runners from some 3,000 lodges of Indians at that post to notify General Sully that they are coming to see him and make peace. Of course, some outrages and disturbances, on a small scale, must occur where so many whites and Indians are assembling, but form no sufficient reason for the alarm which the publications in the Milwaukee Sentinel must necessarily give rise to. I trust, therefore, that you will hereafter refrain from allowing such publications to be made, as they are altogether opposed to my judgment and wishes, and to the best interests of the service. They are also, in my opinion, violations of the orders of the War Department. I think you will find that the alarm in Minnesota will soon die away if you will only let it alone and confine yourself to making such movements and disposition of your forces as are needed. These small raids will always be made as long as there are Indians in that region. We can make no campaign to Devil's Lake until permission can be obtained from the British Government to pursue the hostile Indians into British territory. I have written to the General-in-Chief on this subject, and we may now be able to obtain the permission, which has heretofore been refused, or require the English Government to keep hostile Indians out of their country.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., May 21, 1865.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Commanding Rio Grande Expedition:

GENERAL: By assignment of the President, General Sheridan takes general command west of the Arkansas. It is the intention to prosecute a vigorous campaign in that country until the whole of Texas is reoccupied by people acknowledging allegiance to the Government of the United States. Sheridan will probably act offensively from the Red River; but it is highly important that we should have a strong foothold upon the Rio Grande. You have been selected to take that part of the command. In addition to the force you take from Mobile Bay you will have the Twenty-fifth Corps and the few troops already in Southwest Texas. Any directions you may receive from General Sheridan you will obey, but in the absence of instructions from him you will proceed without delay to the mouth of the Rio Grande and occupy as high up that river as your force and means of supplying them will admit of. Your landing will probably have to be made at Brazos, but you will learn more fully upon that matter on your arrival. We will have to observe a strict neutrality toward Mexico in the French and English

sense of the word. Your own good sense and knowledge of international law and experience of policy pursued toward us in this war teaches you what will be proper.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, *May 21, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. G. WEITZEL,
Commanding Twenty-fifth Army Corps:

As soon as your corps is embarked you will proceed with it to the Mobile Bay, Ala., and report to Major-General Steele for further orders. In addition to rations, ammunition, and other articles which you have received directions to take with you you should take a fair quantity of intrenching tools.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

[For other correspondence, orders, etc., relating to the transfer of Weitzel's command from Virginia to Texas, see Vol. XLVI, Part III.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., May 21, 1865.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE CROOK,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

You will order the First Brigade, First Cavalry Division, of your command, composed of the First, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Michigan Regiments, to proceed at once with horse equipments and arms complete to report to Major-General Pope at Saint Louis, Mo. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation immediately.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *May 21, 1865.*
(Received 2.30 p. m.)

Lieutenant-Colonel CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The following letter just received. It was delivered by Captain Petty, C. S. Navy, who is waiting for a reply.*

Capt. James P. Foster, U. S. Navy, writes as follows:

MAY 20, 1865.

GENERAL: You are aware of the great change in sentiments and feelings of the rebels in the West of late, and the general desire to come to terms with our Government. I have any number of applications to ascertain what terms our Government will offer them. I have discovered a general desire to treat with you, and it is the personal prejudice against General Pope, who is now in communication with the rebel authorities, that makes the desire the more urgent. There is a great fear of General Banks' order, which they construe to mean a determination to deprive them of means of support. General Brent appears very desirous to make terms, and other officers of different commands are equally so inclined. That if it does not conflict with any plans you have in view that an interview with their leaders, when an explanation of the intentions of our Government could be given, would result in

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* See Brent to Canby, May 19, p. 503.

hastening the downfall of what remains of the rebellion. General Brent is very desirous to meet you, or any officer you may delegate, in relation to terms and memoranda sent to the War Department by Colonel Sprague, and thinks if he can have an interview it will be beneficial to both parties. If he cannot see you would like to see General Herron.

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, May 21, 1865.

Col. R. C. BUCHANAN,
First U. S. Infantry:

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding is informed that General Beauregard will arrive in this city this afternoon, coming from Mobile on the steamer Laurel Hill. The general directs that you send a company of your regiment to the depot of the Saint Joseph street railroad at 4 p. m., with instructions to prevent any demonstration either by citizens or paroled rebel soldiers. In case of his non-arrival before tattoo, and if you are notified that there is no appearance of a demonstration, you will relieve the company.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Mobile, Ala., May 21, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. K. WARREN,
Commanding Department of Mississippi, Vicksburg, Miss.:

Lieutenant McAuley was sent to Jackson, Miss., in charge of the records of Mr. Clapp, Confederate cotton agent, with orders not to deliver them except to the duly authorized agents of the Treasury Department. Mr. Clapp's district extended over portions of two or three different agents of our Treasury Department, and it is very important that the supervising special agent should send persons properly delegated by him to receive their respective records from Lieutenant McAuley, and give him receipt for the same. General Osband's course in interfering with Lieutenant McAuley, and permitting cotton to be sent to Vicksburg without being properly identified, is productive of endless trouble and confusion, and is in direct violation of orders from these headquarters. You will at once relieve General Osband from the command at Jackson and send a discreet officer in his place. The necessary papers upon which to base charges against General Osband will be sent to you. Please acknowledge receipt.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *May 21, 1865.*
(Received 5 p. m. 24th.)

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE:

Your telegram of 18th received. My staff officers will reach Memphis on night of 24th. Letter not received.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
May 21, 1865—12.02 p. m.

Governor FLETCHER, *Jefferson City:*

Henry Taylor, commanding bushwhackers in Southwest Missouri, surrendered with all his forces to Colonel Blair, at Fort Scott, giving up arms, horses, &c. Lieutenant-Colonel Vittum, of Third Wisconsin Cavalry, will carry out terms of surrender.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *May 21, 1865—3.50 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

I will modify order to meet your suggestion. Thanks for prompt change of troops on Kansas border. The Second Missouri Artillery, Col. N. Cole commanding, has 1,400 men and 800 horses. Average unexpired term of enlistment nearly two years. I suggest that it be converted into a cavalry regiment.

THOMAS C. FLETCHER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
May 21, 1865—11.30 a. m.

Colonel MORRILL, *Rolla:*

See if those armed bands will not surrender same as those in Central District and North Missouri. They give up their arms and horses, take the amnesty oath, if they remain in Missouri, or be paroled if they want to go South. If they do this the U. S. military authorities will not molest them, so long as they live up to the agreement and obey the laws where they reside. All armed forces in Arkansas have surrendered.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

LEXINGTON, MO., *May 21, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE, *Saint Louis:*

I arrived here yesterday. To-day Dave Pool and forty men surrendered. Twenty-seven have heretofore surrendered to Captain Rogers, assistant provost-marshal. Pool will help us to bring in the rest of the bushwhackers, and is willing to go out for that purpose to-morrow morning. I shall send Lieutenant Saltzman, acting assistant adjutant-general, and an escort to accompany him. I think we will soon put an end to bushwhacking here. I may remain here a few days. All who have surrendered deliver up their horses and arms.

C. HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, *May 21, 1865—9.50 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

Pool has agreed to go out to-morrow with an escort of my men and use his influence to collect other bushwhackers. He thinks he will be gone four or five days. Lieutenant Saltzman, acting assistant adjutant-general, will go with him, and will order my scouting parties to hold up until we can see what will be done.

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, &c.

LEXINGTON, *May 21, 1865.*

Col. J. H. BAKER,
Provost-Marshal-General:

I have the honor to report that forty bushwhackers surrendered to me to-day.

C. E. ROGERS,
Captain and Provost-Marshal.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *May 21, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. J. B. SANBORN,
Commanding District of Southwest Missouri:

GENERAL: Lieut. George W. Jobe, formerly of Company F, Forty-sixth Missouri Volunteers, on recommendation of Governor Murphy, has applied to me for instructions in regard to organizing post colonies in Carroll County, Ark. He informs me that there are in your district large numbers of loyal families from Northern Arkansas who are desirous of returning to their homes at once if sufficient assistance and protection can be rendered them by the military authorities. By authority from Governor Murphy, approved by Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds, commanding the Department of Arkansas, I am in command of the colonies of Northwest Arkansas, and authorized to make such arrangements for the protection of the people and the promotion of the agricultural interests there as in my judgment may seem best adapted to their wants, reporting my action to them for approval. In order to facilitate the return to their homes of citizens of Arkansas now in Southwest Missouri and hasten the restoration of law and order in our State, I have respectfully to request, upon the application to you of citizens of known and tried loyalty, requesting authority to organize colonies of militia at Springfield, Mo., that you issue authority to such persons as you shall deem properly qualified to raise such companies, with a view to their returning and again locating near their homes in this State. Whenever thirty men shall have been enrolled in any one body under such authority a commission from Governor Murphy will be issued to their commander. Arms and ammunition will be furnished at Fayetteville, or, if more convenient, should be furnished at Springfield. Full instructions will be given by me for the management and government of the colony, and said persons be authorized to remove to this State with their families to locate at such point as they may select. If the above meets your views you are respectfully requested to authorize the publication of the inclosed article* in the Springfield papers. Your long and tried faithfulness to the welfare of Northwest Arkansas, and the deep interest you have ever taken in assisting whatever enterprise could benefit our suffering people, leads me to look to you for a zealous co-operation in the future as in the past, in our behalf.

I remain, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

M. LA RUE HARRISON,
Col. First Arkansas Cav., Comdg. Colonies of Northwest Arkansas.

[First indorsement.]

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, *Little Rock, Ark., May 21, 1865.*

Approved.

ISAAC MURPHY,
Governor of Arkansas.

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* Not found.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Fayetteville, Ark., June 11, 1865.

The authority to publish the inclosed article is not approved by General Reynolds, nor is the arming of men at Springfield. General Reynolds approves my request for assistance from General Sanborn in sending Arkansans back to their homes. Late orders (inclosed) will not permit of arming any more men, even at this place.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of Lieutenant Jobe.

M. LA RUE HARRISON,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Inclosure to second indorsement.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 24. } HDQRS. THIRD DIV., 7TH ARMY CORPS,
Fort Smith, Ark., June 2, 1865.

I. In obedience to instructions from department headquarters all organizations of militia within the Department of Arkansas are discontinued, the necessity for such force having ceased to exist. All public arms and accouterments in possession of militia within the limits of this command will be collected and turned over to the ordnance department without delay. Post commanders are charged with this duty and will report when the same has been complied with.

II. The Trans-Mississippi (rebel) Department having surrendered to General Canby on the 26th of May, requires that all soldiers in arms against the United States immediately report to the nearest military post, when they will be paroled on delivering their arms to the U. S. authorities. All such persons who remain in arms engaged in acts of hostility to the United States after a reasonable time for them to be informed of their surrender, will be regarded as guerrillas and outlaws, and when arrested will be shot.

By order of Brig. Gen. Cyrus Bussey:

L. A. DUNCAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEBANON, *May 21, 1865.*

Brigadier-General SANBORN:

John C. Redford, of Dallas County, makes the following [statement] about the rebels and their pursuit by Captain Kelly:

The rebels left Fowler and Hurst's Mill late last Thursday evening and went six miles northwest from the mill to William Hall's and tarried till after 10 o'clock at night. Captain Kelly and his command arrived at Fowler's Mill a little after dark on the same evening the rebels left and staid all night at the mill, and started on the train the next morning. The same morning that Captain Kelly left the mill the rebels killed eight Union men on the Little Mingo and took three prisoners a [short] distance from where Captain Kelly staid all night. The rebels then went up the Little Mingo to the Adams Settlement, not over eight miles from the mill. The rebels were going, when last heard from, in the direction of Warsaw, or the North Prairie, one hour and a half in advance of Captain Kelly.

I give the statement as Mr. Redford wrote it down.

JOHN SMALL,
Major, Commanding.

Major Small requests you to say to General Sanborn that Mr. Redford states these rebels informed him there in that vicinity that you will have 400 rebels in the State of Missouri; that they had all started together and had scattered in different directions in small squads.

B.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
May 21, 1865—11.21 a. m.

Lieutenant TAPPAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Riley:

With the troops going to your command you can put a post north of Fort Riley, near Salt Marshes, that will aid in covering the route up Little Blue. The Indians have attacked every station between the Blue and Elm Creek. A company of good infantry and one of cavalry would do. Eight companies of the Fifth U. S. Volunteers and eight companies Thirteenth Missouri are on their way to Riley. Answer. Where is General Ford?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
May 21, 1865—10.45 a. m.

Brigadier-General MITCHELL, *Fort Leavenworth:*

Is there any danger of Indians up to the north line of Kansas?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
May 21, 1865—10.45 a. m.

Brigadier-General MITCHELL, *Fort Leavenworth:*

Send following to General Connor:

I think you better halt a part of the Sixth U. S. Volunteers along the Blue at the threatened points until I can get additional troops up there. Will send you one or two more cavalry regiments as soon as I can get them moved. Answer what you have done.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
May 21, 1865—12.15 p. m.

Brigadier-General MITCHELL, *Fort Scott:*

Would it not be safe to take what there [is] of Third Wisconsin Cavalry in South Kansas to Fort Leavenworth to use for escort, &c., between that point and Fort Kearny? The Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry must be at or near Kansas City now. The Indians are so bad that all Government trains will have to be escorted to Fort Kearny.

Answer.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May 21. 1865.*

Brigadier-General CONNOR, *Atchison:*

Following received:

SAINT LOUIS, *May 21, 1865.*

Brigadier-General MITCHELL:

Issue orders organizing all trains leaving Leavenworth, Atchison, Nebraska City, or Plattsville [Plattsmouth] for the northern route same as order for organization at Fort Kearny, designating such numbers to go together as you deem safe. Escort all trains to such points as you may meet General Connor's troops.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

Nebraska City and Plattsville (supposed Plattsmouth) being in your district, communicated to you. Please designate point of junction with your troops of escort sent from here.

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May 21, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE:

Following just received. I have no troops near the scene of hostility for escort duty.

FORT LARAMIE, *May 20, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR,
Fort Leavenworth:

All trains coming from Leavenworth to Atchison must be escorted, or they will be captured. I have sent every man I could muster to patrol the line and protect persons and property east of here. Till I get more troops, orders organizing teams should be put in force at Atchison. The Little Blue is dangerous ground.

Respectfully,

R. R. LIVINGSTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

P. E. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General.

LEAVENWORTH, *May 21, 1865.*

Major-General POPE:

I had an order from General Dodge for escort for my surveying parties, but General Connor has withdrawn his troops [from the] Niobrara region. I request that you may telegraph me an order upon the commanding officer at Sioux City to furnish escort for surveying party in Niobrara region. I desire to get the party off as soon as possible. Please answer.

H. S. SLEEPER,
Surveyor-General of Kansas and Nebraska.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., May 21, 1865.

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

MAJOR: You are respectfully informed that I have official advices from Fort Wadsworth of 14th and Fort Abercrombie of 16th instant. Two of the savages concerned in the massacre of 1862 have been killed by my scouts. About thirty lodges of Sissetons have come in and surrendered and are now with the main camp. They report that six soldiers were killed at Fort Rice and much stock of horses, &c., driven off by the hostile Indians. The reports of a large assemblage of hostile Indians at Turtle Mountain, on the British boundary line, are corroborated. They have learned that the command of General Sully is intended to operate south and west of the Missouri, and they threaten to concentrate and attack Forts Wadsworth and Abercrombie and the frontier settlements generally. I have no apprehensions of the success of an assault on the posts mentioned, nor do I believe it will be attempted, but there is good reason to apprehend a series of descents

upon the extended line of border settlements, and it is with that view I have ventured lately to recommend to Major-General Curtis that General Sully's column be dispatched north toward Devil's Lake instead of south and west of the Missouri as proposed. In my judgment the danger to the border is to be apprehended from the region north and east of the Missouri River, and I have already explained verbally to General Curtis that there is not a sufficient force in this district to enable me to dispatch a force into the distant region of Devil's Lake with a due regard to the safety of the long line of frontier exposed to the visitations of the savages.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NEW ORLEANS, *May 22, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY:

Captain Foster, of the secret service, just returned from a long trip in West Louisiana. He left Shreveport on April 16, 1865, and came by Opelousas. The whole country between Bayou Bœuf and the Mississippi is under water, and there is steam-boat communication to Opelousas. From there to the Sabine the people are loyal, the country in fine condition for field operations, but utterly destitute, although affording good grazing. Beyond Sabine River there is splendid forage everywhere. Captain Foster gives about verbatim the same account of military affairs as McKee. Texas and Missouri troops are the only ones who express a willingness to fight. All Louisianians and others are demoralized and almost beyond control. It is the general opinion that the leading spirits delay the final surrender by long-spun negotiations, for the sole reason to get all the produce from the Sabine and other streams through Texas into Mexico. Selfish purposes, and nothing else, guide these men. The sentiments of the Missourians will undergo a great change in consequence of the late order from the War Department.

P. J. OSTERHAUS,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 55. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., May 22, 1865.*

I. The terms of the surrender agreed upon by Lieutenant-General Taylor and Major-General Canby on the 4th instant include all officers and soldiers of the Confederate armies serving within the limits of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, and all such persons within the limits of this division who have not been paroled, by reason of having been absent from the appointed places of rendezvous, will report themselves to the commander of the nearest U. S. military post, surrender the arms and other public property that may be in their possession, and give their paroles. Failing to do this within the next thirty days, they will be arrested and sent North as prisoners of war. Commanders of military posts to whom these parties report themselves will give the paroles and passes as authorized by the terms of surrender. A register of the paroles, giving the name, rank, and regiment of the persons paroled, and date of the parole, will be kept, and one copy of it transmitted to the provost-marshal-general, at these headquarters, on the last day of each month.

II. The following extract from Special Orders, No. 215, from the Headquarters of the Army, is published for general information, and commanders of military posts within the limits of this command are authorized to administer the oath of allegiance to persons coming within the provisions of the order, and to give them passes to return to their homes. The fact that the oath has been administered, and the date of administering it, will be indorsed on the pass. A register of the persons availing themselves of this order will be kept, and a copy of it transmitted to the provost-marshal-general at division headquarters:

Paroled officers and men of the late rebel armies, whose homes were, at the date of their joining their armies, in States that have never been in rebellion, and who are not excepted from the benefits of the President's amnesty proclamation, will, upon taking the oath of allegiance, be permitted to return to their former homes in those States.

III. The authority of military commanders in relation to the status of persons residing within the insurrectionary districts is determined and controlled by the proclamations of the President of December 8, 1863, and March 26, 1864, and the Executive order of April 29, 1865, and the provisions of these proclamations and this order cannot be extended, restrained, or otherwise modified by any subordinate authority. Any orders that may have been issued within the limits of this command, conflicting with the letter and spirit of these proclamations and this order, are revoked, and the attention of all commanders is specially called to the requirements of War Department General Orders, No. 242, of August 8, 1864.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. H. DYER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR, No. 6. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., May 22, 1865.

Under authority from the War Department, dated May 9, 1865, it is hereby ordered that all commissioned officers and enlisted men serving within the limits of this command whose term of service will expire prior to May 31, 1865, be at once mustered out and discharged the service. Commanding officers of regiments, batteries, and independent companies will report the names of those in their commands who come under the provisions of this circular to the mustering officer of the division or district in which they may be serving for discharge.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. H. DYER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SOUTHWEST PASS, *May 22, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS:

I am just from Galveston. Nothing has been seen or heard of the ram on the coast of Texas.

Respectfully,

G. F. EMMONS,
Captain U. S. Ship Lackawanna.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 22, 1865.

Brig. Gen. T. W. SHERMAN,
Commanding Southern Division of Louisiana:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to state that your suggestion in regard to the disposition of the forces in your division, in view of the reduction of the permanent garrisons in this department, is approved. You will therefore be pleased to withdraw all troops between Bayou Manchac and Camp Parapet except the two companies of cavalry opposite Plaquemine and Donaldsonville. Bonnet Carré Bend and Pass Manchac will be evacuated with all ordnance and ordnance stores. The pass will be picketed by such force as you may deem proper. The fortification and armament at Camp Parapet, at the permanent fortifications and on the west side of the river, will remain as at present, except that Battery Bienvenue may be evacuated. The following-named regiments under your command, whose term of service expires within three or four months, in case of any movement toward Texas or Western Louisiana, will be retained within the limits of your division for garrison duty, viz: Sixteenth Indiana (mounted) Infantry, term expires August 16, 1865; First Louisiana Infantry, term expires August 18, 1865; Seventy-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry, term expires October 12, 1865; Seventy-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry, term expires November 26, 1865. The withdrawal of these troops from the points designated above will be executed as soon as practicable.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Brt. Lieut. Col., Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, May 22, 1865.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF:

From General Cameron's latest report the probability is becoming strong that Brashear will have to be temporarily evacuated. In that event, after the movable property is secured, the post will have to be left in charge of the gun-boats to prevent the enemy from getting a foothold there during the fall of the waters. Moreover, we have already three transport steamers there, and General Cameron seems to think that two more will be required should he decide to abandon the work. Under the circumstances of abandonment, involving the removal of the guns, the defense against any operation of the enemy at that time would devolve mostly on the navy. It should also be considered, too, that so many transports at that point will excite the cupidity of the enemy. I therefore recommend that at least one additional gun-boat be sent to Brashear as soon as practicable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LA FOURCHE,
Brashear City, La., May 22, 1865.

Maj. W. HOFFMAN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Southern Div. of Louisiana, New Orleans:

The water rose about two inches the last twenty-four hours. The pressure begins to tell on our levees, making them leak considerably.

If it continues to rise at the present rate ten or twelve days more, and a rain comes about that time to soften our levees, we shall run a great risk of inundation. If I knew it would not rise two feet more I would not hesitate about staying here, but if it is to rise three feet more, or even two feet and a half, I should have no hesitation about evacuating at once. I think if the water continues to rise at its present rate four or five days more we had better commence evacuating, as that will take us at least five days on account of the water, which is over the track between our levees and the depot. To move promptly we should have two more steam-boats about the size of the Able. If we have to move, shall we leave the platforms and pintles or tear them up? Please give me any other instructions necessary, fearing the line may be down or communication interrupted at the time.

Yours,

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, La., May 22, 1865.

Brigadier-General CAMERON,
Brashear City, La.:

GENERAL: If necessary to move, save all the movable property, but do nothing to injure the defenses, for they will remain in charge of the gun-boats, to be reoccupied when possible to do so. What is the condition of the Teche country this side of Franklin? Is it much overflowed? Acknowledge receipt.

By order of Brigadier-General Sherman:

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRASHEAR, *May 22, 1865.* (Received 3.10 p. m.)

Maj. W. HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Yours in regard to evacuation is received. From all I can learn, the Teche country never overflows above Pattersonville, but the rise in the swamps in the rear makes it very narrow. If the general should send me to occupy Camp Bisland, between Pattersonville and Franklin, I think it is so narrow that with what troops I have I could cover the whole front. In that case it might not be necessary to move the barbette guns here at all, as they could be dismounted and left upon the platforms. The rebels would have no means of disturbing them while we remained in the vicinity of Franklin. One of the gun-boats and a heavy picket could be left here to look after them. If that movement should be made I would like to have six companies of the Sixteenth Indiana (mounted) Infantry taken on board a boat at Donaldsonville and brought around here for the purpose of watching the enemy in front, leaving two companies of same regiment at Donaldsonville and two companies at Thibodeaux.

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

POINTE COUPÉE, *May 22, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS:

You know full well that since the capture of Port Hudson I have offered no opposition to the United States. You also know that, notwithstanding my difference with you on the negro policy, yet I have accorded to you the highest order of statesmanship, and have defended your military career from the censures of "West Point criticism." I know you to be honestly desirous of promoting the interest of Louisiana, and in all places, under all circumstances, I have endeavored to support and defend your administration. In my judgment this gives me the right to address you on subjects of vital interest to this State. Our young men are returning home from Confederate service. Let them take a simple oath to support the Constitution of the United States, let them go to work, and in a brief space of time they will become good citizens; the asperities growing out of the war will soften down, and their allegiance to the United States will be beyond doubt. If an oath unknown to the laws is required, or if the right of franchise is denied them, they will become so embittered that the most dangerous consequences will ensue—murder, robbery, arson, and the destruction of levees will be an every-day occurrence. No capitalist will be safe in investing in any planting operations, for the levees will be cut by persons to whom the Government denies equal privileges. Again, the front proprietor is not able to repair and build anew the levees. Levees must be kept up by the State or United States—a levee tax on all alluvial lands for that purpose. No time should be lost in beginning. If there is any delay we may look for wide-spread inundation another year. Again, plantation labor should be made certain by the enforcement of labor—some equitable mode of distributing labor, so that all may have an equal chance to hire negroes. Again, the vast number of discharged soldiers and number of Confederate soldiers which find themselves homeless, destitute, and friendless will cause bands of jayhawkers to roam over the country. Will it not be necessary to keep at certain points an armed force to put down thieving and robbing until courts are established and law and order prevail? Others may think as they please. For myself, I range myself among your friends, and look to you above all other statesmen or soldiers to adopt such measures as will soonest restore a common Union sentiment among our people, restore peace and brother love among the people, and develop the agricultural interests of the State. In all frankness, I must tell you that the people here cannot respect the late Legislature or its acts. A man by the name of Watson represents Pointe Coupée, West Baton Rouge, and West Feliciana in the senate. That man did not receive the vote of one citizen of either of these parishes. General Lawler, commanding the post at Morganza, held an election within his picket-lines. The election was sacredly confined to the post. The people knew nothing of the holding of the election. They had no part or lot in it. Watson, who is not a citizen, is now acting as our senator, and I state to you that he has not one single constituent. General, I am your friend. I therefore write to you plainly and truly. We look to you to correct evils and oppressions that are calculated to check the growth of Union sentiments. I feel that you will do us justice; I feel that you will be on the side of the people and the country against narrow-minded bigots, whose motto is rule or ruin. Without a personal acquaintance with you I feel assured that no one in Louisiana is more your friend than myself, and if I conclude, as heretofore, to take any part in public affairs will be able to assure you how much I am interested in your future.

Very truly, F. L. CLAIBORNE.

POINTE COUPÉE, *May 22, 1865.*

Col. H. N. FRISBIE,
Commanding Post at Morganza:

DEAR COLONEL: You no doubt are aware that General Hays has been authorized by Kirby Smith to surrender the State of Louisiana to the Federal forces. You are also aware that Kirby Smith has no troops to surrender, and that he has left the Governor of Texas free to surrender that State. General Kirby Smith has no troops. The Louisianians have mostly gone home and but few—very few—remain organized. Why, then, did he bluster and delay about surrendering? I will tell you. It was to give time to get away with the grand emigration expedition, together with the immense train of transportation, ordnance, ammunition, and supplies belonging to the Confederacy. It is understood that General Preston made certain arrangements in Mexico (not with Juarez), and in accordance with arrangements General Buckner got 15,000 of the best fighting soldiers, mostly from Texas, Arkansas, and Missouri, to join an armed emigration movement for Mexico by the El Paso route. Thousands of wagons, mules, ordnance, and some specie compose the train. Each soldier has a good gun, revolver and cartridges enough in the train for a long campaign. All these immense supplies were seized by or given up to General Buckner by Kirby Smith. It is thought that Magruder, with a large volunteer force, will join Buckner, who is the chief of this emigrating expedition. Buckner is on the march with his 15,000 men, besides the largest transportation train ever known west of the Mississippi. The route he takes and the start he has will defeat any effort that could be made to check or stop him. I hear of thousands of returned soldiers who will follow and join their fortunes with Buckner and Mexico if harsh or stringent treatment toward them is determined on. A conciliatory policy will win most of these men back to the Union. An opposite policy drives them away forever. This Buckner emigration movement will involve the United States in war with France, Spain, and Austria, if England does not take a part. War is always terrible. At this time it would be a great calamity, but sooner than see a monarchial government firmly established on this continent I would welcome war to-morrow. I hope to live to see the day when no European Government shall hold one foot of American soil, and it will be a glad sound that crosses the ocean, shaking the thrones of 100 kings and telling to mourning Europe that young America from north to south is free. You can judge by these sentiments how anxiously I shall watch this military expedition headed by General Buckner, aided by many Confederate generals, colonels, subordinate officers of high merit, and 15,000 hardy volunteers, with a prospect of being joined by 20,000 or 30,000 more veterans of the same stamp. The whole movement becomes more significant when we see that most of the transportation, mules, horses, ordnance, cartridges, commissary supplies, small arms, and specie belonged to the Trans-Mississippi Confederate Government, [and] were either taken or given up just previous to the offer to surrender the State. Major-General Banks no doubt is well posted as to all the facts herein stated, yet I ask you to forward this letter to him. My policy is to get all our returned soldiers to work as soon as possible, and by a conciliatory course make them good citizens, and if need be they will fight with you for the maintenance of republican government rather than against us under a foreign flag. I entertain great respect for General Banks, and hope yet to prove my friendship for him, and would be pleased to bring this grand military emigration scheme to his attention.

I take this occasion to assure you how sensible I am of your kindness to myself and family, and with high regards, I am, very truly, your friend,

F. L. CLAIBORNE.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., May 26, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded to Major-General Canby, commanding Military Division of West Mississippi, for his information.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Mobile, May 27, 1865.

Respectfully returned.

I have no reason to believe that there is any organization for the purpose of invading Mexico, although I have no doubt that many of the disbanded troops will make their way into that country. This difficulty has been anticipated, and a sufficient force is in readiness to sail to the Rio Grande, and will arrive in season to prevent any serious complications on the Mexican frontier.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 22, 1865. (Received 1 p. m.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

The quartermaster here has received orders to retain 2,500 horses for special service of General Grant. I presume they are intended for the brigade of cavalry now here. Will you please give Colonel Ekin orders to have these horses issued to me as fast as received. I need cavalry on plains badly.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 22, 1865. (Received 1 p. m.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

I think it will be well to send two more brigades of veteran cavalry to Saint Louis in order that I may push them out to the plains to relieve the cavalry now there which is to be discharged on account of expiration of service on 1st of October. I would like to have these brigades as soon as convenient, and I hope they will be sent with arms and horses.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 22, 1865. (Received 1 p. m.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
General-in-Chief:

Can permission now be obtained from English minister to pursue hostile Indians into British uninhabited territory? I wish to send a

cavalry force to Devil's Lake against some bands of hostile Indians, but it will be useless to do so unless we can obtain this permission, as Indians are only a few miles south of British line and can retreat into British territory as soon as troops get near them. We cannot have entire peace on Minnesota frontier unless we can pursue hostile Indians into British territory and the English will prevent British subjects from furnishing hostile Indians with means to commit hostilities.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 22, 1865—7 p. m.*

Major-General POPE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

General Reynolds need not accompany the troops from Arkansas. He cannot probably be well replaced in that State. The quartermaster will send you 2,700 horses as fast as possible.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 22, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
General-in-Chief:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit inclosed copies of dispatches received from Generals Dodge and Reynolds.* The bushwhackers and guerrillas in Missouri and Arkansas are rapidly coming in and surrendering. There will be peace and quiet in Missouri and Northern Arkansas, I think, very shortly, provided the people do not persecute and maltreat those who have been in the rebel army and the bush, but who have surrendered and are coming in to surrender. I will endeavor to keep down any such exhibition of hostility. Since I last wrote you three of the mail stations on the Overland Route have been attacked, but the assailants were repulsed. These stations are this side of Fort Kearny, and actually within the white settlements, where no danger was apprehended. There are some singular circumstances connected with these attacks which render it considerably more than doubtful whether Indians had anything to do with them. The settlers had no knowledge that there were any hostile Indians in the country. Nothing was known of the matter until the attacks were made, and it is very singular that none of the white settlements or settlers were molested. I need not tell you that there are a great many lawless rascals roaming about the country; particularly is this the case along the Kansas border. Thousands of disloyal men have left Missouri for the Idaho and Colorado mines and are now scattered about the frontier. I have little doubt that if a good opportunity presented, these roving, reckless men would attack a train or mail coach and station. I am investigating these last attacks, and I very much incline to the belief that they will be found to have been made by white men or half-breeds. General Dodge, anticipating no danger this side of Fort Kearny, had ordered all trains

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* See Reynolds to Bell, May 16, p. 466; Pratt to Dodge, May 16, p. 472; Fletcher to Dodge, May 19, p. 509; Denny to Dodge, May 19, p. 512; Mitchell to Dodge, May 20, p. 523; Harding to Dodge, May 21, p. 528; Harding to Dodge, May 22, p. 545; and Sanborn to Dodge, May 22, p. 549.

to be organized at that post and escorted beyond. There has been no trouble whatever either on the Salt Lake or Santa Fé routes, except these last attacks within the settlements. These will be attended to.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

PORT HUDSON, *May 22, 1865.*

Capt. W. H. CLAPP,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

General Brent and three colonels of the Confederate Army will be down to night to Baton Rouge. Secure good rooms for them at the Harney House or some other place, and order supper at Victor's for to-night. We will reach Baton Rouge about 9 o'clock. These officers are commissioners on the surrender question, and I expect to make a trade with them.

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 22, 1865

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Department of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches of the 16th in relation to General Dodge's action in demanding and receiving the surrender of Jeff. Thompson. I assure you, general, that it was furtherest from the thought either of General Dodge or myself to do anything in the slightest degree discourteous or disrespectful to you. The facts are simply these: There was great alarm in Southeast Missouri from apprehension of an invasion by Jeff. Thompson, who was supposed to be either over the border of Missouri or quite near to it, and many people in that section of country began to leave their homes and crowd into Cape Girardeau and elsewhere. I instructed General Dodge to send an officer to Thompson to demand his surrender. He accordingly did so, and the result is what you have already been informed by letter from me. I was absent when Thompson's reply reached Saint Louis, and for that reason General Dodge telegraphed you. It was not known when General Dodge sent his demand for surrender that any communication had been sent to Thompson by you, and as General Dodge's department was directly and immediately threatened by Thompson, who was supposed to be actually in Missouri, there seemed to be no impropriety in the course pursued. It was necessary to send some rations to Wittsburg and Jacksonport to meet Thompson's men, as the whole country is destitute in that vicinity, and a boat was sent from here, as I have written you, believing it to be most convenient. I wrote to request you to send two staff officers to represent you at the surrender. General Dodge is, and has been, acting under my immediate orders. I trust, general, that you will believe that I have too high a respect and regard for you to do what would in any manner be uncourteous or neglectful in anything which concerned you. Certainly I never dreamed of such a thing in this business.

I am, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *May 22, 1865—4 p. m.*

Capt. JOS. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The following dispatch, in answer to questions submitted, is just received:

PINE BLUFF, *May 22, 1865.*

Col. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

All the information I have in regard to Kirby Smith's surrender is from the twenty-six men of West's rebel battery who came in last evening. The sergeant commanding the party says that on the 12th instant there was a conference of State men and commanding officers at Marshall, Tex.; that a surrender was made at Shreveport on the 15th to Colonel Sprague, on General Pope's staff, and that the commanding officer at Hickory Mount, twenty-seven miles this side of Shreveport, where he was stationed, told his men that as Kirby Smith had surrendered they must go to the military post near their homes and give themselves up. This sergeant is an intelligent and seems to be a reliable man. I believe his report.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General.

Very respectfully.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 22, 1865.

Maj. E. C. BAINBRIDGE,
Aide-de-Camp:

You will proceed without delay to Memphis, Tenn., and there join staff officers from Department of the Missouri under orders from Major-General Pope, commanding Military Division of the Missouri, and accompany said officers to Wittsburg and Jacksonport, Ark., to superintend the surrender of the rebel troops commanded by Brig. Gen. M. Jeff. Thompson. The accompanying telegram from Major-General Pope is furnished for your information.* Having carried out the above instructions you will return to your duty at these headquarters.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 22, 1865.

Brig. Gen. ALEX. SHALER,
Commanding, Devall's Bluff:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding recognizes the importance of placing a small force of one or two companies at Searcy and submits to you the selection of the same from the Third Minnesota Volunteers or Thirty-sixth Iowa Volunteers. If a field officer of the regiment from which troops are selected can be spared, it is advisable that he should serve with the detachment. Please instruct the commanding officer of the regiment sent to Batesville that no separate headquarters of post will be established by him. He will retain command of his regiment.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See Pope to Reynolds, May 17, p. 482.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
AND U. S. FORCES AT DEVALL'S BLUFF, ARK.,
May 22, 1865.

Col. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Arkansas:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, with instructions to send a detachment of troops to Searcy, and leaving it discretionary with me to send them from the Third Minnesota Volunteers or Thirty-sixth Iowa Volunteers. Since the surrender of Thompson and all the regular Confederate troops in the northern part of the State is certain, I am of the opinion that small detachments at the most important points on water communication is better than a concentration at one point, as the detachments will afford more general protection to the people against bushwhackers, jayhawkers, and guerrillas, who constitute all the armed force in the country. I see no reason why Colonel Mattson's force could not be distributed so as to afford ample protection to the whole country in the vicinity of White River. Their presence at important points would encourage the organization of militia companies, and their withdrawal, if found necessary at any time, would not be felt as would that of a large body. If the major-general commanding takes the same view of the case, I have to suggest that Colonel Mattson's headquarters, with four companies of infantry and one of cavalry, be removed from Batesville to Jacksonport, which is much the larger place of the two; that two companies be left at Batesville, two sent to Augusta, and two to Searcy. His cavalry can keep the intermediate country free of jayhawkers by patrolling from one point to another. I advise Jacksonport as the headquarters because of the difficulty of navigation above the mouth of Black River, a difficulty I was ignorant of until now. The water is falling rapidly in that vicinity, and some difficulty is apprehended in getting the post boat above Jacksonport after a few days. The two companies for Searcy will be taken from the Third Minnesota Volunteers, and as I shall not be able to start the boat until Friday of this week, the changes I have proposed can be made on the same trip if the general approves.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully,

ALEX. SHALER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, ARK., *May 22, 1865—3.25 p. m.*

Col. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Arkansas:

The following has just been received:

MAY 20, 1865.

General SHALER:

I will be at the pickets at two hours by sun to surrender my company as a part of General Shelby's command.

M. V. RAIBON,
Captain, Commanding Detached Company.

It will be necessary, therefore, colonel, to have the assistant provost-marshal-general come over on first train either to-day or to-morrow.

ALEX. SHALER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, May 22, 1865.

Major-General POPE:

Following is dispatch I referred to:

WASHINGTON, *May 20, 1865.*

Capt. INGHAM CORYELL:

Telegram received. Retain all horses until further orders; suspend shipment to Fort Leavenworth. Lieutenant-General Grant requires 2,500 cavalry horses for an emergency.

JAS. A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General in Charge.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
May 22, 1865.

Major-General DODGE:

Please send me as soon as you can copies of dispatches about surrender of guerrillas in Missouri.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
May 22, 1865—2.35 p. m.

Major-General DODGE:

Please include in the copies of dispatches those concerning Holtzclaw, Quantrill, &c., received the other day. I wish to make a report to Washington.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 22, 1865.

Major-General POPE:

General Connor reports that 500 Indians attacked three crossings on Sweetwater and tore down telegraph wire. He says the Indians are coming down from the north in large bodies, and threaten the line all the way to Salt Lake, and that he will need considerable more cavalry. I think we better get a few regiments at Fort Leavenworth, besides those here. If I have to throw in more troops on the South Pass line it will take some three regiments more.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
May 22, 1865—3.40 p. m.

General DODGE:

Have nothing to do with quarrels about civil officers in this State. The military have nothing to do with it.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, May 22, 1865. (Received 8 p. m.)

Col. T. M. VINCENT:

The Second Missouri Artillery has 1,400 men, 750 horses; has two years to serve; six batteries in this department, two in Arkansas, three at Johnsonville, Tenn., one at Memphis, Tenn. I would like to use it as cavalry. I am in great need of cavalry and have no use for artillery. Please give me authority to use so much as I desire for cavalry, and order the balance of regiment to report here. If this is done it will relieve me.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
May 22, 1865.

Respectfully submitted to Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, commanding Armies of the United States. This regiment entered the service in 1861. It has maintained its organization by additions of recruits since that time.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 95. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, Mo., May 22, 1865.

1. The commanding officer Forty-ninth Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers will detail one company of his command to move without unnecessary delay, with camp and garrison equipage, to Saint James, Mo., and relieve the company now stationed at that point. On being relieved the commanding officer of Company B, Forty-ninth Infantry Wisconsin Volunteers, will move with his command, camp and garrison equipage, to Rolla and report for orders to his regimental commander.

By order of Col. John Morrill, commanding:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, *May 22, 1865.*
(Received 2 p. m.)

Major-General DODGE:

Rider with forty men will be at the Fair Grounds at 1 o'clock to surrender. Clement has ordered Jim Anderson to recross the river and surrender; but it is supposed he will leave the country, being afraid to obey the order. Pool believes all the guerrillas will come in. Bushwhacking is stopped.

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 22, 1865.

Colonel HARDING,
Lexington:

General Sanborn reports a band of guerrillas under Lyon and Krekel as moving toward Duroc. He has some 300 troops after them, with

orders to follow to the Missouri River. The guerrilla bands have been guilty of unheard of cruelties, murdering several soldiers, Union citizens, &c. Get troops after them, and if caught make short work of them.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

LEXINGTON, *May 22, 1865—5.30 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

Dispatch about Lyon just received and attended to. Rider and his men have just come in and surrendered.

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
May 22, 1865—8.45 p. m.

Colonel HARDING,
Warrensburg:

I need the Third Wisconsin at Fort Leavenworth immediately. If possible to spare them, send them there as rapidly as they can march, or by boat if quicker.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

LEXINGTON, *May 22, 1865—10.50 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

I shall leave by first boat for Jefferson City. There is every prospect of gathering all the guerrillas; 109 have surrendered, taken the oath, &c.

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Lexington, Mo., May 22, 1865.

Capt. David Pool and his party are hereby permitted to visit any part of this district for the purpose of inducing guerrillas, bushwhackers, and other enemies of the United States Government to deliver themselves up upon the same terms which have been accorded to him. The officers and soldiers of the United States and the militia forces are forbidden from molesting them in any manner while carrying out the object above named.

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding District.

LEXINGTON, *May 22, 1865.*

Captain LAURANT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg:

Lyon and Krekel are advancing toward Duroc, in Benton County. General Sanborn has some 300 men after them, with orders to pursue

them to the Missouri River. Notify Colonel Clark. I have notified Colonel Martin. Order Gravely to take what cavalry can go from Warrensburg to intercept them. No terms are to be made with them, as they have been guilty of unheard of cruelties.

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding District.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *May 22, 1865.*

Lieut. W. E. CHESTER,
Knobnoster:

Look out for a band of seventy-five bushwhackers on Clear Fork. They are making their way north. Telegraph any information you may receive of their movements. Captain Arnold is gone in pursuit of them.

C. G. LAURANT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, *May 22, 1865.*

Lieut. W. E. CHESTER,
Knobnoster:

Captain Arnold left a half hour ago, going in the direction of Knobnoster. Try and communicate with him and let him know of the movements of the rebels. If you have a sufficient force to leave at Knobnoster, start in pursuit of them. Telegraph all their movements to the office and to Captain Hamilton, at Sedalia.

C. G. LAURANT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *May 22, 1865.*

Lieutenant-Colonel PINGER,
Lexington:

The following telegram just received:

I need the Third Wisconsin Cavalry at Fort Leavenworth immediately. If possible to spare them, send them there as rapidly as they can march, or by boat if quicker.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

C. G. LAURANT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., May 22, 1865.

Lieut. Col. J. J. GRAVELY,
Commanding Fourteenth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry:

SIR: The colonel commanding directs that you take all the available men of your command, with five days' rations, and proceed to-morrow morning at 5 o'clock in the direction of Duroc, in Benton County, and endeavor to intercept Lyon and Krekel's bands of guerrillas, who are now making their way north toward that point. General Sanborn has some 300 men after them, with orders to pursue to the Missouri River.

If the guerrillas are overtaken no terms are to be made, as they have been guilty of unheard of cruelties. Captain Eads has been directed to order all the available mounted men of the First and Seventh Cavalry to report to you at 4.30 o'clock to-morrow morning for orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. G. LAURANT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *May 22, 1865.*

Capt. C. G. LAURANT:

SIR: Five men, reporting themselves as rebel soldiers from Texas, surrendered, and are now under guard at this post. They report that their company numbered 139 when it reached the State about ten days since. Would it not be better to postpone the discharge until after the whole company shall have surrendered? I do not find here any records or papers appertaining to this class of business, and have no blank oaths. Can they be sent to me?

JOHN G. CLARK,
Colonel, &c.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *May 22, 1865.*

Col. J. G. CLARK,
Jefferson City:

A band of from twenty-five to forty guerrillas is to-day south of Knobnoster. They will probably cross the road between Knobnoster and Sedalia to-night. Captain Hamilton has been directed to send a scout to-night in that direction if possible. Troops from this post are in pursuit.

C. G. LAURANT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *May 22, 1865.*

Capt. W. B. HAMILTON,
Sedalia:

Lyon's and Krekel's bands of guerrillas are advancing toward Duroc, in Benton County. Three hundred men from Southwest District are in hot pursuit. Troops leave here to-night for that point.

C. G. LAURANT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *May 22, 1865.*

Capt. W. B. HAMILTON,
Sedalia:

Has the infantry arrived at Sedalia? A band of twenty-five to forty rebels is south of Knobnoster. Captain Arnold is gone in pursuit. If you can send a scout north of the railroad to-night you may intercept them in the morning. They will cross the road between Knobnoster and Sedalia.

C. G. LAURANT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *May 22, 1865.*

Brigadier-General SANBORN:

The following dispatch is just received at these headquarters, and is forwarded for your information.*

The action of General Mitchell is approved.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 22, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis:

As a general rule the rebels are surrendering rapidly along the Arkansas border. A large number of men and several officers have taken, or are waiting to take, the oath at Cassville, and fully 300 have surrendered at Cassville and Pea Ridge. Many of these men are from Parsons' division, of Price's army. The band of guerrillas, however, that passed through Laclede County last week was the most bloodthirsty and savage that I have known or heard of during the war. They have killed all the men who have fallen into their hands, including the sheriff, the enrolling officer, and one other citizen of Laclede County; Lieutenant Johnson, of the Sixteenth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers (Company L); a private soldier of the Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, who, it seems, had straggled behind a team that was moving from Lebanon to Linn Creek, and eight other Union citizens living along the Little Niangua Creek. They did not capture the five soldiers that were with Lieutenant Johnson, as I at first reported, they having remained outside the house and made their escape. Not less than 300 soldiers and citizens are in pursuit of this band, but up to Thursday night they had failed in every attempt to capture them, since which time I have had no report. At that time the band was moving toward Duroc. I have ordered the troops to pursue them to the Missouri River. Lyon and Krekel are reported to be the leaders of this band. If this band surrenders, all should be held for trial as murderers.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 22, 1865.

Major-General DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis:

I have just received the following dispatch from Major Cosgrove, late of the Eighth Missouri State Militia Cavalry:

LEBANON, MO., *May 22, 1865.*

GENERAL: I have been requested by the citizens in the vicinity of North Prairie, Benton County, Mo., to get permission from you to organize a company of Missouri militia to scout from Warsaw to Linn Creek this summer. The rebels which passed there the other day killed fifteen men in that vicinity. If you cannot give me author-

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* See Mitchell to Dodge, May 20, p. 523.

ity please get it from some source. The farmers have given up everything until troops are got up there. I can get 100 veterans of the Eighth Missouri State Militia.

JOHN COSGROVE,
Late Major, Eighth Missouri State Militia Cavalry.

I respectfully recommend that authority be obtained from the Governor for him to raise the company as requested.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 22, 1865.

Lieut. Col. J. F. MCMAHAN,
Commanding Post, Springfield, Mo.:

You will immediately detail thirty-five mounted men of your command, under a competent officer, who will be directed to proceed by forced marches to Humansville and north of that point until he can hear of or strike the trail of the rebels that lately passed through Laclede County, when he will pursue and attack them until they are destroyed. This force will take three days' rations and fifty rounds of ammunition per man and will remain out as long as it can hear of any bushwhackers in the vicinity, subsisting on the country and from such posts as it may visit, the officer in all cases giving proper receipts. This force will start to-night and move until it reaches Humansville.

By order of Brevet Major-General Sanborn:

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 22, 1865.

Maj. JOHN COSGROVE, *Lebanon, Mo.:*

Go on and enroll and organize a company and I will get authority if possible at once. Organize, anyway, and be ready to fight these murderers.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 22, 1865.

Col. JOHN D. ALLEN,
Comdg. Fifteenth Missouri Cav. Vols., Mount Vernon, Mo.:

COLONEL: I transmit herewith copy of dispatch just received from Fort Scott, through Major-General Dodge, commanding Department of the Missouri, announcing the surrender of Henry Taylor and his agreement to surrender his entire command.* The general commanding directs that you transmit a copy of the same to the officers commanding on the western border, instructing them at the same time to suspend hostilities against the men belonging to Taylor's command provided, of course, they comply with the terms of the agreement and refrain from all hostile acts upon their own part.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See Dodge to Sanborn, p. 549.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 22, 1865.

Maj. JOHN SMALL,
Commanding at Lebanon:

Order the forty men sent from here to Lebanon to return by slow marches. I have sent Captain Paul with a company of militia from Wright County to Hartville and Mountain Store, with instructions to keep the country well scouted, and if he cannot resist the approach of guerrillas to inform you by couriers of their advance. Have your stock well taken care of, and when a band comes along attack and pursue them until they are destroyed if it takes a month. Subsist horses and men upon the country, giving receipts for all that is taken. Have all mounted men keep three days' field rations on hand and fifty rounds of ammunition, and be ready to mount and move off at a moment's notice. Keep small scouting parties for observation out south of you all the time to gather information and insure timely notice.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

LEBANON, MO., *May 22, 1865.*

Brigadier-General SANBORN:

Captain Kelly just returned. He did not overtake the rebels. They aimed to cross at Warsaw, and citizens from opposite side prevented them. They changed their course and crossed the Big Pomme de Terre, ten miles south of Warsaw. Captain Kelly went as far as the Pomme de Terre bridge; then returned to Warsaw; then returned to this place. Captain Sallee has not been heard from since he left here. He did not find Kelly and has not returned yet.

SMALL,
Major, Commanding.

LEBANON, *May 22, 1865.*

Brigadier-General SANBORN:

It is reported here since dark that a band of 200 rebels were within eight miles of this place; said to be robbing a house north of here. I have some doubts of it being rebels, and think that the report may have grown out of the circumstance of Captain Kelly's men coming in from that way to-day. I sent out a small scout to ascertain the facts, and if I find it is rebels I want permission to go for them myself.

SMALL,
Major, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
May 22, 1865—9.25 a. m.

Captain CLARKE,
Macon:

Put the company of Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry at Macon on cars to-day and to morrow, and send them to Fort Leavenworth to report to General Mitchell. They want to go well mounted.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HANNIBAL, *May 22, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE:

The company will be sent as ordered.

W. T. CLARKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GLASGOW, *May 22, 1865.*

Capt. W. T. CLARKE:

I learn that twelve bushwhackers, with several led horses, passed near Beckelheimer's Mill, in Chariton County, late yesterday evening, going east. I have ordered men from Roanoke, Huntsville, and this place to go in pursuit. Show this to General Pratt.

A. F. DENNY,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
May 22, 1865—9.27 a. m.

Col. A. F. DENNY,
Glasgow, Mo.:

Dave Pool and his band surrendered lately at Lexington, and Pool went out with our troops to bring in all guerrillas in that district.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

ATCHISON, KAN., *May 22, 1865.*
(Received 8 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Just starting. Indian outbreak alarms freighters and emigrants on plains. Cavalry re-enforcements seem much needed in this department, more than infantry. Will report further from Kearny. Telegraph me there of any apparent danger of extra session this summer.

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 22, 1865—10 p. m.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Atchison, Kans.:

Your telegram just received. Cavalry re-enforcements have been sent and are on their way. Nothing new here, nor anything said of extra session. Pleasant journey to you.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 22, 1865—3 p. m.

Colonel POTTER,
Assistant Quartermaster, Fort Leavenworth:

If you have any of the Canadian ponies left please send 200 of them to General Sully at Sioux City. Please let me know.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
May 22, 1865—10.40 a. m.

Brigadier-General MITCHELL,
Fort Leavenworth:

I have ordered a company of Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, now at Macon, to report to you immediately. Would it not be safe to guard the stage to Kearny with a few soldiers on it?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

PAOLA, *May 22, 1865—7.20 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

The Third Wisconsin can be spared if I can be permitted to use the Fifteenth Kansas temporarily. Please answer to-night. I leave here early in the morning for Leavenworth.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
May 22, 1865—9.10 p. m.

General MITCHELL,
Fort Scott:

You can use the Fifteenth Kansas, but if possible keep them out of Missouri. Push up the Third Wisconsin. I will order the companies in Missouri up there, too.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May 22, 1865.*

Lieut. Col. D. J. HYNES,
Kansas City, Mo.:

You will immediately procure thirty days' subsistence and forage and transportation, and hold your command in readiness to march at a moment's notice. If transportation for all this cannot be procured, place such portion of your command in such readiness, and have the remainder of the men prepared with thirty days' rations and forage, and sufficient transportation for active work.

By order of Brig. Gen. Robert B. Mitchell:

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KANSAS CITY, *May 22, 1865.*

Capt. JOHN PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

When in Saint Louis Major-General Dodge informed me that my regiment would be kept for duty along the Kansas border, and be nearly, if not fully, all concentrated about this point. Will you please inform me whether the order has been changed, in order that I may know about making a camp. In case of your moving the detachment already

here will the remainder of the regiment move, or will I remain to receive the rest of the command as it arrives? I have some enlisted men under serious charges for stealing. Shall I forward such charges to your headquarters? I have received information that one of the transports was wrecked in the Missouri River. Some property lost, but no lives or horses. It is coming up on another boat.

D. J. HYNES,
Lieutenant-Colonel Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May 22, 1865.*

Lieut. Col. D. J. HYNES,
Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, Kansas City, Mo.:

Make a camp, awaiting orders. Have your command in readiness to move as directed. Ask the quartermaster if citizen transportation cannot be procured. What is your strength for duty? In what condition are your horses?

By order of General Mitchell:

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ATCHISON, *May 22, 1865—3.20 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

I have some troops now at Little Blue, and more coming down. I leave to-day at noon. I am in receipt of the following from Mr. Creighton:

Five hundred Indians attacked three crossings of Sweetwater to-day and destroyed telegraph line.

The more cavalry sent me the sooner the Indians can be punished.

P. E. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General.

JULESBURG, COLO. TER., *May 22, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR:
(Care Colonel Livingston, Kearny.)

On 20th 200 Indians attacked detachment at Deer Creek Station and were repulsed, with a loss on their part of seven killed and several wounded. They succeeded in driving away with them twenty-two horses which were on herd. Colonel Plumb gave them chase with thirty men, but could not ford the river. Succeeded in killing one and wounding several. Indians came from north side of Platte, and have gone off northeast. One soldier killed. Moonlight says troops displayed great determination. A white man, supposed to be Bill Comstock, formerly of Fort Laramie, seemed to have command of Indians. Captain Brown was at Rock Spring on 11th instant. Everything all right. Telegraphed you on 18th to Saint Louis and on 20th to Atchison.

GEO. F. PRICE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS EAST SUB-DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS,
Fort Kearny, Nebr. Ter., May 22, 1865.

Capt. GEORGE F. PRICE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dist. of the Plains, Julesburg, Colo. Ter.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to inclose you official copy of telegram received from General Dodge. I presume it was sent from the fact of General Dodge knowing that General Connor had left Atchison, and that it was impossible to communicate with him by telegraph. Inclosed you will also find official copy of my reply to him. The whole matter will be laid before General Connor on his arrival here.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. R. LIVINGSTON,
Col. First Nebraska Cav. Vet. Vols., Comdg. Sub-District.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 22, 1865.

Colonel LIVINGSTON,
Fort Kearny:

How far down the Blue have you any troops stationed? At what points do you think more should be placed?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS EAST SUB-DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS,
Fort Kearny, Nebr. Ter., May 22, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

The following are the stage stations east of Fort Kearny on Atchison road: Hooks, 9 miles; Sandy Hill, 17; Muddy, 28; Elm Creek, 40; Pawnee Ranch, 50; Buffalo, 60; Little Blue, 69; Kiowa, 83; Thompson's, 97; Big Sandy, 109, respectively. I have permanent infantry guards of one non-commissioned officer and six men at Elm Creek, Pawnee Ranch, Buffalo, and Little Blue stations, the most exposed points on the road. There should be one non-commissioned officer and ten men at all the stations from Big Sandy to this post. I also have four mounted men at all the stations from Big Sandy to Kearny to escort stages, and ten mounted men under Captain Gillette, at Big Sandy, to escort Speaker Colfax through. I have only two reliefs of guard at this post. If infantry are sent up they should garrison all stations from Big Sandy west. Rest assured no harm will be done to coaches, and if trains were organized at Atchison or Big Sandy all would be safe and well. I have a detachment out after the Indians who struck the Blue, and think they will be punished, but our stock is so miserable that if it comes to a chase we are powerless. General Connor left Atchison to-day.

Respectfully,

R. R. LIVINGSTON,
Colonel, Commanding Sub-District.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 22, 1865.

Maj. Gen. A. PLEASONTON,
Hdqrs. Military Division of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: You will please proceed without delay to Minnesota and examine into the condition and disposition of the troops in that State. A short time since sixteen Indians, according to the largest estimate, passed the line of outer posts without the knowledge of anybody and came over 100 miles to the settlements near Mankato without being discovered. They killed several persons, and at last accounts had neither been killed or captured. General Sibley has eighteen companies of cavalry, four of infantry, and one of artillery in Minnesota, yet nothing concerning the Indian raiding party was known until they began to commit murders near Mankato. Cavalry was sent after them, and of course easily overtook them, as the Indians were on foot, but seems to have done nothing whatever to them. These are the last accounts. The whole affair shows such utter want of vigilance and such inefficiency (to call it no worse) when this small party of Indians was overtaken, that I am wholly at a loss to understand it. I desire you to look into this whole matter, and if you find it necessary, in order to put a stop to these Indian depredations and stampedes, you are directed to assume command in Minnesota, and make such changes and movements of troops as may be necessary. Keep me advised by telegraph frequently.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, May 22, 1865.

Brig. Gen. H. H. SIBLEY,
Saint Paul, Minn.:

GENERAL: Yours of the 17th, inclosing copy of a dispatch of P. S. Gardner, lieutenant, commanding a camp at Chengwatona, concerning hostilities of Indians in that region, and saying also that there is "a vast amount of denunciation for not performing the impossible task of detecting and destroying all of these vermin who crowd through the woods and prairies on their nefarious mission of death," is duly received. We must do the best we can, and time will correct all the erroneous impressions which grow out of the excitement of the times. In reply to my letter written in your office on the 11th urging a movement on Devil's Lake, General Pope expresses a disapproval on the ground of expense, and because the Indians could easily retreat across the line, where we have been refused permission to follow. He also thinks my force sufficient without Brackett's battalion, from which I infer that he proposes to withdraw that from this department, and we must do the very best we can with what force we have. General Sully will probably go up to Fort Rice, where considerable hostilities were being displayed at last advices. I have requested permission to visit Washington, but as yet the matter has been deferred till General Pope gets intelligence from Red River. I do not see what more I can do at present, and do not see that you can better arrange your forces. Scouting in the neighborhood of your strongest posts in various directions will constantly annoy the war parties that come near, and if the hostilities increase in magnitude we must again ask for re-enforcements or draw in our outer lines to fight the war parties that get this side of them. I telegraphed you Sat-

urday for further intelligence, hoping that you might have a report from your expedition that [went] up the Saint Peter's River. I hope to get an answer soon. I think my headquarters should be nearer to the scene of danger and difficulty. Your State is nearly surrounded with Indians that seem immovable. The friendly and hostile are intermixed so intimately the continued danger seems to me inevitable. Our posts on the rivers and on the Coteau must be in connection and co-operation, and nothing short of permanent arrangements of a system of defenses should be contemplated.

In view of this idea I have written to the Chief of Ordnance requesting him to furnish large supplies of ordnance to be stored at Fort Snelling. Quartermaster's stores will also be concentrated at that convenient post, and it is my desire to make that, and probably Fort Rice, our places of supplies for any and all emergencies. I have written your State adjutant-general, urging the complete organization and harmonious co-operation of militia, which must be considered a sort of reason which may be necessary to meet extraordinary emergencies. I shall also urge the establishment of a post at Devil's Lake, or the use of a considerable movable force for summer operations in that vicinity. These ideas, I think, generally conform to yours, and are the results of your observations and intelligence I have received from General Sully, whom I met at Dubuque. I am not in favor of any theory concerning Indian motives which ignores the common cause existing throughout our entire circumference of settlement—that of encroachment and natural hostilities of our races. Just as Minnesota increases she must encroach on Indian hunting ground, and for various reasons the Indians will steal cattle and commit murders. They got about sixty-eight head near Fort Rice last month. What they have done at Berthold and Fort Union we do not know, but the loss of two soldiers and so much stock, with the loss of only one Indian at that post, is calculated to encourage their efforts and demonstrate their desire to secure stock as their chief object of warfare. As Indian necessities must increase as we crowd upon their domain, their exertions will multiply and ours should be increased. I give my views more fully because I desire interchange of ideas and complete harmony. I have no pride of opinion in any personal views, and attach myself to no conjecture further than to guard against possibilities. General Pope expresses a design to visit Minnesota and to look into matters himself, and I trust if he does you will give him all possible information. I believe the locations and disposition of forces are just as he approved them last year. If we get more forces I shall still hope to have you or General Sully demonstrate against the hostile Indians near Devil's Lake, but this may not be possible, and I hope our active exertions interior may preserve the peace of the country. Write whenever intelligence arrives. I hope rain reached you. I found a surplus at Dubuque. Please give my regards to your family.

I remain, general, very truly, yours,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 22, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. SULLY,
Commanding District of Iowa, Sioux City, Iowa:

GENERAL: This letter will be handed to you by Major Von Minden, who is ordered to report to you as topographical engineer. Upon your

arrival at Fort Randall or Fort Pierre, if you find it more desirable to go against Indians at Devil's Lake than to go west to Powder River, you are at liberty to go up to Fort Rice with your cavalry force and march from there against Indians at Devil's Lake. From your report that 3,000 lodges are coming in to Fort Rice to make peace, it is probable that there will be little need to go west this summer. Of that you can judge better than I. Of course they are getting up a stampede in Minnesota, as usual. A raiding party of a few Indians from Devil's Lake got into the settlements and committed some murders. Sibley has eighteen companies of cavalry and four of infantry. There were, according to the largest estimate, sixteen Indians. Yet Sibley calls for more troops. If this nest of hostile Indians at Devil's Lake can be broken up this summer it will be best for you to do so. Let me know what you decide upon as soon as you can, and go to work and do what you think most judicious without waiting for further orders from me. If it is absolutely necessary I will send up another regiment of cavalry, though I do not wish to send more troops if I can help it. I send you a bundle of papers relating to claims of Yankton Indians, or rather of Indian Agent Burleigh, for damages done them by soldiers. You can do nothing with them that I know of except turn them over to the Congressional committee examining into Indian affairs, with such statement concerning the troops in relation to the matter as may be necessary. Judge Hubbard, of Iowa, is, I think, chairman for Dakota and I believe him to be a just and honorable man. If you can make a treaty with the Indians at Fort Rice such as I have suggested, it will be well to do so and I trust you will not leave anything undone to effect this. Communicate to me immediately the course you intend to pursue this summer.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA, *May 22, 1865.*
(Received 5.15 p. m. 24th.)

Col. FRED. MYERS, *Quartermaster:*

The contractor for corn has failed in his contract; no corn here yet. The steamer Julia, with 8,000 bushels, sunk yesterday ten miles below here; also steamers Stonerd and Cora, with stores for me, have sunk; loss not yet known. I will send below and purchase corn; must have it immediately. Ordnance stores lost on Cora. Please report this, so that a duplicate of these stores be sent me immediately; I can't do without them.

ALF. SULLY,
Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Mobile, Ala., May 23, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Washington, D. C.:*

I received yesterday an application from General Brent, of the rebel army, commanding the lines immediately west of the Mississippi, asking for a suspension of hostilities pending negotiations with a view to surrender. The application was refused. To-day I am advised of the arrival at Baton Rouge of commissioners on the part of Kirby Smith,

authorized to treat for the surrender of the rebel forces in the Trans-Mississippi Department. I have instructed General Herron to receive and forward any propositions that may be made, but not to entertain any idea of a suspension of hostilities, either general or local.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAG-SHIP TEMPEST,
Mound City, May 23, 1865.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Mil. Div. of West Mississippi, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: Your telegram of the 18th instant is received. Orders from the Navy Department to proceed to New Orleans were delivered to the Manhattan on the morning of the 15th instant, and the commanding officer of the vessel which took them and returned here immediately on their delivery, reported that Lieutenant-Commander Foster said he would have the Manhattan under way by 9 a. m. of that date.

Very respectfully, yours,

S. P. LEE,
Acting Rear-Admiral, Commanding Mississippi Squadron

HDQRS. ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Mobile, Ala., May 23, 1865.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, New Orleans, La.:

If you can reach Colonel Dye by telegraph to Morganza, say to him that General Canby has no instructions to give beyond those General Osterhaus was to have, and doubtless has, given him. The rebel officers from Johnson's Island are not included in the capitulation of Taylor's forces, and cannot, therefore, be paroled.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., May 23, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report of information received at this office this 23d day of May, 1865: Lieut. G. G. Curtiss reports from Baton Rouge under date of May 18 as follows: The soldiers belonging to rebel commands outside are fast surrendering themselves for parole. Many of them are defiant, and express themselves desirous of again entering the service against the United States Government. He thinks many of them are retaining their arms and horses, contrary to the terms of surrender. Does not believe that more than one-half the commands are delivering their arms.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK N. WICKER,
Lieutenant, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

(In absence of Capt. S. M. Eaton, chief signal officer, Military Division of West Mississippi.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 139. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., May 23, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

3. Lieut. Col. J. G. Chandler, assistant quartermaster, will report to the Quartermaster-General by letter for orders. Awaiting the same, he will remain on duty as at present assigned by Special Orders, No. 63, extract 10, headquarters Department of the Gulf, current series.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. H. DYER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 23, 1865.

Maj. Gen. P. J. OSTERHAUS,
Chief of Staff, Hdqrs. Military Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: I have the honor to most respectfully request that all orders affecting the organization or movements of the troops composing this command may be sent to these headquarters. Immediately upon receipt they will receive the most prompt attention.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 23, 1865.

Acting Rear-Admiral THATCHER, U. S. Navy,
Commanding, &c.:

SIR: From the report of General Sherman, commanding Southern Division of Louisiana, it appears that the post of Brashear, La., will have to be temporarily evacuated. In that event the post will have to be left in charge of the gun-boats to prevent the enemy securing a foothold upon the falling of the waters. I therefore respectfully request that at least one additional gun-boat be sent to Brashear City as soon as practicable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 136. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, May 23, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

6. The First Texas Cavalry is hereby relieved from duty at Baton Rouge, La., and will proceed without delay to Vidalia, La. Upon arriving at that place the commanding officer of the regiment will report by letter to the commanding general District of Natchez, Mississippi. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Major-General Banks:

J. C. STONE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 166. } HDQRS. SOUTHERN DIV. OF LOUISIANA, *New Orleans, May 23, 1865.*

1. The post of Bonnet Carré Bend will be abandoned, and the troops now there will join the headquarters of the regiment at the Parapet. All public property not pertaining to the regiment will be sent to New Orleans and turned over to the proper depot officers. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

2. Company A, Third Rhode Island Cavalry, Capt. A. A. Ellis, will rejoin the headquarters of its regiment at Napoleonville without delay. Major Davis, Third Rhode Island Cavalry, will see to the prompt execution of this order. Major Davis will also station one company of his command at each of the telegraph stations opposite Donaldsonville and Plaquemine to guard those stations and to act as a police to the coast from Bayou Manchac to Bonnet Carré Bend. Lieutenant-Colonel Parkhurst, Third Rhode Island Cavalry, will rejoin his regiment at Napoleonville. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By order of Brigadier-General Sherman:

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, La., May 23, 1865.

Brigadier-General CAMERON,
Brashear City, La.:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs me to inform you that the occupation of Camp Bisland, in the case you have to abandon the post of Brashear, is approved, provided that your camp there would not be cut off from land communication by the overflowing of the Teche. You will inform the general the moment you decide. In that event he will probably send you an infantry regiment and some cavalry from another quarter. Acknowledge receipt.

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRASHEAR, *May 23, 1865.*
(Received 5.10 p. m.)

Maj. W. HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Yours in regard to Camp Bisland is received. There is no means of retreat by land from Camp Bisland, as the waters are now overflowing the lands up toward Pattersonville. Neither is there any between here and Terre Bonne, except on a little point leveed in at Bayou Bœuf Station. A good brigade in an intrenched camp at Camp Bisland, with our light battery and a few of the Parrott guns, ought to defend itself against the force at Alexandria, should they march against us, consisting of a brigade at Alexandria and one at Henderson's Hill, twelve miles above there. The force at Shreveport cannot make preparations and reach us by the time we can return—say the 10th of July. I am

in hopes we shall not be compelled to move, but if we do a large share of the force in the district could be concentrated at Camp Bisland, which would then be almost the only point assailable to the enemy.

Yours, respectfully,

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 23, 1865.

Maj. Gen. F. J. HERRON,
Commanding Northern Division of Louisiana:

GENERAL: Your report, in answer to instructions issued from these headquarters with regard to the reduction of certain garrisons and the evacuation of some places now occupied, is received, and I have the honor to state that your suggestions are approved by the major-general commanding the department. I am directed by him to inform you that you will be pleased to relieve and order to Baton Rouge the two regiments of colored troops under Colonel Dickey at Bayou Sara. The Ninety-second U. S. Colored Infantry will be removed from Claiborne's plantation and ordered to Baton Rouge. The other changes proposed can be made at your discretion.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Bvt. Lieut. Col., Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

BATON ROUGE, *May 23, 1865.*

Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN:

Major-General Herron desires me to state that General Brent and several other officers of the Confederate Army are at his headquarters as commissioners from General Kirby Smith. He will have a conference with them soon and will communicate with Major-General Canby in relation to it by telegraph.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. E. STEVENS,
Aide-de-Camp.

BATON ROUGE, *May 23, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY:

Brigadier-General Brent with Colonels De Blanc and Burke, of the C. S. Army, are here desiring to communicate in regard to an arrangement for surrender. I have seen their papers and believe them authorized to act. I am assured that arrangements can be effected without delay on the same terms made by you with General Taylor. The arrangement in regard to Confederate Government cotton to be the same. If authorized by you to act I think I can arrange the matter satisfactorily.

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

HDQRS. ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Mobile, Ala., May 23, 1865.

Maj. Gen. F. J. HERRON:

Transmit to me in detail any propositions that the rebel authorities may desire to make with a view to the surrender of their forces west of the Mississippi, but do not consent to any suspension of hostilities, either general or limited. I will give a decision as soon as I know fully what they propose.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

BATON ROUGE, *May 23, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY:

I send you herewith dispatch from General Brent, C. S. Army. Of course nothing has or will be done with these officers with reference to a suspension of hostilities. My opinion is, after further talk with them, that Kirby Smith expected or hoped to get some concessions, but General Hays, commanding the State of Louisiana, is ready for terms at once.

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

BATON ROUGE, *May 23, 1865.*

Major-General CANBY:

GENERAL: We are now at this point, vested with authority by Maj. Gen. Harry T. Hays, C. S. Army, commanding the Military District of West Louisiana, to open negotiations with you and ascertain what terms will be granted preliminary to the surrender to you of all the Confederate forces, public property, &c., in his district, which we are authorized to make. We have also authority from General E. K. Smith, C. S. Army, commanding forces Trans-Mississippi Department, to arrange terms for the surrender of the remaining portion of the department. We request to be permitted to have a personal interview with you at such place as you may indicate, or, in case it be not convenient, with such officer or officers as you may be pleased to empower to treat with us. The many details which will necessarily attend these negotiations, embracing different armies and a vast extent of territory, seem to produce a necessity for personal conference between duly authorized agents, even after a general basis of surrender may be settled.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

J. L. BRENT,
Brigadier-General, C. S. Army,
ALCIBIADES DE BLANC,
Colonel, C. S. Army,
R. E. BURKE,
Colonel, C. S. Army,
Commissioners.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV. OF CAVALRY,
MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Baton Rouge, La., May 23, 1865.

Maj. Gen. P. J. OSTERHAUS, *Chief of Staff:*

I report the arrival of my command in Baton Rouge on the 22d instant. The cavalry horses are in as good condition as when I started. The

wagon train and its animals are unfit for a campaign, as they were when they were turned over to my quartermaster. A few days will be needed to fit the pontoon train and bridge for the field. Some of the boats need calking and pitching badly. They will, of course, be attended to. A more complete report will be forwarded as early as practicable.

I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BAILEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Brazos Santiago, Tex., May 23, 1865.

Lieut. Col. J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Gulf, New Orleans:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that this command has not received issues of fresh meat for the past twenty days; that all the cattle on Padre Island have been collected and slaughtered. The lines have been so contracted that access to the country has been impossible. There are but twenty horses fit for any kind of service. Under these circumstances I respectfully urge the importance and necessity of increasing the forces by one battery of artillery and one regiment of cavalry. An additional force so as to occupy Brownsville, and thus intercept the contraband trade now being carried on between Texas and Matamoras, is required. Horses to mount about 300 men, Second Texas Cavalry, are also very necessary.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Brazos Santiago, Tex., May 23, 1865.

Lieut. Col. J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Gulf, New Orleans:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report for the information of the major-general commanding that by the return of a flag of truce from Brownsville I have learned the following, which I deem reliable: The forces of the enemy on the Rio Grande in the vicinity of Brownsville number about 1,000 men, with six pieces of light artillery. Brigadier-General Slaughter, who is in command, is an ally of the Imperial Government of Mexico, but he has but few supporters. Colonel Ford, second in command, with a very large majority of the troops favors the Liberal Government of Juarez, and expects to join the loyal people of the United States in any movement that may be made to overthrow the power of the French in that State. Re-enforcements have arrived at Matamoras and defensive works are being constructed there. It is rumored that the Imperial force is to be increased to 14,000 men. This, however, is not authentic. The large proportion of the troops at Brownsville are anxious for peace and earnestly opposed to any further resistance. With a few exceptions they will join in an effort to restore quiet and peace to the country. This party is headed by Colonel Ford. General Slaughter, with a few adherents, seems disposed to continue the contest as long as possible. The property of the Confederate Gov-

ernment has been moved from Brownsville to Matamoras, except some minor articles, for the removal of which to the same place ample preparations have been made. All cotton arriving at Brownsville from the interior of Texas is immediately hurried across the river into Mexico. An officer from Brownsville is within my line, by whom I shall send dispatches to General Slaughter and a secret letter to Colonel Ford. I suppose that the general has heard of a meeting of the arch-traitors, at which Jeff. Davis was present, at Austin on Thursday last, the 18th instant, the results of which I have not heard. The report of the officers who brought in the flag will be forwarded as soon as received.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Mobile, Ala., May 23, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. K. WARREN,
Commanding Department of the Mississippi, Vicksburg, Miss.:

The rebel officers from Johnson's Island are not included in the capitulation of Taylor's forces, and cannot, therefore, be paroled. Your reference to prisoners of war sent to you from New Orleans (see your communication of the 14th) was thought to apply to those sent from Mobile Bay to Ship Island, and those to Vicksburg via New Orleans.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, May 23, 1865—11.30 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
General-in-Chief:

Following dispatch from General Dodge just received.* General Connor, who commands Colorado and Nebraska and has charge of overland routes, is the very best and most active officer I have, and can be thoroughly trusted. Brigade of cavalry here not yet mounted. We have no others to send.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 23, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
General-in-Chief:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit, inclosed, a copy of a letter from General Curtis in relation to a late Indian raid in Minnesota.† That you may fully understand the situation there, it will be proper for me to make the following statement: Up to the time of the massacres in Minnesota in 1862 several tribes of Sioux Indians, now hostile, occupied the Upper Minnesota River, and were in immediate contact with the white settlements. The usual difficulties resulting from this

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* See Dodge to Pope, May 22, p. 544.
† See Curtis to Bell, May 11, p. 412.

close contact of whites and Indians broke out and culminated in the dreadful atrocities of the Indian massacres of the summer of 1862. I arrived in Minnesota about the last of September of that year. Colonel (now brigadier-general) Sibley had been sent to the frontier by the Governor of the State with all the troops that could be collected. The Indians in force were devastating the entire border settlements, and had destroyed at least one considerable town. Large numbers of people, estimated by persons of standing in Saint Paul at 50,000, had abandoned their farms and villages and were crowding into the large towns on the Mississippi River. Everywhere I found consternation and dismay. Sibley was successful in beating the Indians, who fought him boldly in large force. An expedition under Sibley was sent against the Indians in 1863, and a co-operating force under Sully sent up the Missouri River in the same summer. Both expeditions met and defeated the Indians. In 1864 Sully again marched against them from the Upper Missouri and defeated them in several severe fights. The results are that the Sioux Indians have been entirely driven from Minnesota; there is no large body of these Indians who are hostile nearer to the settlements of Minnesota than Devil's Lake, in Dakota Territory, a distance of over 300 miles. The late excitement in Minnesota was caused by what is said to be a raiding party of sixteen Indians on foot, who came from Devil's Lake, passed the outer line of military posts without being discovered, and were first heard of near Mankato, on the Minnesota River. The fact that this party was headed by one Carpenter, a half-breed, who had enlisted in our army, had served in Tennessee, was there tried for robbery, escaped, and came back to Minnesota, renders it doubtful whether the party were really not men like himself and not Indians. There are in Minnesota eighteen companies of cavalry, four companies of infantry, and one company of artillery. The District of Minnesota, in which these troops are, is commanded by General Sibley, one of the earliest citizens of the State, and a man of character and standing. He has lived twenty-five years or more in that section of country, and is thoroughly familiar with it and with the tribes of Sioux Indians concerned. It would seem, then, that with a force of more than 2,300 men, according to General Sibley's last return, and those mostly cavalry, commanded by an officer who has always lived in the State and knows the country and the Indians well, Minnesota has been furnished by the General Government with every means for protection against Indians. Surely if this large force of cavalry cannot protect the settlements against sixteen Indians on foot who are obliged to traverse a distance of over 300 miles and pass a line of military posts before they can reach any of the frontier settlements, it would be difficult to say how many troops would be necessary. This is all that has occasioned the stampede in Minnesota, and it seems strange that such a raid of a few Indians on foot should have been made undiscovered over such a great distance, and permitted to reach the frontier. Of course, if this party really came all the way from Devil's Lake, it was due to carelessness and want of vigilance of the troops. In addition to the troops mentioned, however, there are a considerable number of half-breed and Indian scouts who are occupied in watching the country beyond the posts. Through these scouts also this small party of Indians on foot must have passed.

The hostile Sioux, driven from Minnesota and the southern portions of Dakota Territory, have made a temporary rendezvous at Devil's Lake, in the northern part of Dakota. This great lake is near the British line, and whenever the Indians are pressed they take refuge in

the British Possessions. By British subjects these Indians are supplied with arms, ammunition, and all other articles they need, and are encouraged and incited to keep up hostilities. So long as these Indians are at war with the people of the United States, the British settlements monopolize the trade with them. Again and again their unfriendly acts, to call them no worse, have been brought to the notice of British officials without eliciting any satisfactory results. Permission has been asked to pursue these hostile Indians, who have murdered women and children, into the uninhabited portions of the British Possessions, but permission has been refused by the English Government, which will neither protect our frontier from hostile savages harboring in British territory nor permit the United States Government to do so in the only manner possible. I shall send a force to Devil's Lake, but the Indians will only retreat a few miles across the British line, where they will be safe. We are compelled, in fact, to occupy a line of frontier posts in Minnesota to protect the settlements against small raiding bands of these Indians. There is not and cannot be anything like an Indian war. There seems to me to be troops enough in Minnesota with ordinary care for complete security. The fact is, in relation to the Indian tribes on the plains, that we are now reaping the harvest of the bad management and bad policy which have characterized our Indian system for so many years. The Indians are every day in the hope that a treaty of peace, such as [has] hitherto been made, will be offered them, thus securing them immunity for what they have done and supplies of goods and money and arrangements for yearly annuities of both. They keep up hostilities in this view, and, in the light of their past experience, they are doubtless right enough. It has long been a saying of the Sioux Indians along the Platte River that whenever they were poor and needed blankets and powder and lead, they had only to go down on the overland routes and kill a few white men, and so bring about a treaty which would supply their wants for a time. The effects of this system we are now enjoying.

There is, however, another and a wider view of our present relations with the Indians of the plains and of the Rocky Mountains which should engage serious attention and enlist an earnest effort to arrive at some definite and permanent policy. The great development of mining regions in Colorado, Montana, and Idaho has attracted enormous numbers of emigrants, who are crowding over the plains in every direction and on every route. The Indian country is penetrated everywhere; highways are made through it, and the game driven off or killed. The Indians are therefore crowded more and more into narrow limits, where they are less able every day to subsist themselves by hunting. Of course they are becoming exasperated and desperate and avail themselves of every opportunity to rid their country of the whites. The opportunities are numerous enough, owing to the carelessness and eagerness to reach the mines of the white emigrants. They have been in the habit of traveling without precaution in the smallest parties, and striving with each other to arrive first in the mining regions. The Indians, always watchful and alert, lose no opportunity in attacking them. We can, by sending troops enough, beat these Indians wherever they appear, but what is to become of them? Every day is reducing them more and more to actual suffering for food, and with this rush of emigrants continued for a few years their game will become so scarce that they cannot live at all. Of course we fight them to protect our people. They keep up hostilities in the expectation every day of making treaties which will supply their necessities for a time, and as these

necessities will grow greater every day and the supplies will last for a less and less time, we seem likely to have an endless Indian war under the present system. If we now make one of the usual treaties with them, it will only encourage them to another outbreak as soon as the supplies given them under such a treaty are exhausted. I still think that the plan proposed in my letter to the Secretary of War, referred to in previous letters to you, is the best both for the sake of the Government and of the Indian.

Wisdom and humanity alike seem to demand some policy which shall save the Indian from complete and violent extinction. This question is now directly and barely presented. Either the extermination of the Indian tribes by force or some policy of supporting them by the General Government at places, where, deprived of arms and of the power to do injury or indulge their wandering habits, they can be subsisted and protected and subjected, under the most favorable circumstances, to all the influences of education and Christianity. This generation of Indians might not profit by such a system, but the next would; and even this generation could be made harmless members of a community under charge of the General Government. This subject demands and should receive serious attention. Your own experience on the frontier and in Indian service makes you as familiar as I am with this whole matter. You know the means which Indian agents, Indian traders, and other unscrupulous white men more or less directly engaged in Indian trade, will resort to in the newspapers or otherwise to thwart any effort to change the present deplorable condition of affairs. You know how officers exposing these abuses and seeking to bring about needed reforms will be abused and denounced, and how every sort of effort will be made to depreciate them and secure their removal from command. With all such proceedings your experience has made you familiar, and you know very well that in these Indian affairs no man can make a movement toward reform without paying the penalty in abuse and misrepresentation. How much influence with the authorities such attacks on an officer thus seeking honestly to inform his Government and reform abuses has had or is likely to have it would be difficult to say, but I trust that the report of the Congressional committee, lately sent out to examine into the abuses of the present Indian system and the conduct of Indian officials, will go far to enlighten the public mind and destroy the effect of malicious abuse. I care little for such attacks coming from such people except as they affect the authorities at Washington and through them the best interests of the public service.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

PINE BLUFF, *May 23, 1865.*

His Excellency the Honorable ISAAC MURPHY,
Governor of Arkansas:

DEAR SIR: We noticed an address in the Journal of the 17th instant to the citizens of the counties that had not organized under the new constitution to hold meetings and to recommend to your honor good and loyal men to fill the several offices. As for the county of Ashley, which we are citizens thereof, we make known to your honor that it is impossible to hold meetings, for the offices are filled by rebels of the deepest dye. They have petitioned one Colonel Champbell [Chappell?],

who has command of a band of Missouri thieves, to make his headquarters at Hamburg. They are stealing and plundering the Union people of all they possess, and unless we can get help to drive this band of thieves out of the country the people will not be able to save their wheat crop, which is their main dependence for bread in that section of country. We simply call your honor's attention to that section of the State, as it is under rebel rule, and we wish to see the counties organized and officered by true Union men.

Your most obedient servants, &c.,

W. Y. DUCKWORTH.
JAS. MOFFATT.
C. W. GIBBS, M. D.
C. J. BRUNSON.
J. PRINGLE HARBISON.
A. J. ALLEN.
Z. J. WOOD.
C. C. ALLEN.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
AND U. S. FORCES AT DEVALL'S BLUFF, ARK.,
May 23, 1865.

Col. G. M. MITCHELL,
Comdg. Fifty-fourth Illinois Veteran Infantry Volunteers:

SIR: In answer to your inquiries as to what terms the surrender of Confederate troops will be received, I am directed by the general commanding to say that the same terms are allowed that General Grant gave to General Lee. They are as follows: All arms and public property to be given up; officers to retain their side-arms (sabers); private property, which includes horses not bearing the U. S. mark, to be retained by officers and men. The applicant, Captain Burns, has been informed of the above from these headquarters, and advised to report to General M. Jeff. Thompson, at Jacksonport, on the 5th proximo, and surrender with him. He seems to be driving about to see where he can make the best bargain. The provost-marshal-general of the department will make out and issue the paroles, and the parties must either go to Little Rock or the provost-marshal must be sent for. Inclosed please find copy of letter sent to Captain Raibon in answer to his first application.* Burns was informed of the contents of this letter. Men found in arms after having taken the oath of allegiance should be arrested and sent to Little Rock for trial.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. W. PARRISEN,
Lieut., Aide-de-Camp, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *May 23, 1865.*

Col. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

Captain Maybery and his men, who surrendered a few days ago, it was agreed between General Clayton and himself, should be paroled at this post, retaining their horses and side-arms. Captain Maybery claims if it is insisted upon his being forwarded to Little Rock that the terms

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* See Howe to Raibon, May 19, p. 508.

of his agreement are broken, and asks to be sent outside of lines, not with the view of taking up arms again, but to join other Confederate forces to surrender again. He is willing his men should turn over their arms, and claims it was agreed upon the men should retain their horses to return to their homes in Louisiana. Please give me instructions.

JOHN EDWARDS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 23, 1865.

Brigadier-General CLAYTON,
Pine Bluff:

The paroles of Captain Maybery and men surrendered may be executed by your provost-marshal, who will make careful return to the provost-marshal-general of the department. The return must show full name, place of residence, rank, date of surrender and of discharge. The horses belonging to the men may be restored to them. Commissioned officers may retain their arms, but the arms of the men must be surrendered. Your staff officers must take up and account for all property surrendered.

By command of Major-General Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
May 23, 1865.

Major-General DODGE,
Fort Leavenworth:

General Fisk has received orders assigning him to duty in Freedmen's Bureau in charge of Kentucky and Tennessee. Should not either General Spalding or General Hammond be placed in command of District of North Missouri?

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, Mo., May 23, 1865.

Maj. W. C. LE FEVER,
District Inspector:

MAJOR: The colonel commanding directs that you will proceed on the 24th instant, via Licking, Texas County, Mo., to Thomasville, or such other points within the district as may be necessary, for the purpose of communicating with any and all leaders of bands of rebels with a view to their surrender. In treating with the leaders of these bands you will be governed strictly by telegraphic instructions from the major-general commanding Department of the Missouri, dated Saint Louis, May 21, 1865 (copy of which is herewith inclosed*), and no other than the terms therein prescribed can be offered or entertained. You will take with you a sufficient supply of blank paroles, also a book wherein to record the taking of the oath prescribed by the President of the United States in his proclamation of December 8, 1863 (copies of which are herewith inclosed), and will endeavor to convey to all lead-

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* See Dodge to Morrill, 11.30 a. m., p. 528.

ers of bands of whom you may obtain information a knowledge of the terms upon which they may surrender, and appoint with them a time and place of meeting for that purpose. Inclosed are copies of orders showing the several detachments of troops that will form your escort.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 23, 1865.

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis:

Major Moore, commanding at Cassville, telegraphs this afternoon that Lieutenant Strong (rebel), who surrendered last week, has come in again to-day, and reports that Colonel Coffee and Tuck Smith are concentrating on the Osage Fork of King's River in Carroll County, Ark., and that he did not know the force. I think they have a force of from 400 to 600 men. I may need more mounted troops here to cover the whole country.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 23, 1865.

Maj. J. M. MOORE,
Commanding at Cassville:

It is probable that a band of guerrillas, about thirty-five in number, will cross the road going south to-night or to-morrow. This is a most bloody band and will probably pass between Cassville and this place. Do all you can to capture and destroy them. Notify all citizens to be on the lookout. They have killed all citizens who have fallen into their hands, some twenty in all.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

CASSVILLE, *May 23, 1865.*

Brigadier-General SANBORN:

Lieutenant Strong, who surrendered to me last week, came in to-day and reports Colonel Coffee and Tuck Smith were concentrating on Osage and vicinity, in Carroll County. Forces unknown.

J. M. MOORE,
Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 23, 1865.

Maj. J. M. MOORE,
Commanding at Cassville:

Send a scout or spy out and learn if possible how much force Coffee and Smith have. Learn if possible if they are not willing to surrender. In the meantime keep your command well in hand. Horses are on the way down.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 23, 1865.

Col. JOHN D. ALLEN,
Commanding at Mount Vernon:

I have some reason to believe that a band of about thirty-five guerrillas will pass south near your post to-day or to-night. This is one of the most savage and bloodthirsty bands I have ever known. Dispose of your force so as to capture and destroy them if possible. If any of your troops get upon the trail, have them follow it till they overtake and destroy the band. Get out the citizens, if necessary, and warn all of them of the presence of the band, as they murder any man taken. A detachment of thirty men under Captain Mitchell, Fourteenth Missouri Cavalry, left here last night in the direction of Orleans.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

LEBANON, *May 23, 1865.*

Brigadier-General SANBORN:

Reports came in this p. m. to the effect that eight men were killed close to Lewisburg by a band of rebels, and it is supposed they were coming this way, and I think they will cross the Wire road between here and Warden's Station. I am going out to ascertain their whereabouts and try to find them. I will leave Captain McCullah in command of the post. Captain Sallee will go with me. I will have about thirty men with me. I start at 9 o'clock to-night.

SMALL,
Major, Commanding.

LEBANON, *May 23, 1865.*

Brigadier-General SANBORN:

One of Company I, Sixteenth [Missouri], just come in, and says he saw men right from Lewisburg, and that the previous report is false. There were six citizens that made the former report. I suppose it grew out of excitement. I now think it false, and will not start out.

SMALL,
Major, Commanding.

[MACON,] *May 23, 1865—10.50 a. m.*

Major-General DODGE,
On train, North Missouri Railroad:

The order from the War Department directing me to report to Major-General Howard for duty in the Freedmen's Bureau arrived by this morning's mail.* I am required to report to General Howard in person for instructions. My district will be composed of the States of Kentucky and Tennessee. I will proceed to Washington on Thursday of this week. I have the honor, general, in severing the official ties that have bound us together, to give you most hearty thanks for your kindness to me personally and for your forbearance with my imperfections and shortcomings as an officer. I can express for you no better

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* For order, see Vol. XLVI, Part III, p. 1170.

wish than that your future may be as bright and honorable as has been your past, and when the cruel war is over I shall hope to meet you in peaceful pursuits and in enjoyment of that measure of prosperity your energies most justly merit.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

WESTON, *May 23, 1865.*

Brigadier-General PRATT:

About 100 bushwhackers are within or near our borders. Six men of Platte and adjoining counties have lately lost their lives. The excitement is intense. Judge Herron has adjourned his court. The demand for 200 militia to be put on active duty is most urgent. I respectfully await your orders accordingly.

WM. J. FITZGERALD,
Colonel Platte County (Missouri) Militia.

MACON, *May 23, 1865.*

Colonel DENNY,
Glasgow, Mo.:

It is reported that there are 100 guerrillas in Platte County. Have you any force you can send in that direction? Send orders to the Ray County (Missouri) Militia to move at once. Answer.

By order of General Fisk:

A. J. HARDING,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

MACON, *May 23, 1865.*

Colonel DENNY,
Commanding, Glasgow, Mo.:

You will send the following dispatch by courier at once:

Captain YOUNGER,
Commanding Ray [Clay] County (Missouri) Militia, Liberty, Mo.:

You will proceed with your company, mounted, armed, and equipped, to Platte County forthwith. Scout after bushwhackers. Exterminate them.

By order of Brigadier-General Fisk:

A. J. HARDING,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

A. J. HARDING,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

MACON, MO., *May 23, 1865.*

Lieutenant BOUCHER,
Commanding Livingston County Company, Chillicothe, Mo.:

You will move to Clay County with your command at once, and thence toward Platte and scout after guerrillas now there. Answer how soon you can move.

By order of Brigadier-General Fisk:

A. J. HARDING,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May 23, 1865.*
(Received 9 a. m. 24th.)

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE:

Dispatch received. Have the ponies on hand, and will send them if you so direct. I was waiting the arrival of General Dodge, as I understood he had already made disposition of all I had. He will be here to-morrow and I will answer you more fully.

J. A. POTTER,
Colonel and Quartermaster.

FORT SCOTT, KANS., *May 23, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. R. B. MITCHELL,
Paola, Kans.:

Just returned from the border. We have not got more than forty of those men yet. They are dreadfully scattered. It will take a week yet to finish it up.

CHAS. W. BLAIR,
Colonel.

ASSISTANT PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Olathe, Kans., May 23, 1865.

Capt. JOHN PRATT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

CAPTAIN: It was reported to me on the 21st instant, by a man living on the border near Little Santa Fé, Mo., whom I have had in my employ the past season, that the bushwhackers infesting the border had concluded to leave, go south, and surrender. I also learn to-day, by good authority, that that is their determination, and that there is not much doubt but they have already started. I merely give you this for what it is worth, and shall post you in what information I may gain hereafter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. F. GOBLE,
Second Lieut. Co. L, Fifth Kansas Vol. Cav., and Asst. Prov. Mar.

CAMP NEAR FORT ELLSWORTH, KANS.,
May 23, 1865—12 m.

Lieut. R. S. ROE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report for the information of the general commanding that I have just arrived with my command at this post, after making a thorough scout of the country north of the Smoky Hill Fork to the Solomon Fork, and no Indians or recent signs of their whereabouts have been discovered since my command was separated from the main column. The Smoky Hill is at present impassable in consequence of high water. I shall proceed to Fort Larned by easy marches, starting to-morrow morning.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEO. CONKEY,
Captain, Commanding Battalion in the Field.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May 23, 1865.*

Lieut. Col. D. J. HYNES,
Kansas City, Mo.:

General Mitchell has been absent for some days; returns to-night, and, as he has been in direct communication with General Dodge while he was away, I am unable to answer your inquiries until to-morrow. The company of your regiment at Macon has been ordered to report to General Mitchell.

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., *May 23, 1865.*
(Received 9 a. m. 24th.)

General JOHN POPE:

Your dispatch relating to movement on hostile Indians near Devil's Lake received. Have sent orders to General Sully accordingly.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
May 23, 1865—10.30 a. m.

Major-General CURTIS, *Milwaukee, Wis.:*

Your letter of May 11 just received. I have sent orders to Sully to stop his movement to Black Hills. He awaits your orders. In moving against Devil's Lake the best point to start from is Fort Rice. Sully can take twelve companies of cavalry and some small guns with him. He no doubt has transportation enough for the expedition to Devil's Lake. Send him orders immediately to Sioux City. I have again applied for authority to pursue Indians into British territory. Without it I fear we can't accomplish much. Use all the troops in your department as you think best. Will write.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
May 23, 1865—10.30 a. m.

General CURTIS, *Milwaukee:*

I have sent a small steamer to Fort Rice with rations for Sully's expedition to Devil's Lake.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, May 23, 1865.

[General POPE:]

GENERAL: Yours of the 20th instant, complaining of an article of recent date in the Milwaukee Sentinel, which attempts to give details of Indian views and some details of proposed Indian movements [received]. So far as I could judge of the article, it seemed mainly remarkable for errors of fact. The first I saw of your order to General Sully was fully set out in a Sunday morning (Dubuque) paper of the

14th instant, giving a full account of General Sully's proposed departure on the next day. I had arrived just in time to see him and apprise him of matters relating to the same subject. The Minnesota papers were filled with comments on the Indian difficulties and proposed movements on Devil's Lake, including a communication from General Sibley, which he published to quiet public feeling in his State, giving considerable details as to the position and disposition of troops. The article you saw was compiled from such documents, all which I have tried to restrain within facts, and especially to avoid intelligence as to our strength and our proposed movements. No one understands and detests more than I do the publicity of strength and movements of troops in my command, and I give you copies of some of my orders and letters to convince you of my fidelity to this principle. I have seen also with regret the magnified efforts of some of the press to overestimate Indian depredations in Minnesota, and the bitter assaults on officers for not having done impossibilities, and I have not failed to correct, as far as I could, all such errors. But the people were terribly excited, and had to vent their wrath in some way, I suppose, but are now becoming more reasonable. I have done all I could to allay needless alarm and direct proper arrangements to avoid future troubles, as far as human foresight can avoid such things. But as long as we have Indians and white men we will have some strife and some trouble, and it is not right, either, to blame the people for being extremely sensitive on this subject. They are almost surrounded with Indians, some of whom are and always will be desperate savages. I fully appreciate all you suggest concerning needless excitement, and do not take first rumors for facts. My troops are just as you had directed in your letter to General Sibley of last February, except that I hurried forward a movement above Fort Ridgely to look after Indians reported near Big Stone Lake.

The idea of a movement to Devil's Lake was fully ordered by you in your letter of which I have spoken, which letter you called to my attention when I took this command. You say to General Sibley, "Please bear in mind in this arrangement that I wish you to send not less than six companies of cavalry with a couple of pieces of artillery to Devil's Lake as early as practicable after the grass is sufficient for animals." You then go on to say how this force may be drawn from the posts of "Abercrombie, Wadsworth (probably), and Ridgely. At all events you can make up this force without interfering with the establishment of these small posts." I quote this in reply to your speaking of this as my proposal, which is yours, although I am perfectly willing to father it, for it seems to me wise and perhaps still expedient. But I have no earthly desire to press it if occasion does not seem to require it. My suggestions written from Saint Paul on the 11th were in view of preparations. I admit that all our movements up so far are attended with great expense, but we must, I suppose, have a considerable force up at Wadsworth and Rice, and Devil's Lake is not far from the salient angle of the Missouri below Berthold. In the summer such troops as may be necessary to garrison those upper forts and guard the country can as well be moving, and I am inclined to repeat my suggestion that General Sully better operate in that direction, sending, if you desire it, some other officer with Brackett's battalion to the Black Hills. That you may better understand what I have done and what I think of matters in my command (which I have carefully studied since my last personal interview with you), I send extracts from some of my letters relating

to the subjects you have referred to.* I do not see any difference in our views or opinions, except that I attach more importance to the movement against the hostile Indians who have collected near Devil's Lake than you do. Much of this Devil's Lake news has arrived since you were ordered to Saint Louis, and perhaps you have not had so much on the subject as I have. The press and people of Minnesota are possessed of the idea of combinations in that region designed to come down on the settlements. But I am very ready to admit your longer experience in this department may enable you to better form a right judgment, and I shall, as you suggest, do all in my power to keep my troops on an active defensive line of operations, hoping always that we may prevent incursions of our foes.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

P. S.—Since writing the foregoing I have received your dispatch of this date informing me that you have ordered General Sully to change his movements as I suggested in my letter of the 11th instant, and suggesting Fort Rice as the best point to start for striking Devil's Lake. I will, nevertheless, send this letter, and assure you that I shall cordially comply with your wishes as far as I can. If I think improvement can be suggested, I shall certainly propose it, and you must not conceive of any design on my part to foster a personal theory adverse to yours, but always to guard against every emergency that threatens my command. I shall write again very soon.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 7.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., May 20, 1865.

Hon. CYRUS ALDRICH, *Minneapolis, Minn.:*

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of May 14 is received. It seemed necessary for me to hurry down to direct the movement of General Sully's troops in the right path against the Indians, so my stay at Saint Paul was shorter than I desired. I was sorry I did not see you, but hope to be there again.

General Pope had ordered Sully to move a force to the Black Hills, but in view of the danger and great anxiety in Minnesota I consider it necessary to prefer a different disposition of those forces and to secure the approval of the division commander. I have myself urged the use of Fort Snelling as a permanent depot for all necessary army supplies for any and all future possible necessities in your State. Your position as a State, almost surrounded by Indians, backed by the wilderness and hunting-grounds of the British Possessions, will always render it incumbent on our Government—Federal and State—to preserve a cautious and powerful readiness for any Indian resentments. As your settlements increase and our people crowd the Indians, their hunting-grounds will grow less and their resentments and necessities will increase. Some conflicts will always be likely to occur. All we can do is to check and punish Indians, as we do other criminals, by making ample provision so certainly successful as to deter as far as possible.

* For inclosures Nos. 1 to 6, see Curtis to Sibley, February 20 and 28, and April 3, Part I, pp. 924, 1015, and p. 26, *ante;* Curtis to Sully, March 29, Part I, p. 1297; and Curtis to Malmros and Finch, May 16, pp. 473, 474, *ante.*

Taking this view of Fort Snelling, I am glad to see quite ample arrangements have been made and its location is admirable. No new buildings are now needed and a small garrison will be sufficient to guard prisoners and stores. Invalids are being rapidly mustered out and everything in the army is being reduced to a peace standard. It will be necessary, however, to retain a large military force in the South to protect loyal Union men against the malicious resentments of the slave power, and to support them in efforts to establish a loyal local government in every community. Our Indian frontier must also require more force as our people, since the commencement of war and the new gold discoveries, are everywhere more in conflict and therefore more in strife with the Indian tribes. We must not, therefore, be too fast in our desire to get rid of military force. Armies, like constables and sheriffs, are necessary burdens on us to keep the peace. I am by no means desirous to retain a needless man or incur a dollar's useless expense to our heavily burdened Government. I shall everywhere, as I have heretofore done, interpose my influence to stop all needless expensive constructions and expenditures. I have not control of most of the staff matters, as these are generally carried on through direct orders from Washington, but my influence is generally sufficient to secure proper changes, and I always take occasion to report what seems unnecessary concerning their economical administration of affairs within my command. I am glad to receive suggestions from citizens who have no connection with official matters, if their outside position gives them intelligence of real or supposed errors, as I am anxious not only not to do wrong but to retain a generous popular sympathy toward those who have to perform painful, responsible, and difficult military duties. Such are the duties now devolving on soldiers. The glory of victorious strife is over—I hope for ages. The administrative duties now devolved on the Army are every way thankless and often misunderstood, still it is our duty to labor faithfully and earnestly and hope for the patience and forbearance due to human frailty.

I remain, my dear sir, yours, very truly,

S. R. CURTIS.

SAINT PAUL, MINN., *May 23, 1865.*

Major-General POPE:

GENERAL: Your dispatch received. No late murders reported. From Wadsworth, 14th instant, that there are small war parties on their way down, and a great assemblage of Indians at Turtle Mountain. They threaten attack on Forts Rice, Wadsworth, Abercrombie, and the settlements. My troops all stationed at exposed points. Indians reported six soldiers killed at Fort Rice.

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
May 23, 1865—10.30 a. m.

Brevet Major-General SULLY,
Sioux City, via Omaha:

Have sent a steamer from here to Fort Rice with 200,000 rations for your expedition to Devil's Lake. Furnish necessary escort to surveyor-general of Nebraska for some surveys in Niobrara region. Answer.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
May 23, 1865—10.30 a. m.

Brevet Major-General SULLY,
Sioux City, Iowa:

Suspend your movement to Black Hills. You will receive orders from General Curtis for a movement from Fort Rice on Devil's Lake. Get ready to make it without delay. Answer.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 23, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. SULLY,
Sioux City, Iowa:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to inform you that the orders for the expedition under your command to the Black Hills are hereby suspended, and that in consequence of recent Indian troubles in Minnesota you will make a campaign under the direction of Maj. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, commanding Department of the Northwest, to Devil's Lake. A boat with 200,000 rations for your command has been ordered to Fort Rice.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., May 23, 1865.

General A. SULLY,
Sioux City:

The order of General Pope concerning a movement west is countermanded. You will arrange to demonstrate against Indians near Devil's Lake, departing from the Missouri at a convenient point, according to the stage of water. Press supplies forward by water so your cavalry can move light. Will write you fully. Report your receipt of this dispatch.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Mobile, Ala., May 24, 1865. (Received 11 p. m.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Washington, D. C.:

General Herron reports that the rebel commissioners at Baton Rouge appear to be fully empowered to act for General E. K. Smith. General Brent, the senior commissioner, asks for the appointment of commissioners, or a conference, for the purpose of arranging details. I have directed General Herron to notify the commissioners that I have no authority to entertain any questions that relate to civil matters, and that any arrangement that may be made on the subject of their mission must conform to the conditions that controlled the surrender of General Lee's army, the details corresponding with those agreed upon in the case

of General Taylor's army, with the modifications authorized by your Special Orders, No. 215, paragraph 9, and unless their power warrant them in accepting these terms it will be inexpedient to appoint commissioners or make arrangements for a conference. If, with this understanding, they still desire it, I will meet them at New Orleans, to which place I return to-night.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., May 24, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that no information of importance from the enemy's lines has reached this office to-day.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
FRANK N. WICKER,
Lieutenant, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

(In absence of Capt. S. M. Eaton, chief signal officer Military Division of West Mississippi.)

MOBILE, *May 24, 1865.*

General OSTERHAUS:

If Colonel Sawtelle has not started back, direct him to remain until I get over. I will be in New Orleans early to-morrow morning. Ask Colonel Holabird to have a car at Hickox Landing by 5 o'clock to-morrow evening. Please answer.

E. R. S. CANBY.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 251. } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 24, 1865.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. W. Redwood Price, assistant inspector-general, Cavalry Bureau, will proceed without delay, via Cincinnati, Ohio, to Saint Louis, Mo., and report to Major-General Sheridan, U. S. Army, to assist in organizing the cavalry force of his command. He will visit such other points as he may deem necessary to the performance of his duties. On completion of this duty he will return to his proper station.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 140. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., May 24, 1865.

1. Capt. George E. Atwood, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers, will report without delay to Lieut. Col. C. G. Sawtelle, chief quartermaster of this division, for duty.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. H. DYER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MOBILE, *May 24, 1865.* (Received 12 m. 25th.)

Lieutenant-Colonel CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: Admiral Thatcher has dispatches that General Magruder, commanding District of Texas, desires to open negotiations. His commissioners will be sent to New Orleans in one of the fastest vessels of Thatcher's squadron at once.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *May 24, 1865—7 p. m.*
(Received 3.50 p. m. 25th.)

Maj. THOMAS T. ECKERT:

Buckner, Price, and General Brent are now at Baton Rouge with flag of truce to consult with General Canby. They come to New Orleans to-night. General Canby is now on way from Mobile to New Orleans.

W. G. FULLER,
Captain, &c.

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Brashear City, La., May 24, 1865.

Maj. W. HOFFMAN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Southern Div. of Louisiana, New Orleans:

The water rose less than an inch during the last twenty-four hours.
Yours,

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

HDQRS. ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Mobile, Ala., May 24, 1865

Maj. Gen. F. J. HERRON,
Commanding District of Baton Rouge, La.:

Please notify General Brent and other commissioners that I have nc authority to determine any questions that relate to civil matters, and that any arrangements that may be made upon the subject of their mission must conform to the conditions that controlled the surrender of General Lee's army, the details corresponding with those agreed upon in the case of General Taylor's army, with the modifications authorized in Special Orders, No. 215, from the Headquarters of the Army. (See General Orders, No. 55, from military division headquarters of yesterday's date.*) Beyond this I have no authority to act, and, unless their powers warrant them in accepting the same terms, it will be inexpedient to appoint commissioners or to make arrangements for a conference. If, with this understanding, they still desire it, you will please accompany them to New Orleans, to which place I will return to-night. Please invite them to my quarters, where I shall be happy to see you also.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

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* See 22d, p. 533.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 24, 1865.

Maj. Gen. F. J. HERRON:

Have you received instructions from General Canby in relation to the appointment of commissioners asked for by General Brent?

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BATON ROUGE, *May 24, 1865.*
(Received 2 p. m.)

Capt. C. H. DYER, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

I have received instructions in relation to the appointment of commissioners from General Canby by telegraph.

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
Baton Rouge, La., May 24, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel LOGAN,
118th Illinois (Mounted) Infantry, Commanding Escort:

COLONEL: By direction of Major-General Herron you will embark the detachment under your command on board the steamer Kentucky and proceed to the mouth of Red River, where you will transfer your command on board the steamer Autocrat, of which vessel you will take charge and immediately proceed under flag of truce up Red River to the landing eighteen miles above Alexandria, where the paroled prisoners will be landed. Having finished disembarking them, you will without delay return with the Autocrat and your escort to this place. You will be charged with preserving order on board the boat, especially while the prisoners remain on board, and also with the observance of the rules governing flags of truce.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CLAPP,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, May 24, 1865—9.30 a. m.

Major-General POPE, *Saint Louis, Mo.:*

General Dodge may use his artillery to the best advantage, either as mounted men or otherwise. I can send you cavalry from here as soon as transportation can be provided.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, May 24, 1865.

Major-General POPE, *Saint Louis:*

A large brigade of Michigan cavalry, armed and equipped for the field, was shipped to you by rail to-day. Other regiments will probably be sent you in a few days.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, May 24, 1865. (Received 6 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

The following dispatch from General Dodge just received. We have not at present troops enough to furnish escorts to all these parties, but hope soon to clear the region of Indians. We will certainly do so as soon as I can get the brigade of cavalry now here mounted:

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May 24, 1865.*

Major-General POPE:

I find on arrival here some five surveying parties under general contract, two Indian agents, one wagon-road company, and others, all asking for escorts. The country they operate in is entirely unsafe, and it will take at least two regiments, part infantry and part cavalry, to supply the demand. This is getting to be a serious question and I would like your advice. If I give escorts I will have to bring the troops here to do it. The parties seem to have proper claims on the Government. The freight contractors to Utah and New Mexico have to be guarded, and the number of trains leaving on Government account will use up a small army. The Indian agents have goods, but Colonel Livingston got after their Indians and used them up. I think all the band that was engaged in robberies this side of Kearny were killed.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, May 24, 1865.

Capt. J. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Since last report of surrender of detachments of rebel troops the following have come in: At Brownsville, on the 20th instant, Captain Reynolds, with twenty men; at Pine Bluff to the 22d, Captain Maybery, with ten men, and at Devall's Bluff, on the 22d, Captain Raibon, with twenty-two men.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

ROLLA, MO., *May 24, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Department of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.:

SIR: I have the honor to state to you that I will leave this place the 4th day of June for Batesville, Ark , with about sixty men, and would be pleased to meet a force of your command at that point. I will be in Batesville by the 12th or 15th of June. I have failed to get arms at this place, and there will be a portion of the men unarmed and afoot.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

S. MASON,
Commanding Company Militia of Fulton County, Ark.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES AT PINE BLUFF,
Pine Bluff, Ark., May 24, 1865.

Col. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Arkansas:

If compatible with the public service, I deem it necessary and demanded by the public service that the number of troops be increased

at this post, and respectfully request that the One hundred and twenty-sixth Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers, of the Second Brigade, be ordered here for duty, or else some other troops in lieu thereof. My reasons for this request are based on the following facts: Deputations of respectable and responsible citizens are constantly arriving here from the surrounding counties, who represent the general disposition of the good citizens of their respective counties as anxious to return to their allegiance to the Federal Government, and as speedily as possible to restore the functions of civil government and to maintain good order. They further represent, in the present transition of affairs from a state of chaos to the establishment of law by the civil courts, and from the further facts of a large number of paroled Confederate soldiers who are continuously arriving at their homes, and from the further fact that the citizens of their respective counties have hitherto been divided in their political sentiments, as well as from the fact that there are numbers of bad men who are found committing every species of depredation on the inhabitants, that a small military force is actually necessary to be present to aid and protect the people from the acts of bad and violent men until such time as the people shall be able to form militia organizations, in accordance with law, for their mutual self-protection, and to enable them to establish courts and officers of the law. I have consented, and shall station in each county one company for the above purpose. To do so will reduce my force at this post below the wants of the service.

All of which is respectfully submitted to commanding general of the department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN EDWARDS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
May 24, 1865—11.20 a. m.

General DODGE,
Fort Leavenworth:

Following dispatch just received. Please issue orders immediately to Colonel Cole's regiment and assign them where you please.*

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
May 24, 1865—4.20 p. m.

General DODGE,
Fort Leavenworth:

Give escorts as far as you can without in any manner interfering with or impeding your military operations. More cavalry will be here soon.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

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*See Grant to Pope, 9.30 a. m., p. 582.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May 24, 1865.*

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Saint Louis:

Assign General Spalding to North Missouri District and have him go there immediately. Let ranking officer take charge of his brigade.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 138. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., May 24, 1865.*

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4. Bvt. Brig. Gen. George Spalding, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned to the command of the District of North Missouri, headquarters at Macon, Mo. General Spalding will at once assume command of the district, relieving Brig. Gen. C. B. Fisk, U. S. Volunteers, that he may comply with Special Orders, No. 238, Adjutant-General's Office, May 18, 1865. The senior officer will assume command of the cavalry brigade now commanded by General Spalding. The quartermaster's department will furnish General Spalding transportation for the authorized number of horses and servants.

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By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW MADRID, *May 24, 1865—10.10 a. m.*

Col. J. H. BAKER,
Provost-Marshal-General:

Upon what terms can rebel Congressmen surrender? There is one lurking somewhere in this county who wants to come in. Application has been [made] to know upon what terms he can come in and surrender.

L. BULKLEY,
Captain and Assistant Provost-Marshal.

MAY 24, 1865—*3.35 p. m.*

Capt. L. BULKLEY,
New Madrid:

There are no terms for rebel Congressmen now but unconditional surrender. They are excluded from the amnesty. The forthcoming proclamation may designate terms for such men. Arrest him if you can.

J. H. BAKER,
Provost-Marshal-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May 24, 1865.*

Brigadier-General SANBORN:

Is not that force concentrating to surrender on same terms Jeff. Thompson did? Are they not in his command? and if not, you had better send them word and demand they surrender on the Lee and Grant terms. Jeff. Thompson surrendered troops north of Arkansas River. Ascertain about this

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 24, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

I ordered Major Moore, commanding at Cassville, to send, through a spy or a flag of truce, and ascertain what Colonel Coffee designed to do yesterday. As soon as I hear from him I will make a formal demand for him to surrender, unless he should propose to surrender without, or such course should appear useless. Some of his men have been quite hostile, cutting the wire and shooting at the telegraph repairers.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 24, 1865.

Maj. JAMES M. MOORE,
Commanding, Cassville, Mo.:

If you have not already done so you will send out a flag of truce to Colonel Coffee, with the information in writing that General Jeff. Thompson surrendered all the troops in Northern Arkansas on the 11th instant, to be paroled at Wittsburg on the 29th instant, and at Jacksonport on the 6th [5th] of June next. Demand his surrender upon the same terms as those upon which General Lee surrendered to General Grant. Inform me as soon as possible what Colonel Coffee's action is, and Tuck Smith's. If they desire to come into Cassville to be paroled I will have blanks printed here and they can do so.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

CASSVILLE, *May 24, 1865.*

Brigadier-General SANBORN:

I have the honor to inform you that I have sent a female down to see Colonel Coffee, if possible, and ascertain his intention. She will state to the colonel the terms on which he can surrender. General, I will say to you after this that if you still want me to go down with a flag of truce, that all is right; just let me know.

J. M. MOORE,
Major, Commanding.

LEBANON, *May 24, 1865.*

Brigadier-General SANBORN:

A reliable citizen came in last night and reported thirty rebels fifteen miles north of this place. Major Small took forty-five men and started after them at 2 o'clock last night. He will let me know as soon as he gets after them, and then I shall start to head them off. I will let you know as fast as I hear from Small.

JOHN A. GIDEON,
Post Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
May 24, 1865—12.10 p. m.

Major-General DODGE,
Fort Leavenworth:

I earnestly recommend that Truman be ordered out of North Missouri without delay. I know he will cause you trouble.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
May 24, 1865—12.10 p. m.

Major-General DODGE,
Fort Leavenworth:

Colonel Denny reports to General Fisk that it is Truman instead of Jim Anderson who is committing the outrages north of the river. Truman and his party were at Keytesville yesterday, all drunk and committing the worst excesses. Truman swore he was there by your order to raise hell in North Missouri. Shall I direct Denny to arrest him and his party?

GEO. C. TICHENOR,
Aide-de-Camp.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May 24, 1865.*

Major TICHENOR:

I have telegraphed Colonel Denny to arrest the whole crowd.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

MACON, MO., *May 24, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE,
On train, Weston, Mo.:

I have ordered the No. 3 companies from Chariton, Ray, and Livingston Counties to Platte. They are now moving. I hear nothing further from guerrillas, except a rumor that the Truman scout have had a fight and killed three whackers.

A. J. HARDING,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HUNTSVILLE, *May [24], 1865.*

Lieut. A. J. HARDING:

I am ordering my men to consolidate at Brunswick to-morrow. Will probably have from 125 to 200 men. Will go with them myself if nothing occurs to prevent it. Have you any further orders?

A. F. DENNY,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Macon, May 24, 1865.

Col. A. F. DENNY,
Huntsville:

Do not move troops away from their positions in your sub-district until further orders from these headquarters. They are more needed for home defense than to go to Clay County.

By order of Brigadier-General Fisk:

W. T. CLARKE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MACON, *May 24, 1865.*

Col. A. F. DENNY,
Huntsville:

General Dodge commands that Harry Truman report to Col. J. H. Baker, provost-marshal-general, at Saint Louis, forthwith. Send a messenger to his party at once with this dispatch and have Captain Meredith march his command to this station without delay. Let this be done promptly and without fail. Come to Macon to-morrow.

By order of General Fisk:

W. T. CLARKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MACON, MO., *May 24, 1865.*

Colonel DENNY,
Glasgow, Mo.:

My dispatch to Captain Younger should go to Richmond, Ray County, and not to Liberty. Send it by messenger at once. Send what men you have armed and mounted to Platte, unless you hear of bushwhackers in another direction.

By order of General Fisk:

A. J. HARDING,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

CHILLICOTHE, *May 24, 1865.*

Brigadier-General FISK:

GENERAL: Your dispatch requesting me to move my company to Clay County just received. I will be able to start by 3 p. m. this day.

A. J. BOUCHER,
Lieutenant, Commanding Company.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May 24, 1865.*

Colonel COLE:

In accordance with the instructions of lieutenant-general commanding, organize your artillery that is mounted into cavalry. Organize them where they now are when possible. Let their guns, &c., be sent to Saint Louis, except at places where they are needed to man forts. Take only companies enough at first to use what stock you have in your batteries.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT KEARNY, *May 24, 1865.*
(Received 1.25 a. m. 25th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Indications are that Indians, broken up in small forces, intend attacking whole stage line from bridge, Missouri River. May I advise that Col. R. R. Livingston, of First Nebraska Veteran Cavalry, now commanding this sub-district, who is to be mustered out by consolidation, should be retained. General Connor and others with myself regard his experience as invaluable in the emergency now pending.

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 102. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH KANSAS, *Fort Leavenworth, May 24, 1865.*

Lieutenant-Colonel Pugh, Fifty-third Regiment Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, having reported with his regiment at these headquarters in accordance with paragraph 10, Special Orders, No. 130, current series, headquarters Department of the Missouri, will report to Lieut. Col. G. Heinrichs, commanding post Fort Leavenworth, for assignment to duty at this post.

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By order of Brig. Gen. Robert B. Mitchell:

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May 24, 1865.*

Brigadier-General CONNOR,
Fort Kearny:

Five hundred horses leave here the 26th for Kearny. Have an escort of some kind for them at the Little Blue, at such point as you may designate. How are matters this side of Kearny? A regiment of cavalry is on the way here, which will be pushed right out to the Blue for you.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
May 24, 1865—3.20 p. m.

Brigadier-General SIBLEY,
Saint Paul:

Reports about Fort Rice untrue. General Sully reports to me that runners have come in to that post to notify him that 3,000 lodges of Yanktonnais and other Sioux are on the way there to see him and make peace. Sully has gone up, and, if necessary, will march against Devil's Lake with large cavalry force. His orders for expedition to Black Hills I have countermanded.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., May 24, 1865.

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

MAJOR: Please find inclosed copy of a dispatch from Lieutenant Gardner, commanding station at Chengwatona, on the Chippewa border, in which previous reports of intended hostilities on the part of those Indians are corroborated. The orderly sergeant of the company, who brought down the document, states the impression to be general that the Chippewas will inaugurate a war upon the whites so soon as their families are safely disposed of. The removal of the latter is an unusual and therefore suspicious proceeding. I dispatched to you on the 22d instant a communication addressed to me by the U. S. agent from Bayfield, on Lake Superior, expressing his apprehensions and asking that troops may be stationed in that quarter. Major Morrill, late U. S. Indian agent for the Mississippi bands of Chippewas, who is well acquainted with their feelings and intentions, also shares in the fear of a general outbreak of these savages. I trust that the menacing aspect of affairs indicating a concerted movement on the part of the Sioux and Chippewas, which may result in a desolating war involving the frontier settlements of Minnesota, Iowa, and Wisconsin in one common ruin, will induce the Government to order a sufficient number of troops to this district effectually to crush out the hostility of the disaffected tribes, and summarily to close this Indian war, so detrimental to the prosperity of the extreme Northwestern States.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. COMPANY M, SECOND CAVALRY MINNESOTA VOLS.,
Chengwatona, Minn., May 20, 1865.

Lieut. GEORGE W. PRESCOTT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Paul, Minn.:

SIR: A half-breed named Alexander La Prairie, from the Indian camps at Mud and Long Lakes, called here and informed me that the Indians are moving their families to Lake Superior, and are bound to make some trouble this summer. He said there are many (about one-third of them) who will not partake in a war against the whites. This half-breed, a very clever man, educated in Ohio, has served and fought in one of the Wisconsin regiments in the South. He lived all winter with the Chippewas, who are of the opinion that he will join them in the assault on the whites, he being served with the war tobacco. He says that Hole-in-the-Day is the chief instigator of all the plots concocted against the white people by the Chippewas. All the Indians and half-breeds whom I have questioned during the last week believe that the Chippewas will break out this summer, but cannot say what time. The said Alexander La Prairie went up the country for the purpose, as he says, of obtaining more particulars in regard to the movements of the Indians. All remains quiet and tranquil at this station.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. S. GARDNER,
First Lieutenant Company M, Second Cavalry Minnesota Vols.

NEW YORK, *May 24, 1865.*
(Received 9.20 p. m.)

Hon. W. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State:

The following communication is just received by the Moro Castle from Havana:

U. S. CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Havana, May 20, 1865.

SIMEON DRAPER, Esq.,
Collector of Customs, New York:

SIR: The ram Stonewall was surrendered yesterday to the Spanish Government unconditionally, except that the Government have paid $16,000 for the crew, coal, &c. Captain Page, the commander of the ram and his first lieutenant, refused to include their names in the list of officers and men to collect their pay. The inventory of the ram was made this morning by the Spanish naval authorities, the rebel flag taken down, and she will be towed to the navy-yard with a crew on board to take care of her. The rebel officers and crew left here yesterday. This information has been transmitted by the captain-general of Cuba to the Spanish minister in London, the Spanish minister to Rear-Admiral Stribling, at Key West, and the supreme Government requested to send out orders immediately as to what is to be done with the ram. The captain-general's secretary gave the above at a private interview to the vice-consul-general, Mr. Savage, adding that it was believed orders would come out in twenty-five or twenty-six days for the surrender of the ram to the United States Government.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. T. MINOR,
Consul-General.

S. DRAPER.

(Same to Hon. H. McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., May 25, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States:

GENERAL: By direction of the Secretary of War I send you herewith copy of a cipher telegram found on the person of General Wheeler, of the rebel army, and forwarded to this Department by Brigadier-General Schoepf, commanding at Fort Delaware.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. T. ECKERT,
Major, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *May 25, 1865—9 p. m.*
(Received 5 p. m. 26th.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States:

I have had a conference to-day with Buckner, Price, and Brent, commissioned by Kirby Smith to make arrangements for the surrender of the rebel forces in the Trans-Mississippi Department. I have explained to them that no other terms could be given than are indicated in the instructions to me of April 19 and modifications authorized by your Special Orders, No. 215, of the 9th instant. They are to give me a definite answer to-night.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

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*See Smith to Davis, March 7, Part I, p. 1411.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., May 25, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report of information received at this office this 25th day of May, 1865: Capt. J. B. Hoit, provost-marshal at Devall's Bluff, Ark., reports by letter, under date of May 18, 1865, as follows: The rebel troops in Prairie, White, and Jackson Counties, under command of Captain Raibon, propose to surrender on Wednesday, the 24th instant, at this post. Captain Maybery, who for some time past has been working in Monroe and Arkansas Counties, surrendered at Pine Bluff last week, thus leaving this portion of the State free from any organized force. Robert Harris, a scout in the employ of this office, reports that Mr. John H. Hancock, special officer in employ of Captain James, informed him (Harris) of the existence in our lines of a secret society of rebels known as "The Sons of the South," "Sons of Liberty," "Knights of the Black Cross," &c. Mr. Hancock furthermore said that one of the order informed him yesterday (24th) that he had that day been sworn in as a member; that he had the nature of the oath, objects of the organization, &c., and could at any time produce the man who swore him in. Many Federal officers and soldiers, some with rank of colonel, are said to be connected with the society.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
FRANK N. WICKER,
Lieutenant, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

(In absence of Capt. S. M. Eaton, chief signal officer, Military Division of West Mississippi.)

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 59. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., May 25, 1865.

Military commanders in this division are authorized to loan to the destitute inhabitants within the limits of their commands such portions of the captured means of transportation as may be needed by them for purposes of cultivation. Care must be taken in this case, as in the issue of subsistence, to see that these means of relief are applied to the benefit of those only who have no other means of supplying their necessities.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. H. DYER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 138. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 25, 1865.

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4. The Thirteenth Massachusetts Battery will proceed without delay to Brazos Santiago, Tex., and report for duty to Brig. Gen. E. B. Brown, U. S. Volunteers, commanding U. S. forces at that station. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By command of Major-General Banks:

J. C. STONE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 141. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., May 25, 1865.*

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2. The Tenth Regiment Tennessee Cavalry is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of Mississippi, and will report to Maj. Gen. G. H. Thomas, at Nashville, Tenn.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. H. DYER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 25, 1865.

Brig. Gen. T. W. SHERMAN,
Commanding Southern Division of Louisiana:

GENERAL: The commanding general desires a report of the number of troops you could spare for operations in the field after the reductions in posts, &c., recently ordered, enumerating the organization and the condition of the different commands, the material of the artillery, &c. This report is desired at the earliest practicable moment.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Bvt. Lieut. Col., Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LA FOURCHE,
Brashear, La., May 25, 1865.

Maj. W. HOFFMAN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Southern Div. of Louisiana, New Orleans:

The two men sent here by General Sherman to break up the smuggling going on from Grand Caillou having caught the principal, Raymond Luke, and an accessory, Felix Hutchinson, who offers to turn Government witness against Luke and others, have reported to me. Shall I send them to you to be paid and discharged, or shall I employ them to look up other parties engaged in smuggling and giving information to the enemy? They are good men for the business, and well posted here, and will work for $75 a month. Please advise.

Yours,

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, La., May 25, 1865.

Brigadier-General CAMERON,
Brashear City, La.:

Keep the two men as long as they are of service. Luke should have a speedy trial. He is a bad fellow.

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LA FOURCHE,
Brashear, La., May 25, 1865.

Maj. W. HOFFMAN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Southern Div. of Louisiana, New Orleans:

The water rose about an inch during the last twenty-four hours. The wind is blowing very hard to-day, washing the levees, and making them leak very badly

Yours,

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, May 25, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. K. WARREN,
Vicksburg:

Captain Williams' dispatch has been received. All officers and soldiers belonging to Dick Taylor's command will be paroled in accordance with the agreement of surrender of May 4, no matter how long since they were captured; but prisoners of war belonging to rebel commands west of the Mississippi, and especially those sent from Johnson's Island, should be sent to the commissary of prisoners in this city. They should not have been sent to Vicksburg.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, May 25, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. B. H. GRIERSON,
Columbus, Miss.:

Send Lucas' brigade across the country to Vicksburg and proceed yourself by the quickest route to this city and report in person to these headquarters. Your presence is required in the reorganization of the cavalry in this quarter. Order the remainder of the cavalry to report to Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith. Acknowledge receipt by telegraph.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 25, 1865. (Received 4.10 p. m.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

Following dispatch from General Reynolds just received.* Nothing definite. I will undoubtedly hear from Sprague in a day or two.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

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* See Reynolds to Bell, May 22, p. 542.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 25, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Department of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.:

GENERAL: Do you not think that the Third U. S. Cavalry had best be sent here to be recruited and remounted? Both can probably be done here at once. Where they are it will be difficult. If they are not absolutely necessary please send them here at once. Of course, you must be the judge of what troops and how many can be spared from your department for General Sheridan. I suppose that there are really very few fit to go, even if you could spare them. Do the best you can, however, for Sheridan. Whilst I am very unwilling that you yourself should leave Arkansas, I shall not, of course, oppose any sort of obstacle to your going. For reasons I have written you, I think your position as department commander much more desirable than any you can have in Texas, and that you have where you are a fine field for usefulness and distinction. Of these things, however, you shall be the judge.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 25, 1865.

Col. A. R. WITT:

COLONEL: Yours of the 18th instant is received. In answer I have to say that the request to disarm certain companies organized for neighborhood protection cannot be complied with at the present time. These companies, it is hoped, may be disarmed and disbanded at an early day, which day will, however, be postponed until all men now in arms against the Government lay down their arms and give their paroles. These armed companies or colonies are ordered not to commit depredations on unarmed men or peaceably disposed citizens, and information to the contrary, by whomsoever given, will be willingly received at any of our posts, and if sustained by evidence the offenders shall be brought to immediate punishment. The citizens who have taken no part in the war are not required to come forward now and take any oath. They are expected to attend to their business and conduct themselves as good citizens until the President shall issue a proclamation covering their cases, which will be published for their guidance. Officers from here are now en route to Wittsburg, and will be at Jacksonport on the 5th proximo to receive paroles. These officers meet others from Saint Louis, who have instructions from Major-General Pope. If these instructions do not prohibit it, I am willing that the men of your command shall retain their horses for agricultural purposes, and if they require seed corn on application to the nearest post commander they will receive it in reasonable quantities. Every encourgement will be given for all men to return to peaceful pursuits, and those who continue in any other attitude will be promptly disposed of. All citizens are invited to give information at the nearest military post of the whereabouts of marauders of any description.

Respectfully,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. COMPANY E, FIFTEENTH KANSAS VOL. CAVALRY,
Osage Catholic Mission, Kans., May 25, 1865.

Col. CHARLES W. BLAIR,
Comdg. Sub-Dist. No. 1, Dist. of South Kansas, Fort Scott, Kans.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that I was waited upon last evening by a messenger from a detachment of Indians upon the plains about 300 miles west of this post, requesting to know upon what terms they would be allowed to surrender. I returned them word by the same messenger that they would be received upon the same terms as those accorded to General Lee. I also have to report that the bushwhackers are becoming more bold every day. Only the day before yesterday there came within four miles of this post a body of fifty. The Indians who have been below surprised and drove in one of their picket-posts on Spring River. As soon as I can mount my command I propose to start with it and about 250 Osages and hunt up and drive out this band. At present I can do nothing. Being dismounted I am powerless. Let me know by messenger as soon as the horses arrive at Scott, and oblige.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CURTIS JOHNSON,
Captain, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
May 25, 1865—1.35 p. m.

General DODGE,
Fort Leavenworth:

A full brigade of Michigan cavalry, fully equipped and with horses, was shipped yesterday from Washington by rail. I will forward it immediately to you at Leavenworth. Let me hear often from you about overland routes and Indians.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

LEAVENWORTH, *May 25, 1865.*
(Received 9.30 a. m. 26th.)

Major-General POPE:

General Connor telegraphs that Indians attacked stage station on Green River, west of Bridger's Pass, and carried off their stock. He will have to garrison every station to Salt Lake, and is now doing so. Please have that brigade sent direct to Fort Leavenworth. This is the first time the Indians west of the mountains have molested us. They, it appears, are in the combination. Have heretofore been at peace. I don't like the attitude of the Mormons. I can see their hand in the move.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May 25, 1865.*

Major BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Have any of those regiments got their horses yet? Send only one regiment until you hear from me.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May 25, 1865.*

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Saint Louis:

Only two companies of Fifty-third Wisconsin have come here. Order the other two relieved, or the rest of the regiment, and send up immediately.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *May 25, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Commanding Division of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL. I have the honor to represent to you that several bands of rebels have lately passed through Benton County, Mo., killing Union men and committing many depredations, and it is feared that we may during the summer have similar raids through our section, we being on the main road leading north toward the Missouri River. To avert this I would very respectfully recommend that a company of Federal troops be stationed at Warsaw, Mo., to protect the crossing of the Osage River at that point, and, inasmuch as we have invariably had trouble with all Missouri State troops that have been stationed there (they having some friends to reward or enemies to persecute), I would further recommend that troops from some other State be stationed there, with explicit and positive orders not to interfere with the citizens or the execution of the civil law except in cases where the civil officers are not able to execute any process with a posse of citizens, our object being to get the civil law in full operation. If the foregoing recommendation meets your approval, I think the interest of the Government, as well as of all law-abiding citizens there, would be greatly promoted by sending a company to Warsaw as soon as it can be done without detriment to other points.

I am, general, truly, your obedient servant,

RICHD. H. MELTON.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, May 25, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Major-General Dodge, commanding Department of the Missouri, who is requested to station a company of U. S. Volunteers from some other State than Missouri at Warsaw.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, May 26, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Col. Chester Harding, commanding District of Central Missouri, who will carry into effect the wishes of Major-General Pope, commanding Military Division of the Missouri.

By command of Major-General Dodge:

D. G. SWAIM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, May 28, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Col. J. G. Clark, commanding First Sub-District. On the arrival of Company H, Fiftieth Wisconsin Infantry, from Miami, Colonel Clark will send one company of infantry to Warsaw.

By order of Col. C. Harding, jr.:

C. G. LAURANT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEBANON, MO., *May 25, 1865.*

Brigadier-General SANBORN:

Major Small has returned. The man that came and reported the rebels was a good man, and the one that sent him was a good Union man. He was some distance from the house, and saw some thirty-five men run on his house, and he took them for rebels; but it was Captain Chitwood and thirty-five home guards.

JOHN A. GIDEON,
Post Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 25, 1865.

Lieut. JOHN A. GIDEON,
Post Adjutant, Lebanon, Mo.:

I do not expect that there is any truth in the report of the rebels being north of Lebanon. All persons who bring in to your post false reports concerning the rebels, whereby the commanding officer is induced to run down the stock and wear out the men uselessly, will be arrested by you and sent to the provost-marshal at this post for trial. Citizens will report only what they know. You will inform them of this order.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

SUGAR LOAF, MARION COUNTY, ARK., *May 25, 1865.*

Major-General SANBORN:

SIR: I will, in accordance with your request, give you a list of the names of the men whom Doctor Hart murdered in this county last winter. Three of the Gardner boys, Dearlwoods, Thomas Fustby [?], whom they scalped [and] who were Confederate soldiers belonging to my command; also Jack Williams, and men by the name of Brown and Adams, who were private citizens at home attending to their ordinary avocations. John Ledford threatened to kill old Mr. Estis, of Yellville, if ever he could catch him, whom we all know as a good, orderly citizen. They also drove out all the stock they could find in Marion and Carroll Counties. The above facts can all be proven by the best citizens of these counties.

Respectfully,

J. A. SCHNABLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Battalion.

SAINT LOUIS, *May 25, 1865.*

Capt. W. T. CLARKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Major Barnes has assigned Brevet Brigadier-General Spalding to the command of North Missouri. He will probably assume command very soon. Please pack all my private property at once. Be careful and secure all my books of every description, saddles, bridles, halters, clothing, maps, &c. I shall make immediate application for your transfer to my department. It will do Lieutenant Hayward good to go East with me. I have therefore directed him to join me at Boston without delay. Let him start at once.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

CARROLLTON, MO., *May 25, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK,
Macon City, Mo.:

A party of guerrillas passed down through the north part of our county or in the edge of Livingston last Saturday; killed two men. There were eleven in the squad, supposed to be commanded by Jim Anderson. This morning about 9 o'clock a squad of eight passed up in the south part of this county going in the direction of Richmond. I sent a detachment of men after them. No news of the progress as yet, this 8 p. m. The guerrillas did no mischief in going up as yet learned. Inclosed please find monthly report, &c.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. HOOVER,
Captain, Commanding Company Missouri Militia.
Per J. M. FARIS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, May 25, 1865.

Governor ISAAC MURPHY,
Little Rock, Ark.:

MY DEAR SIR: Your address to the people of Arkansas, dated May 10, has been received by me, and calls to my recollection our early trials in the progress of the great rebellion, and renews my earnest hope that your people may resume their devotion to our old flag and receive the advantages which they enjoyed under it in the former years of their prosperity. The national power has been so gloriously vindicated, and the infamy and folly of the rebellion so signally displayed, the intelligent masses of the South can return with a kind of pride to their old allegiance, as children to a just and generous parent, who has chastised them as they deserved. In a recent campaign against Price I passed over our old fields of Cross Timber, Cross Hollow, Sugar Creek, and Pea Ridge, and deplored the havoc and waste that I earnestly sought to avert from a country that was originally opposed to secession and desired to resist the tyranny that drove the State finally into rebellion. Surely all hearts and hands will now rally in support of their own Government, which has displayed such power and magnanimity as to command the respect of her children and the admiration of the world. I know the trials you have encountered, and rejoice to see

that you have survived your son's afflictions so as to see our national triumphs. I hope a few of your dear family have been spared to share your success. I have half of mine. I could wish that public cares could be less heavy than they still may be for you, but hope a kind Providence will continue to sustain you in guiding the ship of state into a haven of rest. I have watched your progress anxiously ever since we were separated by change of command, and I shall continue to do so with earnest prayers for your success, which I hope may long be enjoyed by you and your posterity.

I remain, governor, your friend and servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

SIOUX CITY, *May 25, 1865.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Fifteen Indians drove off fifty head of animals at Vermillion. The soldiers pursued them ten miles; recovered the stock; no one hurt; Cheyenne Indians. The Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Brulés, and Blackfeet, 10,000 warriors, at Bear Butte, on the Big Cheyenne, waiting to fight me. If it should be necessary, could you send rations for me to the Red River?

SULLY,
General.

Terms of a military convention entered into this 26th day of May, 1865, at New Orleans, La., between General E. Kirby Smith, C. S. Army, commanding the Department of Trans-Mississippi, and Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, U. S. Army, commanding the Army and Division of West Mississippi, for the surrender of the troops and public property under the control of the military and naval authorities of the Trans-Mississippi Department.

I. All acts of war and resistance against the United States on the part of the troops under General Smith shall cease from this date.

II. The officers and men to be paroled until duly exchanged or otherwise released from the obligation of their parole by the authority of the Government of the United States. Duplicate rolls of all officers and men paroled to be retained by such officers as may be designated by the parties hereto, officers giving their individual paroles and commanders of regiments, battalions, companies, or detachments signing a like parole for the men of their respective commands.

III. Artillery, small-arms, ammunition, and other property of the Confederate States Government, including gun-boats and transports, to be turned over to the officers appointed to receive the same on the part of the Government of the United States. Duplicate inventories of the property to be surrendered to be prepared, one copy to be retained by the officer delivering and the other by the officer receiving it, for the information of their respective commanders.

IV. The officers and men paroled under this agreement will be allowed to return to their homes, with the assurance that they will not be disturbed by the authorities of the United States as long as they continue to observe the conditions of their parole and the laws in force where they reside, except that persons resident in the Northern States,

and not excepted in the amnesty proclamation of the President, may return to their homes on taking the oath of allegiance to the United States.

V. The surrender of property will not include the side-arms or private horses or baggage of officers.

VI. All horses which are in good faith the private property of enlisted men will not be taken from them. The men will be permitted to take such with them to their homes, to be used for private purposes only.

VII. The time, mode, and place of paroling and surrender of property will be fixed by the respective commanders, and it will be carried out by commissioners appointed by them.

VIII. The terms and conditions of this convention to extend to all officers and men of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States, or any of them being in or belonging to the Trans-Mississippi Department.

IX. Transportation and subsistence to be furnished at public cost for the officers and men (after being paroled) to the nearest practicable point to their homes.

S. B. BUCKNER,
Lieutenant-General and Chief of Staff.
(For General E. Kirby Smith.)
P. JOS. OSTERHAUS,
Major-General of Volunteers and Chief of Staff.
(For Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, commanding Military Division of West Mississippi.)

Approved:

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Comdg. Army and Division of West Mississippi.

[First indorsement.]

GALVESTON HARBOR, *June 2, 1865.*

Approved, understanding that by the provisions of this convention C. S. officers observing their paroles are permitted to make their homes either in or out of the United States.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

[Second indorsement.]

This question was raised by General Smith's commissioners, but I declined to make any stipulation with regard to it, because I had no authority to determine the policy of the Government in any question of this kind.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General of Volunteers.

SUPPLEMENTAL ARTICLES.

I. The troops and property to be surrendered within the limits of the Division of the Missouri will be turned over to commissioners appointed by the commander of that division.

II. The men and material of the C. S. Navy will be surrendered to commissioners appointed by the commanders of the Mississippi and West Gulf Squadrons, respectively, according to the limits in which the said men and materials may be found.

III. If the U. S. troops designated for the garrisons of interior points should not reach their destination before the work of paroling is com-

pleted, suitable guards will be detailed for the protection of the public property. These guards, when relieved by U. S. troops, will surrender their arms and be paroled in accordance with the terms of this convention.

S. B. BUCKNER,
Lieutenant-General and Chief of Staff.
(For General E. K. Smith.)
P. JOS. OSTERHAUS,
Major-General of Volunteers and Chief of Staff.

(For Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, commanding Military Division of West Mississippi.)

Approved:

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Comdg. Army and Division of West Mississippi.

Approved:

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

[For correspondence of General Pope and Colonel Sprague with General E. Kirby Smith, and "Memorandum" for the Marshall (Tex.) conference of the Confederate governors of Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, and Texas, &c., relating to the surrender of the Confederate forces in the Trans-Mississippi Department, see Part I, pp. 186–194.]

ADDENDA.

WASHINGTON CITY, *June 15, 1866.*

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding U. S. Armies:

GENERAL: My signature ratifying the articles of convention surrendering the troops under my command in the Trans-Mississippi Department to Major-General Canby has always been regarded by me as a parole, and has honestly and conscientiously been observed as such. In November of 1865 I took the amnesty oath, the provost-marshal declining to take my parole, declaring, after the above circumstances were stated by me that the parole was not required and would be superfluous. The same view was taken by U. S. officers whom I consulted, in which number was Major-General Hitchcock.

As I desire to go to Kentucky and Tennessee and engage in business, and lest I might there be placed in a false position, I would again most respectfully express my readiness to sign a parole of the same form and nature as that required of the officers surrendering under my command, and request that this document be placed on record as evidence of a desire on my part to comply fully with all that could be required of me under the terms of surrender.

I remain, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. KIRBY SMITH.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, May 26, 1865. (Received 3 p. m. 27th.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Commanding U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

The arrangements for the surrender of the Confederate forces in the Trans-Mississippi Department have been concluded. They include the men and material of both army and navy, and the Confederate military

authorities will use their influence and authority to see that public property in the hands of the agents of the late rebel Government are duly surrendered to the U. S. authorities. I have arranged for the surrender of the troops and property within the limits of the Division of Missouri to the commander of that division, and will ask General Pope to designate the commissioners. I think it advisable, in order to prevent any possible complication on the Mexican frontier, that Steele's command should be sent to the Rio Grande without waiting for the Twenty-fifth Corps, if that should now be sent. If you approve, this will be done and I can at once add 4,000 colored infantry to his command. Cavalry will be needed, but it cannot be sent by sea, but may march from Berwick Bay.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

WEST GULF SQUADRON, U. S. FLAG-SHIP STOCKDALE,
Off Mobile, [May 26, 1865].*

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Army and Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: I received a dispatch from Texas from Col. Ashbel Smith, commanding at Galveston, to say that General Magruder would send a commissioner to New Orleans who desired to see you. I immediately ordered Captain Sands, senior officer on the coast, to dispatch this commissioner at once to New Orleans in one of our fast vessels, and on his arrival I would like to be present, if agreeable to you, to negotiate for any naval surrender which the rebels may have for me. I have a vessel in readiness to convoy your troops if you will please advise me of time and place of departure, which may be arranged when I see you at New Orleans. I shall probably go to Texas in the steamer R. R. Cuyler which I have here, but after going to New Orleans. I furnished General Granger with the information at 6 a. m. to-day.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,
H. K. THATCHER,
Acting Rear-Admiral, Commanding West Gulf Squadron.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, May 26, 1865.

Rear-Admiral H. K. THATCHER,
Mobile, Ala.:

The arrangement in regard to matters west of the river is so far completed that the necessary papers will in all probability be signed at a convention to be held this afternoon. I have invited Captain Greene to represent you on the occasion.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, May 26, 1865.

Admiral H. K. THATCHER,
Commanding West Gulf Blockading Squadron, Mobile Bay:

By the terms of the convention entered into to-day the men and material of the C. S. Navy in the Trans-Mississippi Department are to

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*May have been written May 24. See Granger to Christensen, p. 581.

be surrendered to the Mississippi and West Gulf Squadrons. As the commissioners desire to return at once, I will ask Captain Greene to act for you. Will you please confirm this?

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Same to Admiral Lee, substituting Captain Foster's name for Captain Greene.)

NEW ORLEANS, *May 26, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Military Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: I have the honor to represent to you that I have authority from four of the banks of this city (The Canal, Louisiana State, Mechanics and Traders', and Crescent City) to search for and when found to take possession of and cause to be conveyed to this city the coin belonging to them, which in April, 1862, was sent off from here under orders of Governor Moore. Assuming that the pressure of more important business upon your attention has prevented your acting as you proposed in the issuance of a general order covering this case, and the parties concerned being rendered somewhat anxious by information touching their interests which has recently reached them, I take the liberty of respectfully requesting you to grant me such passes or safe-conduct as will enable me to undertake the business intrusted to me, in the prosecution of which I may have occasion to go as far as some points in the State of Virginia.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. WEST.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 61. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., May 26, 1865.*

I. By the terms of a convention entered into this day, on the part of General E. K. Smith, commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department, and Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, commanding the Military Division of West Mississippi, the forces, military and naval, of the Trans-Mississippi Department, and the public property under their control, have been surrendered to the authorities of the United States.

In carrying out the stipulations of this convention the following conditions will be observed:

1. All acts of hostility on the part of both armies are to cease from this date.

2. The officers and men of the Confederate Army and Navy within the limits of the Trans-Mississippi Department, to be paroled until duly exchanged or otherwise released from the obligations of their paroles by the authority of the Government of the United States. Duplicate rolls of all officers and men paroled to be retained by such officers as may be designated by the parties to this convention, officers giving their individual paroles and commanders of regiments, battalions, companies, or detachments signing a like parole for the men of their respective commands.

3. Artillery, small-arms, ammunition, and other property of the Confederate Government, including gun-boats and transports, to be turned over to the officers appointed to receive them on the part of the

Government of the United States. Duplicate inventories of the property to be surrendered to be prepared, one copy to be retained by the officer delivering and the other by the officer receiving it, for the information of their respective commanders.

4. The officers and men paroled under this agreement to be permitted to return to their homes, with the assurance that they will not be disturbed by the authorities of the United States so long as they continue to observe the conditions of their paroles and the laws in force where they reside. Persons, residents of Northern States, and not excepted in the amnesty proclamation of the President, will be permitted to return to their homes on taking the oath of allegiance to the United States. See paragraph II, General Orders, No. 55, current series.*

5. The surrender of property will not include the side arms or private horses or baggage of officers, nor the horses which are, in good faith, the private property of enlisted men. These last will be allowed to take their horses to their homes to be used for private purposes only.

6. The time, mode, and place of paroling and surrender of property will be fixed by the respective commanders, and will be carried out by commissioners appointed by them.

7. The terms and conditions of this convention to extend to all officers and men of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States, being in or belonging to the Trans-Mississippi Department.

8. The troops and property to be surrendered within the limits of the Division of Missouri will be turned over to commissioners appointed by the commander of that division, and the men and material of the Navy to commissioners appointed by the commanders of the Mississippi and West Gulf Squadrons, respectively, according to the limits in which the said men and material may be found.

9. Transportation and subsistence to be furnished at public cost to the officers and men (after being paroled) to the nearest practicable point to their homes.

10. If the U. S. troops designated for the garrison of interior points should not reach their destinations before the work of paroling is completed, suitable guards will be detailed for the protection of the public property. These guards, when relieved, will surrender their arms and be paroled in accordance with the terms of this convention.

II. The U. S. troops sent into the interior of the country will be kept well in hand, in a state of the most exact discipline, and in constant readiness for any service which they may be called upon to perform. When detachments are made for the purpose of protecting the inhabitants against jayhawkers and other lawless characters, and on all marches through the country, the conduct of officers and men must be such as to inspire the people with confidence and respect, and no depredations, however slight, or interference with the citizens in their lawful pursuits will be permitted.

III. To guard against the waste or loss of public property not under the control of the Confederate military and naval authorities, the civil officers or agents in charge of such property will be regarded as in the service of the United States until relieved by the proper officers or agents of that Government. All sales of such property, or transfers, except to the authorized agents of the Government, are forbidden, and any attempt to conceal or withhold it will work the immediate forfeiture of any private interest that may be involved.

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* Page 534.

IV. Private property will not be interfered with unless required for "public use," and where this is necessary it will be taken in an orderly and regular manner, under the orders of the commanding officer, and the proper receipts will be given. Property so received will be disposed of and accounted for as any other public property.

V. 1. Until the commercial restrictions and the blockade of the Gulf ports are removed by the President no foreign or general commerce with those ports or with the interior of the country west of the Mississippi (within the limits of this division) can be permitted, and trade will be limited to the wants of the Army and Navy and the necessities of the inhabitants within the limits of military occupation. To the extent of these necessities military permits and clearances may be given for supplies not prohibited by existing orders, but no permit or clearance will be given to any point that is not occupied by a military or naval force.

2. In the neighborhood of military posts the inhabitants may freely bring in their produce and take out such supplies as may be required for plantation and family use. Live-stock, provisions of all kinds, fuel, and other products and material required by the Army and Navy, or for the use of the inhabitants, may be freely sold in open market; but no other products of insurrectionary districts can be sold or shipped, except by delivery to the quartermaster's department for consignment to a purchasing agent of the Treasury Department.

3. No trade stores or trade permits for the interior will be permitted or recognized until the regulations of the Treasury Department can be extended over the country to be occupied, and until then no clearances or permits will be granted for any point that is not occupied by the troops of the United States.

VI. Under the authority of the Executive order of April 29, 1865, all "well-disposed persons" who accept in good faith the President's invitation "to return to peaceful pursuits" are assured that they may resume their usual avocations, not only without molestation, but, if necessary, under the protection of the U. S. troops, conforming to the regulations of the Treasury Department, and to the additional condition of not fabricating or dealing in articles contraband of war.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 142. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., May 26, 1865.*

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5. The following-named officers will report to Maj. Gen. F. Steele, U. S. Volunteers, for duty: Bvt. Maj. Gen. C. C. Andrews, U. S. Volunteers; Brig. Gen. James R. Slack, U. S. Volunteers; Col. S. L. Glasgow, Twenty-third Iowa Infantry; Col. Charles Black, Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry; Lieut. Col. L. H. Whittlesey, Eleventh Wisconsin Infantry; Bvt. Maj. C. S. McEntee, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers; Capt. John F. Lacey, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers; Capt. Lawrence Rhoades, commissary of subsistence, U. S. Volunteers; First Lieut. Joseph Lyman, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry; Second Lieut. Richard A. Kent, Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. H. DYER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLUMBUS, MISS., *May 26, 1865.*
(Received 1.15 p. m.)

Major-General CANBY:

Your dispatch just received. I will leave on the first train.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, May 26, 1865.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

SIR: I have the honor, by direction of the major-general commanding, to inform you that the arrangements for the capitulation of the Confederate forces west of the Mississippi River have been concluded. All hostilities west of that river will therefore cease, and you are requested accordingly to instruct the respective commanders within the limits of your command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, May 26, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel CROSBY,
Aide-de-Camp and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Gulf:

Yours of yesterday was duly received, to which I will be able to quickly respond if I can know what operations are designed and what relation is to exist between said operating force and this department; or, in other words, on what line of operations hostilities will be pursued, and whether said operations will directly or indirectly tend to cover in any way the La Fourche country. This is an important element in the calculation. If this department is to be left self-sustaining many more troops will be required than on the hypothesis that the lines of defense are to be covered by an operating army. It would be useless for me to attempt the report you require without being somewhat enlightened as to the general plans to be pursued.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 26, 1865.

[Brig. Gen. T. W. SHERMAN:]

GENERAL: Your letter is just received, and in answer I have the honor to state that the intention of my letter to you of yesterday was to gain from you a report as to the number of men you can spare from your command, excluding those west of the Mississippi River and including those troops now at Carrollton and at other points. From the semi-official news I get from General Canby's headquarters to-day I think that the forces west of the Mississippi will surrender

to-day. If so, the troops in our department will only be needed for garrison purposes at points along the Texas coast and in the Red River country, and perhaps along the Rio Grande. The object to know is what number of men you can spare of all arms for this purpose, without reducing, to the detriment of the service, permanent garrisons.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Bvt. Lieut. Col., Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, May 26, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. K. WARREN,
Vicksburg:

The arrangements for the surrender of the Confederate forces in the Trans-Mississippi Department have been concluded. You will please to cause all hostilities in that portion of your command which lies west of the Mississippi River to cease.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, May 26, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. K. WARREN,
Vicksburg:

Major-General Osterhaus will be ordered to report to you with a view to relieving you in command of the department, if your resignation is accepted.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *May 26, 1865.*

Major-General POPE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

The necessary provisions for supplying the starving people about Fort Gibson will be left entirely to your action.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, May 26, 1865. (Received 1.25 p. m.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

Following dispatch from General Reynolds just received.* All rebel soldiers and guerrillas in Arkansas and Missouri are rapidly surrendering—even portions of Kirby Smith's army. Colonel Sprague will reach here to-day. The result of his mission I don't yet know.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

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* See Reynolds to Bell, May 24, p. 583.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 26, 1865. (Received 1.25 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Can you not send me Brig. Gen. W. L. Elliott, U. S. Volunteers, to command in Minnesota? I fear there is not activity enough among the troops in that State. Elliott is, I think, with Thomas, but I am not sure.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 26, 1865.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Comdg. Military Division of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 10th instant to the Secretary of War relating to an order received at the headquarters Department of the Missouri from the Hon. C. A. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War, directing General Dodge to assess upon the secession sympathizers in Callaway County, Mo., the full amount of damages sustained by one Dr. J. M. Martin, a loyal citizen of that county. By direction of the Secretary of War the order above alluded to, which directs the assessment upon rebels in Callaway County, Mo , of damages done to the property of Dr. J. M. Martin, is hereby rescinded.

I am, &c.,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, May 26, 1865.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Comdg. Military Division of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose for your information copies of the documents relating to the capitulation of the Confederate forces in the Trans-Mississippi Department,* and also copy of my letters to Major-General Reynolds,† recommending that, in anticipation of instructions from you, he appoint at once commissioners to receive the paroles of officers and men of the Confederate Army within the limits of your command, and designate staff officers to receive all property that should be surrendered to their respective departments.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAG-SHIP TEMPEST,
Mound City, May 26, 1865.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Commanding Military Division of the Missouri, Saint Louis:

GENERAL: I regret the delay that has arisen in sending gun-boats to the Missouri, according to your request. Two were ordered from the Tennessee for that purpose, but before they left the military authorities

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* See p. 600. † See Canby to Reynolds, p. 611.

called for their assistance as convoy and guard to rebel prisoners to be sent from Nashville by river. The reduction of this squadron by the Navy Department's order rendered necessary an entire reorganization of its different divisions and much transferring of officers and men. I designed, when the organization of the upper division on the Mississippi should be completed, to send from it the two gun-boats you requested. The Navy Department now informs me, however, that Lieutenant-General Grant does not consider it necessary to keep men-of-war on any river but the Mississippi.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, yours,

S. P. LEE,

Acting Rear-Admiral, Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,

Little Rock, Ark., May 26, 1865. (Received 10 p. m. 31st.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,

General-in-Chief:

Can you, with propriety, give us any idea as to what will ultimately be done with the volunteer troops that it is proposed now to keep in the service? Deserving volunteer officers who desire to remain in the service are continually making inquiry. If they will probably be absorbed in the regular service, they wish to remain; if not, they feel that they are losing time by staying now to be mustered out, when everybody at home will have got the start of them in business. Your telegram of May 18 to General Pope reached me yesterday. Very few troops can be got from this department. I have already sent to General Canby and elsewhere 8,000. If I give up this department and take with me no command, is there anything to warrant me in giving up this department and going to Texas with a handful of troops?

J. J. REYNOLDS,

Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,

May 26, 1865—9.40 a. m.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,

Little Rock, Ark.:

Two staff officers of General Dodge left here on the 20th to receive paroles of Jeff. Thompson's troops, appointed for May 29 and June 5.

JOS. McC. BELL,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,

Little Rock, Ark., May 26, 1865. (Received 27th.)

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,

Saint Louis, Mo.:

Yours of 19th, inclosing telegrams from Lieutenant-General Grant, received yesterday. I will make an estimate for this department and report at once what can be spared. It will not be much. So far as I now can see, it will be best for me to remain here. In fact, with present developments, there is nothing for me in a change.

J. J. REYNOLDS,

Major-General.

(Forwarded by Pope to Grant 27th.)

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 26, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Department of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.:

GENERAL: I inclose herewith a copy of a dispatch* from the General-in-Chief, in relation to the starving people about Fort Gibson. Of course you will understand that the necessary relief must be furnished to all such persons, and for such length of time and under such conditions as may be considered judicious. Being on the ground, you can judge better than myself what are the proper means to be adopted. It would seem that such as are able should pay, either by labor, money, or productions, for what they receive from the United States in the way of provisions. A fair exchange of commodities in their possession for provisions belonging to the United States should, I think, be established. It does not seem to me wise to support in idleness any who are able to work, and when work cannot be had and it becomes necessary to subsist suffering people, they should be employed by the Government in some way, to compensate the United States for supplies given them. One thing must be held in view, and that is that these people be not permitted to suffer for food. The manner and the conditions for supplying them and of receiving some sort of compensation therefor, either in labor or otherwise, together with all necessary regulations on the subject, you will please determine and carry out, furnishing a report of your action from time to time to these headquarters.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., May 26, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Department of Arkansas:

Inclosed I transmit for your information copies of terms of a military convention entered into * * * for the surrender of the troops and public property under control of the military and naval authorities of the Trans-Mississippi Department and of three supplemental articles.† Although by the stipulation of the latter the troops and property to be surrendered within the limits of the Division of the Missouri are to be turned over to commissioners appointed by the commander of that division, I would recommend and request that in anticipation of the receipt of orders on this subject from Major-General Pope, you appoint at once commissioners to receive the paroles of officers and men within the limits of your command, and designate officers of the respective staff departments to receive such property as may be surrendered to them. Much confusion and dissatisfaction and much loss of property will be avoided by prompt action in these matters.

Respectfully,

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

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* See Grant to Pope, p. 611.

† See p. 600.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
AND U. S. FORCES AT DEVALL'S BLUFF, ARK.,
May 26, 1865.

Col. H. MATTSON,
Comdg. Third Minnesota Infantry Volunteers, Batesville, Ark.:

COLONEL: It has been determined that Jacksonport and Augusta, on White River, and Searcy, on the Little Red River, should be occupied by your troops. The brigadier-general commanding desires you to take four companies of your regiment and the detachment of cavalry to Jacksonport, and there establish your headquarters. Leave two companies at Batesville, send two companies to Augusta and two to Searcy, each under command of a captain. There will be no separate post headquarters at either point. The respective commanders will for the present report to you and draw their supplies through your headquarters. Each detachment commander will take with him a portion of the transportation, the one going to Searcy being preferred if there is a deficiency. You will please issue to them the instructions you received for the post of Batesville and furnish copies of your Circular No. 1 and your General Orders, No. 3, both of which are approved by the brigadier-general commanding, to be republished at the respective posts with necessary modifications, the object of the occupation being chiefly to protect the people against jayhawkers, &c., and to encourage the organization of militia companies for self-protection. You will please furnish each post with a copy of the enrollment papers for the information and guidance of those who obtain the necessary authority from the Governor of the State. Thirty days' supplies are sent you by this boat, and it is deemed necessary to issue to each detachment their proper proportion of all stores on hand. It is thought unnecessary to establish a provost-marshal's office separate from the headquarters of the post, except at Jacksonport. The provost-marshal now at Batesville you will take with you to Jacksonport. Authorized traders arriving at either of the posts will be protected in their business, but no goods must be sold except to loyal persons. Until the proper orders can be issued the commanding officers at Batesville, Augusta, and Searcy will act as provost-marshals. At your earliest convenience, by return trip, you will please furnish these headquarters with a report of your action under these instructions, showing the names of officers and number of men at each post. The Izetta will be used by you for making these changes, and then ordered to report back to this post. The detachment of cavalry (relieved) will return with her. It is suggested that after getting located at Jacksonport you will use your cavalry in patrolling the country between the different posts.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. E. HOWE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May 26, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE:

Everything appears to be working well. I am pushing everything out onto the Overland Route, and will stay until we are all right. All the mounted men are on move with Connor and with Ford, and are doing good service. Trains are going out daily with stores for all points on the plains, and none as yet have been successfully interfered with.

We have got back most of stage stock. I feel considerable anxiety about these Indians west of mountains, and watch closely for further developments. Stages run regularly.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

(Forwarded by Pope to Grant May 27.)

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May 26, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE:

Referring to your dispatch to Colonel Potter about 200 ponies for General Sully, I do not think that they would be of any use to him. I can issue them to troops stationed at posts that have no long marches, where they can be recuperated and made of service. It is impossible for them to make any campaign in their present condition. Am ready to send them to General Sully on first boat, if you think best. Please answer.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
May 26, 1865—4.12 p. m.

General DODGE,
Fort Leavenworth:

The brigade of Michigan cavalry en route from Washington will go to you direct. The brigade now here is being rapidly mounted, orders to that effect having come from Washington. They also will be sent by regiments as fast as mounted. You can send what are necessary to Utah. With 5,000 good cavalry in addition to what you have the Indians ought to be put down. It will be necessary to make rapid cavalry expeditions against them. I hope in the course of a week to have these 5,000 additional cavalry at Leavenworth.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *May 26, 1865.*
(Received 4.20 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE:

Will you please have Colonel Harding ordered to assist me in enforcing the law in Lafayette County?

THOS. C. FLETCHER.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 140. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 26, 1865.

* * * * * * *

5. The Twelfth Regiment Missouri Cavalry Volunteers will proceed forthwith to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and report for duty to Brig. Gen. R. B. Mitchell, commanding District of North Kansas. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 118. } HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT, *Saint Louis, Mo., May 26, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

2. Companies A and E, Fifty-first Missouri Volunteers, will proceed, on the morning of the 27th instant, by railroad to Pilot Knob and report to commanding officer of post for duty. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

3. Company D, Fifty-third Wisconsin Volunteers, and Company C, Fifty-second Wisconsin Volunteers, will proceed from Pilot Knob to Saint Louis and report on arrival to these headquarters for orders. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

4. Company D, Fifty-first Missouri Volunteers, will proceed, on the morning of the 27th instant, by railroad to De Soto and relieve Company C, Fifty-third Wisconsin Volunteers, on duty guarding bridges on Iron Mountain Railroad.

5. On being relieved Company C, Fifty-third Wisconsin Volunteers, will proceed to Saint Louis and report to these headquarters for orders. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

By order of Brig. Gen. George D. Wagner:

H. HANNAHS,
Major Fiftieth Missouri Volunteers and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

LEXINGTON, MO., *May 26, 1865.*

Col. C. HARDING:

I have the honor to report that I have just returned from scout. I have brought in Vaughan and Reynolds and fifteen men. Captain Sheppard came in with thirty men night before last; could not find him. He is in the same vicinity where Vaughan was found in the Sni Hills. Clement could not be found. It is reported that he has disbanded his men for a short time to visit his home in Saline County. We have scouted night and day. I have left word for Clement and Sheppard. I want to return to Warrensburg in the morning. Shall I, or shall I go for Sheppard?

G. SALTZMAN,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 26, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

Colonel Schnable desires to surrender his entire battalion, 400 strong, and desires to have them paroled at Yellville, Ark., at once. He claims not to belong to Jeff. Thompson's command. Am I authorized to parole them at Yellville, or must he go to Jacksonport under the agreement made between you and Jeff. Thompson, as set forth in General Orders, No. 127, current series, department headquarters?

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

MACON, *May 26, 1865.*

General DODGE,
Fort Leavenworth:

Governor Fletcher has ordered, through General Pratt, the calling out of a large militia force in Platte County and the adjacent country. From all I can learn, it is a premature movement, and which does not seem to be warranted by the facts in the case. Captain Shapley and the Order No. 3 men from Clay and Ray ought to be able to manage them.

W. T. CLARKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MACON, *May 26, 1865.*

Col. A. F. DENNY,
Huntsville:

Take good care of your district. Order Truman to report to Colonel Baker at Saint Louis, and send Meredith here with his command with as little delay as possible.

By order of General Fisk:

W. T. CLARKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *May 26, 1865—5.55 p. m.*

General DODGE:

The Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry, Colonel Catherwood commanding, is now en route for Lawrence, to go elsewhere. This regiment has not been paid for fourteen months; many families of the men are suffering. Cannot they be paid before leaving Lawrence?

THS. C. FLETCHER.

MILWAUKEE, *May 26, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE:

General Sibley telegraphs that our scouts at Wadsworth intercepted and killed four of the Jewett murderers on their attempted escape north.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
May 26, 1865—4 p. m.

Major-General CURTIS,
Milwaukee:

If you think the reports about Hole-in-the-Day and other Chippewa chiefs reliable you had best apprehend them at once and keep them in confinement at Fort Snelling as hostages for the good behavior of their tribes.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., May 26, 1865.

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to telegraph Major-General Curtis this morning that my Indian scouts had intercepted and killed the murderers of the Jewett family. There were but five savages of the party, originally headed by the man Campbell, who was hung by the mob at Mankato, four of whom were dispatched, and the remaining one only escaped by plunging into a lake after losing his horse and all his effects. One of them before being disposed of was captured, and made a confession of the whole proceeding. He plead for mercy on the ground that he was a good Indian and a member of the church, but the scouts took the ground that if so he was in a proper frame of mind to go to the happy hunting grounds, and he went. Some of the plunder has been recovered. Among other articles some silver spoons are said to have been found. Any articles of value will of course, with the stolen horses, be returned to their proper owners. This successful affair was managed entirely by a few of the Sissetons who have lately surrendered, there being no mixed-blood scouts with them, and affords good evidence of the efficiency and fidelity of these people. The enmity between them and the hostile Sioux is bitter and unrelenting. I shall make free use of this element in repressing and punishing raiding parties. Major Rose, commanding Fort Wadsworth, states that he regards the 100 men of this class now employed as scouts as more valuable for the particular service in which they are engaged than would be a regiment of cavalry. They are intimately acquainted with the country and with the passes to the settlements, and can track the smallest war party, whose trail would be invisible to white men. They are, withal, strictly obedient to orders.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

N. B.—Three of the raiders have heretofore been killed by the scouts, making seven in all within a month.

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., May 26, 1865.

Brig. Gen. H. H. SIBLEY,
Saint Paul, Minn.:

GENERAL: I am in receipt of several letters and reports from your posts concerning Indian troubles, and have given them all due consideration. The affairs of the murder of the Jewett family and your movement of troops to apprehend the savages and your success in disposing of the leader, Carpenter [Campbell ?], and the four Indians near Wadsworth on their attempted escape, have all been duly forwarded in official dispatches. I note the return of the expedition from the Upper Saint Peter's as being from Wood Lake, which is not where I supposed the expedition was to go, but I presume they made that as a divergement with your approval. I have stopped the muster out of October cavalry, changed the direction of General Sully's movement to operate in the

direction of Devil's Lake, and I will send you another installment of unassigned recruits, who I hope you will send out to aid in garrisoning some of our forts. General Sully says there is as yet no grass, but hopes it will soon be abundant. The accidental loss of two steamers on the Missouri may also retard the general's progress, but I have urged the utmost haste, being anxious to get the force at Fort Rice, where I hope to open communication through Fort Wadsworth. I also desire you to have communication with Fort Rice as far as occasion may offer. If I visit Washington, as I may do, I shall try to have some better arrangement for securing more expedient mobility of our troops. They must in some way be capable of traveling thirty or forty miles a day. This requires a change to cavalry, or the mounting of infantry on horses or wagons. As far as you can, I desire that you will aid in this matter. If we had Canada ponies they would answer either purpose of riding or driving, and if I go to Washington I will urge a general use of ponies for frontier posts and frontier service. In connection with this idea of a greater number of animals at our frontier posts, ample provisions must be made for securing hay at each post sufficient to winter such animals. You will therefore direct your quartermasters to provide mowers, and see to the safe procuring of hay enough for any probable emergency at each post; and the troops must be required to assist in this matter, so as to avoid as far as practicable expense to the Government. When it can be done you will also direct the cultivation of gardens and grain for garrison use, especially at all posts which, in your judgment, will have to remain permanent garrisons.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA, *May 26, 1865.*

Major-General POPE:

My troops will be ready to march for Devil's Lake, or anywhere else, as soon as boats arrive here with commissary stores, wagons, &c. I telegraphed Ford. The Sioux report the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Brulés, and Blackfeet in very large force at Bear Butte, on the Black Hills, waiting for me. Can you get permission for me to cross the British line?

SULLY,
General.

SIOUX CITY, *May 26, 1865.*

Major-General POPE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: I have telegraphed you to-day on the arrival of yours. I shall be ready to move to Devil's Lake as soon as rations, clothing, tents, and thirty wagons reach here. The stores have not reached as soon as ordered, and out of those that ought to be here three boat-loads found the bottom of the Missouri, so that I am hard pressed for supplies, even to remain where I am. I very much fear if I go to Devil's Lake I will not be able to overtake the Indians, without I can cross the British line, and in that case I would like supplies to be on the Red River for my return. I have very few wagons. I made no calculations for so long a trip, and have therefore made no requisition for extra transportation. Lieutenant Parker, just down from Fort Sully, reports to me that the Sioux Indians just in (Minneconjous, I believe) state

that the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, part of the Brulé and Blackfeet Sioux are at Bear Butte, north of the Black Hills, in a very strong position, waiting there to give me battle. They report them 10,000 warriors strong, but of course this is a great exaggeration. They feel confident they can whip me, and the Sioux and half-breeds think I will meet with a great deal of trouble if I go there. Of course I cannot vouch for all I here state, but if it is true, and I go north, it will give trouble to those in my rear. Besides, it will induce many of the Sioux now friendly to join them. They will attribute my going north and refusing battle as a fear of the bravery of the Cheyennes. I merely make this statement to you, not knowing what information you may have in regard to hostile Indians at Devil's Lake. I hope the stores I telegraphed to Colonel Myers for may reach me soon, for wherever I go the sooner I start the better. I particularly want wagons to replace those sunk.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY,
Brevet Major-General.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA, *May 26, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. J. POPE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

SIR: Information which is deemed reliable shows that the Indians of Western Nebraska and Western Dakota have concentrated at or near Bear Butte, on the north side of the Black Hills, nearly upon the route which General Sully will take from the Missouri to Powder River, for the purpose of fighting him. This seems to indicate that the future safety of our emigrant routes, and especially the one which Superintendent Sawyer will open this season, will depend upon General Sully's carrying out his campaign as originally agreed upon between yourself and him. If he does not meet and disperse these hostile Indians, they will attribute the failure to do so to cowardice or weakness on his part, and will doubtless be emboldened to engage in depredations upon a scale much more extensive than ever heretofore. The general has intimated to me confidentially that an expedition in another direction is contemplated, and that the one heretofore planned may for the present be abandoned. I hope the expedition to the Black Hills and the establishment of the post on Powder River may not be abandoned; for though it may be very desirable to punish the hostile Indians of Northeast Dakota, after the preparations which have been made for the Black Hill expedition and the expectations thereby created, it would be very injurious to abandon it, and I fear lead to serious results. I doubt whether anything effective can be done toward subduing the Indians of Northeast Dakota until the force engaged in the work can pursue them into Canada. They will undoubtedly seek shelter there when hard pressed. I hope and believe you will be able to punish those Indians and still not abandon the Black Hill expedition.

Very respectfully,

A. W. HUBBARD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, May 26, 1865.

Brig. Gen. A. SULLY,
Sioux City, Iowa:

GENERAL: I sent you a dispatch directing you to demonstrate toward Devil's Lake, and have two dispatches from you—one concerning pay to

mustered-out troops and the other concerning the sinking of boats—which will detain but not prevent your movement. I hope you will succeed in having plenty of supplies located at Fort Rice, for I suppose that must be a wintering place for troops and a permanent, established post to guard the river and settlements. It is so related to Wadsworth and Abercrombie as to admit of some future connection of a line which may serve to secure the settlements against the hostile tribes that seem to have a permanent position near the British line. If you agree with me as to Fort Rice being the best point for a main depot, you will concur in the propriety of securing ample stores for any occasion at that place. A large garden and perhaps a considerable corn-field could be cultivated, mowing machines should be provided, and a large supply of hay must be carefully provided at all your posts, especially at our principal depots. Our stock cannot be brought down to the settlements every winter, and they must be provided with double rations of hay, well protected against fire. Order your quartermasters, and see to this also yourself. Indians on the Upper Missouri will always be begging, stealing, and sometimes murdering, so long as they occupy that region of country; and from present appearances that will be for centuries, for, as I suppose, very little of the country is cultivable. We may therefore regard our military arrangements in that quarter as more likely to remain fixtures than elsewhere on our national frontier, and I therefore desire to have constructions made with a due regard to permanency. Dispatches come over the wires very quickly from Council Bluffs, but when you move forward, as I suppose you will soon, I hope some other mode of communication will be arranged. I get letters from Wadsworth via Saint Paul in ten days. When you get to Fort Rice I hope you will find it expedient to send dispatches that way, but you may have more convenient means while the river is open, and you can best judge of the swiftest route. You will notice my order does not determine your objective point. It may be found when you get to Fort Rice or before your movable force may best turn in some more eastern direction. At present Devil's Lake seems to be the region of hostile lodges. Recent dispatches, which I send, speak of other points nearer the British lines, and all seem to apprehend a southern movement of the Indian efforts. Nothing certain can be known, but I shall try to get intelligence through the posts of Wadsworth and Abercrombie and will try to keep you informed as far as I can. I have directed matters to be kept quiet as to your movements, and hope the supposition that you are going to the Black Hills may deceive the savages. You will have to be your own judge as to what troops you can take with you. I hope your force may be pretty strong so you can, if occasion requires, separate for scouting purposes. For this purpose I hope you will also have all the mountain howitzers and other very light artillery with you which you can find available. Be sure and have plenty of horses attached to artillery, so there may be no delay, even if horses break down or are killed. I suppose all your heavy baggage can go by water, so your cavalry can move very light. As there is no danger, you might start your advance and go by steamer after your rear is well under way; but you will be the best judge as to the movement, which I hope will be pressed forward as early and fast as possible. I have just received a dispatch from General Sibley informing me that four more of the Indians that came down on the Minnesota settlements have been intercepted and killed near Fort Wadsworth. I shall attend promptly to your dispatches, although I may not always answer to avoid needless expense. Colonel Brown will send a paymaster as soon as possible

to pay the discharged men. General Pope telegraphs in response to my request that he has sent a boat load of stores to Fort Rice, but when the June rise occurs you must yourself determine what you may need, and order your quartermasters and commissary officers to take advantage of the usual boating season to secure ample provisions. Your troops may have to winter at Fort Rice, and you may have starving Indians also to feed. I will probably again visit Minnesota after you are fairly under way, so as to be nearer to your movement and also to direct movements by General Sibley to co-operate if occasion offers, but of this I will try to keep you informed.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *May 27, 1865—7 p. m.*
(Received 29th.)

Major-General CANBY,
New Orleans:

You may send Steele at once to the Rio Grande. I will also send the Twenty-fifth Corps. The cavalry can march as you suggest. A garrison should be got to Galveston with as little delay as possible.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, May 27, 1865.

Captain FITZHUGH,
Commanding Naval Division, Mouth of Red River:

CAPTAIN: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to inform you that the forces of the Trans-Mississippi Department were formally surrendered to him yesterday afternoon. It becomes necessary, in consequence, to send U. S. troops to garrison the various posts in that department, and three steamers with about 4,000 men will leave this city early in the coming week for points on the Red River. I am directed to request that you will assign two or three gun-boats to act as convoy to these vessels, and that they be held in readiness at the mouth of the Red River to move forward the moment the troops arrive.

I ask the favor of an early reply, and have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, May 27, 1865.

General E. KIRBY SMITH, C. S. Army,
Commanding Trans-Mississippi Depart nent, Houston, Tex.:

GENERAL: At the suggestion of General Buckner I send Brig. Gen. E. J. Davis for the purpose of conferring with you in relation to the details of the terms of the military convention held in this city, and especially that you may indicate the points at which it will be most desirable and practicable to collect the troops and property to be surrendered, and furnish him with the names of the commissioners selected

by you for that purpose. I have ordered all paroled prisoners belonging to Texas to be sent to Galveston instead of to the mouth of Red River, with a view of saving them from a long and tiresome march through the country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, May 27, 1865.

Brig. Gen. E. J. DAVIS,
On Board Steam Transport Hudson, off New Orleans:

GENERAL: I have the honor, by direction of the major-general commanding, to transmit herewith inclosed the terms and supplemental articles of the military convention recently held in this city for the surrender of the forces, &c., of the Trans-Mississippi Department,* and to say that he desires you to present them to General E. K. Smith for his signature (above that of General Canby), and to bring them back with you on your return to this city.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, May 27, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. G. SAWTELLE,
Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of West Mississippi:

SIR: I am directed by the major-general commanding to inform you that a force of 4,000 infantry is expected from Mobile in course of to-day and to-morrow to be transshipped on other steamers at this place and sent up the Red River for the purpose of relieving the rebel garrisons in that country. Be pleased to make immediate arrangements, so far as your department is concerned, in order that the supplies required may be held in readiness and no delay on that account occur in the movement of those troops. The calculations will be based upon thirty days' supplies.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Lieut. Col. C. B. Hinsdill, chief commissary of subsistence, Military Division of West Mississippi; Brig. Gen. James Totten, chief of ordnance and artillery, Military Division of West Mississippi.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 258.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 27, 1865.

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4. So much of Special Orders, No. 70, February 12, 1865, from this office, as directed Brig. Gen. N. B. Buford, U. S. Volunteers, on being

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* See p. 600, except indorsements by Smith and Canby, which were subsequently added, together with Smith's approval of the supplemental terms.

relieved from duty in the Department of Arkansas to at once repair to Rock Island, Ill., and report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army for orders, is hereby amended so as to direct him to repair to and report from Newburyport, Mass.

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By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 143. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., May 27, 1865.*

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5. Maj. Gen. P. Joseph Osterhaus, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty as chief of staff of the major-general commanding, and will proceed to Vicksburg, Miss., and report to Maj. Gen. G. K. Warren, whom he will succeed in the command of the Department of Mississippi (subject to the approval of the President) as soon as the resignation of that officer has been approved.

6. Brig. Gen. E. J. Davis, accompanied by Capt. F. A. Vaughn, his aide-de-camp, will proceed to Houston, Tex., via Galveston, for the purpose of conferring with General E. K. Smith, in accordance with the special verbal instructions given. On the completion of this duty he will return to this city and report in person at these headquarters. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

7. The following-named regiments are hereby relieved from duty in this military division and will report to the commanding general Department of the Cumberland, at Nashville, Tenn. All public horses and transportation of these commands will be turned over to the quartermaster's department: Second Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, Fourth Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

8. Brig. Gen. J. R. West will proceed by first opportunity to Baton Rouge, La., for the purpose of inspecting all the cavalry now at that point, and selecting the men who are to be discharged in accordance with recent orders. The remainder will be consolidated, as prescribed, and equipped for field service as rapidly as possible. Capt. C. J. Walker, Second U. S. Cavalry, special inspector of cavalry Department of the Gulf, will accompany General West and assist him in carrying out the above instructions.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. H. DYER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

TWENTY-FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
May 27, 1865. (Received 11.40 p. m.)

General JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff:

Transportation for 13,900 men has arrived up to this evening. One division of 9,200 men and their transportation has started. As soon as enough arrives for the second division it will start. Then there will be left the detached brigade of infantry and the artillery and cavalry. I will start with the second division of infantry and the artillery, and

expect to get off on Wednesday or Thursday next, leaving General Russell to bring up the rear. This is in accordance with the suggestion of General Sheridan, who asked me to come with the bulk of my troops. Is this approved?

G. WEITZEL,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 27, 1865.

Maj. Gen. P. J. OSTERHAUS,
Chief of Staff, Hdqrs. Military Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of the 15th instant, directing an inspection of the posts on the Mississippi River within my command, with a view to the immediate reduction of their garrisons to the lowest minimum sufficient to hold them, also a report of the number of troops which could be spared after the above reduction for service in the field, I have the honor to report as follows: In the Southern Division of Louisiana the troops between Bayou Manchac and Camp Parapet have been withdrawn, except one company of cavalry at the telegraph station opposite Plaquemine to protect it against marauding parties and to have an eye to the general police of the coast, and one opposite Donaldsonville for the same purpose. Bonnet Carré Bend and Pass Manchac have been evacuated, and the ordnance and garrisons withdrawn with the exception of an infantry picket at Pass Manchac for railroad police purposes. The fortifications and armament at Camp Parapet should remain as at present until peace is permanently established. Forts Pike, Macomb, Jackson, and Saint Philip to remain as at present also. On the west side of the river no reduction of posts is recommended. Should an expedition move into the country west of Berwick Bay and the Atchafalaya River, covering the District of La Fourche, almost the entire force stationed in that district could be made available for the field. In the Northern Division of Louisiana, owing to the high state of the water, the post of Morganza has been evacuated. The troops were transferred to Bayou Sara. The country about this post being perfectly quiet, these troops have been removed to Baton Rouge. For Port Hudson one regiment of colored infantry and the company of heavy artillery now there will be a sufficient garrison. The two batteries and the regiment of colored cavalry at present there, in excess of the above, can be removed. For garrison at Baton Rouge I would recommend the Sixty-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry, or any regiment of colored infantry, for provost and guard duty, and one regiment of cavalry (the One hundred and eighteenth Illinois (mounted) Infantry) for service in the back country. The three companies of heavy artillery should be retained as part of the garrison to care for the forts, public buildings, ordnance and ordnance stores to be collected there. These reductions can be made at once and the forces concentrated for transportation to such points as they may be ordered. The instructions regarding the employment on garrison duty of troops whose terms of service expire within three or four months have been complied with. Inclosed I have the honor to forward a list of the troops, enumerating the organizations, made available for field service by the above reductions in posts and garrisons.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

List of troops available for field service in consequence of the reduction of garrisons in the Department of the Gulf.

Ninety-second U. S. Colored Infantry; Ninety-third U. S. Colored Infantry; Eighty-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry; Eightieth U. S. Colored Infantry; Sixty-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry; Seventy-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry; Fifty-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry; Seventy-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry; Nineteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry; Seventy-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry; Sixth Missouri Cavalry; Third Rhode Island Cavalry; Fourth U. S. Colored Cavalry; Company D, First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery; Second Vermont Battery (four guns); Company A, Second Illinois Light Artillery (dismounted); Twelfth Massachusetts Battery (four guns); Second Ohio Battery (dismounted); First Wisconsin Battery; Twenty-fifth New York Light Battery; Thirteenth Wisconsin Battery (four guns); Thirteenth Massachusetts Battery. The above force will amount to nearly 7,000, infantry and cavalry combined, and about 1,200 artillery. The Ninety-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry, now at Brashear City, has been ordered to New Iberia, to take post there, in compliance with verbal instructions received by the major-general commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, May 27, 1865.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF:

In reply to your notes of the 25th and 26th instant I have the honor to recommend the following positions [be] maintained for some time to come, with the garrison annexed, viz:

Fort Pike, 3 companies Seventy-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry; Fort Macomb, 2 companies Seventy-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry; Ship Island, 5 companies Seventy-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry; Fort Saint Philip, 3 companies Tenth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery; Fort Jackson, 3 companies Tenth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery; Fort Livingston, 1 company Tenth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery; Camp Parapet, 1 battalion Eleventh U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery and 1 regiment infantry (Eighty-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry); New Orleans and stations immediately around it, First U. S. Infantry, First New Orleans Volunteers, Twentieth U. S. Colored Infantry, Eighty-first U. S. Colored Infantry, Sixth Massachusetts Battery, Sixteenth Ohio Battery, and 1 company cavalry; Algiers and railroad, the battalion Fifty-sixth Ohio Volunteers, 5 companies; Brashear City, 1 battalion Eleventh U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Ninety-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry, 2 companies Sixteenth Indiana (mounted) Infantry; Thibodeaux, 6 companies First Louisiana Infantry, Fourth Iowa Light Battery, 2 companies Sixteenth Indiana (mounted) Infantry; Donaldsonville, 4 companies First Louisiana Infantry, 1 company heavy artillery and 2 companies Sixteenth Indiana (mounted) Infantry; Plaquemine, 1 battalion Eleventh U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, 2 companies Sixteenth Indiana (mounted) Infantry, until the post is evacuated, which I propose doing at once. The armaments at Brashear, Donaldsonville, Camp Parapet, and the permanent forts I recommend to remain intact until some future time. The armaments at Pass Manchac, Bayou Saint John, and Bayou Gentilly have already been removed. The armament at Proctorville I propose moving at once, and remove the company now there. Hence there

will be left available for the immediate service elsewhere as follows: Ninety-third U. S. Colored Infantry, Eightieth U. S. Colored Infantry, Seventy-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry, Seventy-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry, Seventy-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry (term soon expires), Third Rhode Island Cavalry, Company D, First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery; Company A, Second Illinois Light Artillery (dismounted); Second Ohio Light Battery (dismounted), Twenty-fifth New York Light Battery, Thirteenth Massachusetts Light Battery.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, La., May 27, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Brashear City, La.:

SIR: The Confederate forces under General Kirby Smith having capitulated, all hostilities west of the Mississippi River will cease. Acknowledge receipt.

By order of Brigadier-General Sherman:

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to commanding officers Napoleonville, Donaldsonville, and Plaquemine, La.)

BRASHEAR, *May 27, 1865—3.25 p. m.*

Maj. WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Your telegram announcing the surrender of the forces under Kirby Smith is received. I shall at once communicate to the Confederate pickets that the surrender has been made.

CHAS. L. NORTON,
Colonel Ninety-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, May 27, 1865—3.30 p. m. (Received 7.15 p. m.)

Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. A. RAWLINS:

I have just arrived. As soon as I see General Pope and Major Sprague I will telegraph.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *May 27, 1865—10 p. m.*
(Received 12.30 a. m. 28th.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States:

I have examined the correspondence between General Kirby Smith and Colonel Sprague, of General Pope's staff. There does not appear

to be anything definite in it. The impression is created in my mind that a portion of the rebels mean to move toward Mexico. This is still further confirmed by General Pope saying that Kirby Smith was about to move to Houston. I will leave here to-morrow morning, and hope to have things fixed more definitely. If the enemy go toward Mexico, would it not be best to take the Fourth Corps to the Rio Grande? Please telegraph me at Cairo to-morrow. I have ordered my headquarters to Baton Rouge. I will give directions to General Steele in reference to his position after reaching the mouth of the Rio Grande.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *May 27, 1865—7.20 p. m.*

Bvt. Brig. Gen. W. R. PRICE,
Burnet House, Cincinnati:

We leave here to-morrow morning. If gone when you arrive, the general desires that you will come if possible to Baton Rouge. In any event, that you will bring or send 200 horses for First Cavalry to that point at once.

F. C. NEWHALL,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 27, 1865—2 p. m.
(Received 5 p. m.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

General Kirby Smith has declined surrendering on the terms granted to General R. E. Lee as interpreted by Attorney-General Speed, and by Major-General Banks' orders, but has transmitted propositions to surrender from himself and the rebel Governors of Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri. These propositions are accompanied by other papers of interest, all of which are forwarded to you by to-day's mail.* These propositions will no doubt be rejected by the Government, but as they show to a great extent the feeling and condition of things in the rebel Trans-Mississippi Department, they will be found interesting. I don't think it necessary to send their contents by telegraph as some of the letters and other written statements are lengthy.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 27, 1865.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

I have the honor to forward for the information of the President and Secretary of War six papers marked A, B, C, D, E, F, which require but little explanation. Messrs. A. H. Garland and E. C. Boudinot arrived at our outpost under flag of truce yesterday. Mr. J. J. Clendenin arrived a few days since. Mr. J. J. Clendenin is a former resident of Little Rock and an ex-judge of circuit court of Arkansas, and

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* See Sprague to Pope and inclosures, Part I, pp. 188–192.

recently the same under the rebel State government. Mr. A. H. Garland was formerly a resident of Little Rock and latterly a member of the Confederate Congress; was at Richmond in the latter part of February last. Mr. E. C. Boudinot was formerly a resident of Little Rock, is a half-blood Cherokee, and edited a paper in Little Rock before the rebellion. I directed the officer who delivered my answer marked D to say to Messrs. Garland and Boudinot, that as they were formerly residents of this city, they had my permission to come in as private citizens, divested entirely of any official character. They availed themselves of this permission and to-day requested an interview with me, which was granted. The substance of the interview (of course unofficial) may be concisely given under four heads: First. Mr. H. Flanagin desires to issue a proclamation as Governor of Arkansas convening his Legislature at Little Rock simply for the purpose of repealing all the acts of the rebel Legislature. This body would then adjourn and Flanagin resign. Second. He desires that Governor Murphy should recognize the county officers, clerks and sheriffs more particularly, who are now holding office under the rebel State government, Flanagin doing the same with reference to the loyal county officers now acting under Governor Murphy. Third. He requested that no military force should invade the southern part of Arkansas, as such a movement would produce much suffering among the people and be unnecessary in a military point of view, as the few soldiers left in Arkansas were deserting every day, and would all do so if let alone for a short time. Fourth. With regard to the civil officers of the secession Government they would not leave the State, but would respond promptly to any call made by the President or any authorized subordinate to report themselves at any place named, and further gave assurances that all the records of the State that were taken off by them should be preserved and returned to Little Rock. Mr. Flanagin conveyed a wish to deliver the records in person.

My answers were about as follows: The first proposition could not be carried into effect at all. The rebel Legislature would not be permitted to assemble at any point in the State, and if it were attempted the members would be seized as prisoners. Second. No recognition whatever would be extended by any person to the civil officers acting under the rebel State government, nor would any of them be permitted to offer themselves for appointment or election unless pardoned by Presidential proclamation, the rebel State government being viewed as an entire nullity. Third. No assurances given, but I concur in the view expressed. Fourth. Inasmuch as Mr. Flanagin has promised to hold himself ready to answer any demand for him, no steps will be taken to bring him in unless orders to that effect should be received. I will, if necessary, send for the State records as soon as notified that they are collected, and will permit Mr. Flanagin to deliver them up in person. Mr. Garland is not very communicative on the subject of the meeting of rebel governors and generals which took place at Marshall, Tex., on the 12th instant, but divulges enough to show that it was not very harmonious. Allen, of Louisiana, was belligerent to the last, and was started toward Washington, D. C., with a view of getting him out of the way. E. Kirby Smith directed a sale of the public Confederate property that could not be conveniently moved into Texas, but the Arkansas soldiers declared that, as they had not been paid for a year and a half or two years and had nothing to work with, they would take what they could in settlement of account and go home with it. In this manner most of their transportation and animals are disappearing, and

the men are going home with their arms. The last circumstance, I notice, gives to the returning non-combatant rebels no little anxiety. Some of these rebel soldiers who live convenient to our posts come in and surrender, but many do not and will doubtless require looking up, or at least a public notification to come in. The people and soldiers are now much dissatisfied with General Fagan for not availing himself of the opportunity I gave him about the middle of April to surrender the Confederate forces of this State. Had that proposition been accepted, all the Confederate soldiers of this State would now have been at home cultivating their lands, and now they see it. Fagan himself has gone to Shreveport for the present, and E. Kirby Smith to Houston, Tex. The prevailing impression is that Smith will go to Mexico and take with him those who feel that it is unsafe for them to return to their homes, or whose pride will not permit them to live under such a tyrannical Government as that of the United States. I have directed the issue of seed corn to the returning rebel soldiers, and have generally permitted them to retain their horses for farming purposes, as they are not valuable for Government service, and these men have absolutely nothing with which to commence life except the experience that they have gained during the rebellion, and from which there is much reason to believe they will derive a wholesome political lesson. The plan of the repentant or rather returning rebel leaders is quite transparent. They want the present State government of Arkansas to be not recognized by the President and a convention to be called in which all the inhabitants of the State, loyal and rebel, shall participate on equal footing. I have no hesitation in giving it as my deliberate conviction that such a course would result in placing this State in the hands of many of the very same men who controlled it before the rebellion. The loyal people of this State are deficient in self-reliance. They are timid and discouraged, and require for a time strong aid from the United States. There is no law in this State which prevents the returning rebels from voting and from a full participation in the political re-establishment of the State, and I beg respectfully but earnestly to invite the attention of the President to this important fact, and unless the terms of pardon exclude these men, at least for a time, from participation in public affairs, the State of Arkansas will in ninety days be politically where she was in 1860.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

[Inclosure A.]

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Washington, Ark., May 22, 1865.

Mr. A. H. GARLAND,
Washington, Ark.:

SIR: The Confederate forces being withdrawn from Arkansas, and the small bodies of troops remaining being virtually disbanded or only retained for preserving the security of persons and property, I feel called upon to request your services, and accordingly empower you to proceed to Little Rock with full authority and discretion to confer with the civil and military authorities in power there with a view to devising and agreeing upon terms best calculated to insure the restoration of peace and good order in society and the due administration of the laws, and to induce all citizens of the State to return to their homes and resume peaceful avocations. I adopt this course under

the persuasion that the propriety of it and the purposes indicated will be apparent to all, whatever differences of opinion have heretofore existed among our people.

Your obedient servant,

H. FLANAGIN.

[Inclosure B.]

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Washington, Ark., May 22, 1865.

Mr. A. H. GARLAND:

DEAR SIR: Inclosed herewith find authority to go to Little Rock to consult with the military and civil authorities at Little Rock. You will find also a copy of letter which was addressed to Judge Clendenin, who is now supposed to be at Little Rock. No great difficulty will probably be experienced in having a convention should one be desired. The same clerks might be commissioned by both Governments. I should have no hesitancy in appointing such as exercise the duties under the administration of Governor Murphy, and it is supposed he might find no objection to commission those who exercise the duties under this Government. There has been elections for clerks in almost all the counties south of the Arkansas River, and in several of those north. The importance of the measures suggested in order to secure quiet and prosperity can scarcely be overrated and it seems to me that all must see them in the same light, if they can disabuse their minds of suspicion that private advantage is sought, and with this view you can safely say that I fill the position in which I now act without solicitation, and that I shall not be a candidate under any state of case for re-election. You are authorized to say to General Reynolds that I shall not leave Arkansas, and that if he or the President shall so direct I will report at Little Rock.

Your obedient servant,

H. FLANAGIN.

[Inclosure C.]

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Washington, Ark., May 19, 1865.

Hon. J. J. CLENDENIN:

DEAR SIR: Understanding that you are about leaving this section, I venture to address you upon the subject of State affairs and to inform you of my future policy under certain contingencies. You are aware that Governor Allen has been deputed by General Smith to have an interview with the Federal authorities with a view to an ultimate surrender of the military forces of the department. This was done with my knowledge and consent, and, of course, must for the present be treated by me as an act by which I am in honor bound. Should the interview result in nothing being done my policy will be to restore quiet to the country at the earliest possible day, and if circumstances indicate that I can be of use no personal danger to myself will prevent my remaining. The greatest danger to the quiet and safety of the country (as I suppose) will be from guerrilla bands, who may be recruited and held together under the pretense that they are defending a valid State government which did represent a large majority of the people. We shall have many men who will be unfitted for the peaceful avocations of life, and whose morals will not restrain them from violence. An excuse to enlist such will in all probability be used, and although they cannot be troublesome to the United States Government, they can destroy the less settled parts of the country unless prevented by all judicious means. In

order to preserve quiet in the country it is very desirable that such classes as shall be pardoned should at the earliest possible time regard themselves as citizens of the State, and not subjugated criminals; and in this view of the case, elections, in which all of the pardoned [participate], and a government which all have contributed to make, will be very important.

I should issue a proclamation convening the Legislature, which would state the fact of subjugation, and state the necessity of the Legislature repealing such laws as permit or encourage hostile acts against the United States. At the same time General Reynolds would be informed of what had been done and also that in case he or the President of the United States should so direct I would report as might be indicated, or in other words I would consider myself as on parole. If the Government of the United States did not prevent, the Legislature would be invited to make such legislation as would be concurred in by Governor Murphy and his Legislature for the meeting of a convention fairly and fully elected to adjust the State government in such a manner as would induce the Federal Congress immediately to recognize it. That convention is, perhaps, necessary to any speedy representation in the United States Congress. To such as know me it is hardly necessary to say that the State archives and State property will under any state of case be strictly accounted for, and surrendered when it can no longer be usefully held by the secession government. Any invasion of Southern Arkansas at this time could only produce two consequences: First, to devastate the country, causing the innocent to starve; and, secondly, to prevent the Arkansas army from returning home without the consent of the officers. This letter is furnished with a view to indicate certain information which I desire you to furnish me should you be able to do so consistent with the duties you may assume to the United States Government.

Your obedient servant,

H. FLANAGIN.

[Inclosure D.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 26, 1865.

A. H. GARLAND and E. C. BOUDINOT:

GENTLEMEN: Your notes addressed jointly to Governor Murphy and myself, accompanying three papers headed "Executive Office, Washington, Ark., May 19 and 22, 1865," and signed "H. Flanagin," are received. In these papers you present yourselves as commissioners on the part of the "secession government" of the State of Arkansas. In this character all intercourse whatever is declined, and you cannot be permitted to enter our lines.

Very respectfully, yours,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure E.]

CAMP AT THE OUTPOST,
Pulaski County, Ark., May 26, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Department of Arkansas, and
His Excellency Governor ISAAC MURPHY:

SIRS: I reached here to-day under flag of truce, and the object of my mission will be fully explained to you by the several papers herewith sent, marked A, B, C,* to which I very respectfully call your

* See pp. 628, 629.

attention. I would state that on yesterday, at Benton, I heard a report that news had been received at Little Rock to the effect that General Smith had surrendered the military department under his command. When the flag of truce left Washington no such news had reached there, for some days before the flag left no mails or couriers had come to Washington from Shreveport, and consequently nothing was known as to the surrender, and we all were of the impression when the flag left that no surrender had taken place. I make mention of this fact to show why a flag was sent, and to explain the language used in the beginning of the paper marked A,* herewith transmitted. I desire a conference with you upon the subject-matter of my mission here, at such a time and place as will best suit your convenience. The recent proclamation of His Excellency Governor Murphy, more particularly, and other evidences of a spirit of conciliation and peace have induced us all to believe and hope that all differences among our people can and will soon be reconciled, and I feel well assured that if the conference be granted as requested, such steps will be taken and such measures adopted as will, at a very early day, bring together and unite the people of Arkansas under one common government, in peace and quiet, to forget the sufferings of the war now about closed, and to lay the foundations for a prosperity and happiness to be permanent for the future. I hope it will be your pleasure to grant the conference asked for.

With much respect, I am, your obedient servant,

A. H. GARLAND.

[Inclosure F.]

CAMP AT THE OUTPOST,
Pulaski County, Ark., May 26, 1865.

General J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Department of Arkansas, and
Governor ISAAC MURPHY,
Little Rock, Ark.:

GENTLEMEN: I have voluntarily accompanied Mr. Garland to this point, and desire to confer with you relative to the speediest and best means of securing peaceable relations with those Indian nations heretofore allies of the Southern States. The interests of these nations are so blended with those of Arkansas that they will and must follow her fortunes. It was this fact that induced prominent citizens of the State at Washington to invite me to deliberations which have resulted in the mission of Mr. Garland. I believe I can be of service in restoring peace and quiet upon the frontier, and it is for this object and no other that I have come.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. C. BOUDINOT.

HDQRS. U. S. FORCES, DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Mouth of White River, Ark., May 27, 1865.

[Col. JOHN LEVERING:]

COLONEL: I have just received information that ex-Governor I. G. Harris and the rebel General Lyon crossed to the west side of the Mississippi River a few nights since between Napoleon and Gaines' Landing, Ark. This information is from a party at whose house they stopped for a half hour. The party giving the information did not

* See inclosure C, p. 629.

know them at the time, but was afterward informed who they were by a person who knew them. Harris passed himself as Major Green. Lyon passed under his own name. Both claimed to be making for Mexico. I think the information is reliable.

Respectfully, &c.,

G. F. McGINNIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 27, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. F. SALOMON,
Comdg. First Div., Seventh Army Corps, and Post of Little Rock:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that organizations of militia within the department be discontinued, the necessity for such forces having ceased to exist. All public arms and accouterments will be collected and turned over to the ordnance department without delay.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Brig. Gen. John M. Thayer, commanding at Helena, Ark.; Brig. Gen. Alexander Shaler, commanding at Devall's Bluff, Ark.; Brig. Gen. John Edwards, commanding at Pine Bluff, Ark., and Brig. Gen. Cyrus Bussey, commanding at Fort Smith, Ark.)

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *May 27, 1865—11.45 a. m.*

Major-General POPE:

Have received dispatch from General Ford. Everything is going all right with him. The rivers are all high from mountain snows.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May 27, 1865—5 p. m.*

Major-General POPE:

Forty-eight more guerrillas surrendered at Lexington, and 180 more under a colonel propose to do the same.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May 27, 1865.*

Major-General POPE,
Saint Louis:

Reports from Red River say Kirby Smith intends to fight; that he cannot get his generals to agree to surrender. Several detachments of his men have left and are making for Missouri. What news from Colonel Sprague?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May 27, 1865.*

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis:

If the Twelfth Tennessee has got its arms send it here. Send one of the other regiments to Rolla to relieve rest of Thirteenth Missouri, and hold the other in Saint Louis.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
May 27, 1865—4.45 p. m.

Major-General DODGE,
Fort Leavenworth:

The Twelfth Missouri Cavalry leaves this p. m. for Fort Leavenworth, with orders to report to General Mitchell. The Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry will be fully equipped and mounted to-morrow, and the Eleventh Indiana and the Third Illinois by Monday.

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May 27, 1865.*

Col. WILLIAM MYERS,
Saint Louis:

If you see General Sheridan say to him I regret I could not be in Saint Louis to see him; that if in his new command circumstances should arise that I can give him any aid that it will be gladly and cheerfully done.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May 27, 1865.*

Governor FLETCHER,
Jefferson City:

I would not call out the militia in Platte and Clay; we can take care of guerrillas there. If you call out any call for a company or two. I don't think there is much danger there. Have just come from there.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 141. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 27, 1865.

* * * * * * *

11. One section of Battery L, First Regiment Missouri Light Artillery Volunteers, to be designated by Bvt. Maj. Gen. John B. Sanborn, commanding Southwest District of Missouri, will proceed forthwith to Saint Louis, Mo., and report for duty to Brig. Gen. G. D. Wagner, commanding Saint Louis District.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *May 27, 1865.*

General DODGE,
Fort Leavenworth:

I arrived last night; received dispatches from Lexington that thirty-six and twelve more guerrillas had surrendered, and that 180, under a colonel, had proposed to do so. The men who have not been marauding are destitute of money. I presume I may furnish them transportation out of the State.

C. HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *May 27, 1865.*

Colonel PINGER,
Lexington:

Keep the party from Warsaw which passed up west of Knobnoster. They committed unparalleled outrages south of the Osage. Say nothing as to their future disposition until you hear from me. You may state that they are accused of bad faith.

C. HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *May 27, 1865.*

Lieutenant-Colonel PINGER,
Lexington:

Be careful about letting 180 rebels loose in Lexington. They should leave the country and stay in a body under guard until they are ready to do so. Their own safety requires it. Orders which you will receive by mail notify our future course toward those who may hereafter enter the district. Go on as heretofore with those with whom you are now negotiating.

C. HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
May 27, 1865—9.45 a. m.

General SANBORN, *Springfield:*

It would be better for Colonel Schnable to go to Jacksonport with his command and receive the parole for himself and men from Colonel Davis, who has all necessary papers with him for the proper transaction of the business. Colonel Schnable can surrender to Colonel Davis as a portion of Thompson's command or as an independent command, as he sees fit. Colonel Davis will be at Jacksonport about June 5th proximo.

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 27, 1865.

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Missouri:

Colonel Schnable's objections to going to Jacksonport are as follows, viz: That many of his men are without horses, and will not go there

on foot, as it is about 150 miles; that the men are anxious to do all they can on their farms, and will not have the time; that he cannot make the march with his command in a body and feed them, and hence fears that he cannot get many of them there. Most of his command desire to take the oath of amnesty. If under all these circumstances it is thought best, I can send my district provost-marshal to Yellville and parole the command and administer the oath of amnesty to such as desire to take it. I have printed individual paroles, and can use other blank rolls for the companies. I shall have to send about four days' rations for this command to Yellville if it should be paroled there. There is a messenger here waiting. I will forward your answer to this to Colonel Schnable as your final answer to his proposition. I send this on account of Schnable's anxiety to be paroled at Yellville.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
May 27, 1865—3.40 p. m.

General SANBORN,
Springfield:

Under the circumstances you can accept the surrender of and parole Colonel Schnable's command.

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CASSVILLE, *May 27, 1865.*

Brigadier-General SANBORN

I have not heard from Colonel Coffee. The spy that I sent was to return last night, but she has not returned yet. I will start down there in the morning myself with a few men. It is said that there are a good many rebels on White River committing all kinds of lawless deeds.

J. M. MOORE,
Major, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 27, 1865.

Colonel SCHNABLE,
Commanding C. S. Forces, Yellville:

I will accept the surrender of your command on the same terms granted by General Grant to General Lee, Commander-in-Chief of the C. S. Army. I will send four days' full rations for 400 men to Yellville for your command and have them there by Friday morning, the 2d day of June, proximo. Captain Braden, district provost-marshal, will be in Yellville and attend to paroling your officers and men and any others in that country that may desire to surrender at the same time and place. Captain Braden will be prepared to administer the oath of amnesty to all your officers and men who may desire to take it. An individual parole for each man will be signed in duplicate and one copy delivered to the soldier paroled and one copy retained by the provost-marshal; also, duplicate rolls of each company

and detachment will be made out and signed by the commanding officer and approved by yourself, both of which will be retained by the provost-marshal. The provost-marshal will be provided with all proper blanks. Public arms will be turned over to the officer sent from here; private arms, &c., will be retained by the men among them.

Hoping that this action may result in peace, quiet, and prosperity of the border of two States that were formerly proud of each other, I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

FORT GIBSON, *May 27, 1865.*

Major-General POPE:

Water low; river not navigable to this point. No troops have arrived from below except the Second and Fourteenth Kansas, about 1,200 in all. I have not yet heard of any other troops on the way. Indians are to be mustered out on the 31st. Have no horses yet, and have heard of none en route here.

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

FORT GIBSON, *May 27, 1865.*

Major-General POPE:

Have there been any changes in the boundaries of the District of South Kansas? While at Fort Smith on the 6th instant I telegraphed Colonel Blair to order the Fifteenth Kansas and First Colorado Battery to report to me at this place (Fort Gibson). Colonel Blair informs me that he was notified by General Mitchell and General Dodge to move no troops without orders from them. I have no information that there have been any changes of boundaries in my command, and do not understand why my orders should be interfered with by General Mitchell and General Dodge.

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

TEMPORARY OFFICE CREEK AGENCY,
Fort Gibson, C. N., May 27, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. G. BLUNT,
Comdg. District of South Kansas, Fort Gibson, C. N.:

GENERAL: From Indian scouts recently come in from the west, and also from parties coming from Kansas, I learn that large numbers of cattle are being driven from the Creek country, and from the Indian country on the south into Kansas. Large droves of cattle have been taken north within the last twenty days. I also learn from a letter of the Indians from a friend in Kansas that persons are said to be representing that they have written authority from the chiefs, superintendent, agents, and military authorities to drive out cattle from the Indian country. No such authority has been delegated by the Creek Nation to any one. About a year ago a Mr. Parkinson was appointed by them as agent to sell any stock that they might drive in here, prove a clear title to before the provost-marshal of this post, and wish so to dispose of, he to turn over to the owners the moneys accruing from any such sale, and they to allow him so much per day for his trouble. Nothing was ever

done under this authority, and the Indians have sent no cattle out of the country for any purpose whatever. All cattle taken out of the country or held in Kansas on any pretended authority from the Indians are stolen cattle, and I would most respectfully request that the commandant of the post of Fort Scott and other military stations in Southern Kansas be notified of these facts, and that stringent measures be taken to stop this wholesale robbery of our already too destitute people, the perpetrators punished, and the property restored to the rightful owners.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

GEO. A. CUTLER,
U. S. Creek Agent.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Fort Gibson, June 2, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Brevet Brigadier-General Blair, commanding First Sub-District, who will seize all cattle driven out of the Indian territories in violation of the act of Congress of March 3, 1865, and hold them subject to the orders of Indian agent representing the tribe to whom the cattle belong. The parties found in charge of such cattle will be placed in close arrest and held for trial and punishment under the act of Congress referred to.

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May 27, 1865.*

Brigadier-General CONNOR,
Julesburg:

I can send you all the cavalry you wish. You must keep your mounted men active. I think a large force should be sent west of the mountains. Let me know how many you want.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May 27, 1865.*

Brigadier-General CONNOR,
Julesburg:

Do you not think there has been some tampering with the Indians west of Rocky Mountains? You know to whom I allude.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May 27, 1865.*

Brevet Brigadier-General FORD,
Fort Riley:

You need not come to Leavenworth. Colonel Jennison's case is over. I can send you more cavalry if you want. Tell me how much more you want besides the eight companies now on their way and the eight companies of infantry that have arrived. You will be called upon for one or two companies as an escort for wagon road party going up Smoky Hill Fork. I want those Indians punished, and will give you all the force you desire.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

CAMP ON THE MOUTH OF LITTLE ARKANSAS,
May 27, 1865—7 p. m.

Lieutenant TAPPAN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of the Upper Arkansas:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report my scout to the Arkansas River. After arriving here, about 2 p. m., an excitement was raised among the Indians on account of the approach of some rebel Indians. The news I got through my interpreter, and also from the Indians that have come from Brush Mountain, eighty miles from here. About there the Wichitas saw at first but two rebel Indians; also talked to them, and they said that they and some Texans are coming up here. During this time the Wichitas discovered a large force coming up. Knowing they were rebel Indians the Wichitas left for their camp, but they did not get over 300 yards before they were attacked and had one of their men killed. They left everything back in camp. Two of them came here to report the facts as they expected me here. Some of the Indians are still on the lookout. The statement so far I am satisfied is correct. I will send a scout of Wichitas immediately in that direction so as to watch the movements of those rebel Indians. The troops on the Arkansas had better be notified without delay, as this is about the direction they move. Some of the Cheyennes are with them, I suppose for guides, &c., as they know all about these posts on the Arkansas. Kiowas and Comanches are going still south, and some of them still for peace. I wish to have some more men as soon as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. WISE,
First Lieutenant, Second Regiment Colo. Cav., Comdg. Outpost.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 105. } HDQRS. DIST. OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., May 27, 1865.

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11. Col. H. E. Maynadier, Fifth U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned to duty at Fort Riley, Kans.

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By order of Brevet Brigadier-General Ford:

J. E. TAPPAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., May 27, 1865.

Brig. Gen. H. H. SIBLEY,
Saint Paul, Minn.:

GENERAL: Yours of the 18th, giving your reasons for presenting the necessity of urging our rights to cross the British lines, so as to prevent Indians from finding security in the British provinces, and showing that you did not mean to base your arguments on the specialty of the recent Indian raid, is duly received. I only desired to say your letter was not convenient for reference to Washington, because your argument followed your report of this case, and therefore seemed to be based on that occasion, which could, and I thought would, be so construed and traversed. You may have noticed a prejudice existing

against reported dangers. It is urged by the press and elsewhere that Indian wars are got up on speculation, and an article published to-day in the Sentinel of this city tries to present this view. Such sentiments and public averments are very mortifying to frontier settlers, who feel and fear the pressure of savage cruelty, but we must avoid all grounds for such accusations. Great care must be taken to avoid false alarms and exaggerated statements, lest we lull the public ear with an idea that the cry is false or frivolous. Do not understand me that I have any occasion to find fault with any of my officers; on the contrary, we have had apparent reason for all our precaution, and I do not see the least occasion for such an imputation of motives in your district, with the exception, perhaps, of some denunciating articles I have seen in the press of your State, which have overdrawn the pictures of Indian danger in the instance of the recent massacre near Mankato; but this is incident to the doubt and darkness of Indian modes of warfare and the natural consequence of resulting expansion of dangerous apprehensions and to sinister motives. Whenever occasion offers I shall vindicate my command against such imputations, and hope your conduct and your people will carefully justify my views and acts in this regard. Indian dangers must not be overwrought or underestimated. Truth should be known, and I want no suppression of facts because of the cry of false alarm. Whatever is necessary in regard to presentation of our boundary dangers or neighborhood assaults must and shall be properly presented to the public or private notice of superior authorities so far as I can procure such presentation. It is folly "to cry peace, peace, when there is no peace," and I have no idea of absolute peace for our exposed Indian frontier. I have applied for leave to visit Washington, but General Pope desires me to remain until he gets news from the lower Red River. He has presented the matter of our Indians crossing the British frontier to the lieutenant-general, so there is no need of our further consideration of new arguments at present.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *May 28, 1865—11.30 a. m.*

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Buckner and Price, per Kirby Smith, have surrendered to General Canby all forces west of the Mississippi. I have directed Canby to push troops to the Rio Grande without waiting arrival of Twenty-fifth Corps; also to garrison Galveston. You had better push down the river at once and proceed to carry out the convention and garrison Texas and Louisiana as soon as it can be done.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

(Copy to Major-General Pope.)

WASHINGTON, *May 28, 1865—1.30 p. m.*

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Do all you can to encourage the shipment of cotton from Louisiana and Texas. Let there be no military interference to its coming or

inquiries as to ownership. Such as may be turned over as Confederate cotton, cause to be delivered to the Treasury Department, but do not embarrass the shipment by looking up such cotton.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, May 28, 1865—2 p. m.

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN, *Cairo, Ill.:*

A portion of the Twenty-fifth Corps is on its way to the Rio Grande, but will touch at Mobile if you wish to send orders. Send the troops placed at your disposal as you think proper. If more troops than have been ordered to the Rio Grande are required, send them.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 28, 1865—9.30 p. m. (Received 30th.)

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY, *New Orleans:*

The Adjutant-General will transmit an order* changing in some respects the military command in your division. Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, and Key West are added to your department, to which you are assigned, and General Banks relieved. The President directs me to express his wish that the military authorities render all proper assistance to the civil authorities in the State of Louisiana, and not interfere with or control its action further than may be necessary for the peace and security of the department. You have the entire confidence of the Executive, and it is believed that your wisdom and prudence in the administration will be as successful and gratifying as have been your military operations. Please acknowledge this telegram.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 28, 1865—1.30 p. m.*

Major-General CANBY, *New Orleans, La.:*

Ship North all captured cotton as rapidly as possible, and encourage the bringing in for sale of all private cotton. Let there be no military interference whatever to the sale and shipment of cotton, nor no search made for Confederate cotton. It is the interest of finances to get all the cotton to market possible and without delay.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, May 28, 1865.

Major-General RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:

Should the resignation of Major-General Warren be accepted, I recommend that Maj. Gen. P. Joseph Osterhaus be assigned to the Department of Mississippi.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

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* See General Orders, No. 95, War Department, May 17, p. 475.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAG-SHIP TEMPEST,
Mound City, May 28, 1865.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Comdg. Division of West Mississippi, New Orleans, La.:

Your telegram of the 26th instant just received. I will confirm the action taken for me at your request in carrying out the convention of May 26 by Lieut. Commander J. P. Foster, or in his absence by Lieut. Commander W. E. Fitzhugh.

S. P. LEE,
Acting Rear-Admiral, Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

[MAY 28, 1865.—For General Orders, No. 99, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, relative to recruiting the ranks of the regular regiments of the Army, see Vol. XLVI, Part III, p. 1227.]

MOUND CITY, *May 28, 1865—12.40 p. m.*
(Received 12.30 a. m. 29th.)

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of Navy:

Telegram just received from General Canby, via Memphis, dated 26th, indicates that rebel navy has surrendered to Mississippi and West Gulf Squadrons. He has notified Lieutenant-Commander Foster that he might act in my stead, to whom I have sent instructions to do so.

S. P. LEE,
Acting Rear-Admiral, Commanding.

U. S. STEAMER OUACHITA,
Mouth of Red River, May 28, 1865.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Comdg. Mil. Div. of West Mississippi, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 27th instant relating to the surrender of the rebel forces of the so-called Trans-Mississippi Department, and requesting two gun-boats to convoy the troops up the Red River. In reply I would respectfully state that suitable vessels will be in readiness to accompany the expedition. Should it be desirable an iron-clad can also be detailed.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. E. FITZHUGH,
Lieut. Comdr. U. S. Navy, Comdg. Third Div., Miss. Squad.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 144. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., May 28, 1865.

1. All the troops arriving in the city from Mobile that are to be assigned to garrisoning the posts in West Louisiana will report to Maj. Gen. N. P. Banks, commanding Department of the Gulf.

2. Brig. Gen. W. P. Benton, U. S. Volunteers, will report to the commanding general Department of the Gulf for orders.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. H. DYER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, May 28, 1865.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

SIR: I am directed by the major-general commanding to request that you will designate from the troops of the Department of the Gulf selected for service in the field, two regiments of colored infantry, two heavy batteries, and about 600 cavalry for the Red River command, in addition to the troops transferred for that purpose from the Thirteenth Army Corps. This command should be started so as to reach Alexandria by or soon after the 2d proximo, and Shreveport the 5th proximo.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, May 28, 1865.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

SIR: The major-general commanding desires that after designating the troops for the Red River, as indicated in my note of this date, all the other troops designated by you for field service (in accordance with the list transmitted in your communication of yesterday's date) may be immediately prepared for that service. The chief quartermaster of the department will set apart the land transportation required under General Orders, No. 22, current series, from these headquarters, but will not send it to the regiments designated without further orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 141. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 28, 1865.

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2. The Sixth Missouri Cavalry is relieved from duty in the Northern Division of Louisiana and will proceed without delay to Brashear City, La. On its arrival at that place it will be reported to Brig. Gen. R. A. Cameron, commanding District of La Fourche. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Major-General Banks:

J. C. STONE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *May 28, 1865—2.10 p. m.*

Major-General WEITZEL,
City Point, Va.:

Maj. Gen. Giles A. Smith is ordered to report to you. Your movements are approved. General Steele will probably have left Mobile before your arrival. If you find instructions there obey them. If not, proceed immediately to the mouth of the Rio Grande and report to Steele there.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

TWENTY-FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
May 28, 1865. (Received 10.25 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Your dispatch is received.

G. WEITZEL,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, May 28, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. K. WARREN,
Commanding Department of Mississippi:

The commanding general desires that after selecting the troops indicated in your report for garrison at Vicksburg and Natchez, and the command at Jackson, you will cause all the other troops in your command to be prepared immediately for service in the field. Please report by telegraph the organizations selected for this service.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
May 28, 1865—3.50 p. m.

Major-General DODGE,
Fort Leavenworth:

Will send messenger to-morrow with mail, &c. Matters generally quiet in Missouri. No trouble except what Truman has created. General Sanborn reported the surrender to him of Colonel Schnable, with his regiment, 400 strong, at Yellville, Ark., on yesterday. Kirby Smith has surrendered his entire army to General Canby. This is announced officially by Secretary Stanton.

GEO. C. TICHENOR,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 142. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 28, 1865.

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2. The Twelfth Regiment Tennessee Cavalry Volunteers will proceed without delay to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and report for duty to Brig. Gen. R. B. Mitchell, commanding District of North Kansas. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

3. The Eleventh Regiment Indiana Cavalry Volunteers will march without delay to Rolla, Mo., and report for duty to Col. John Morrill, Sixty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, commanding District of Rolla.

By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *May 28, 1865.*

Colonel MARTIN,
Pleasant Hill:

Spread as far south and west of you as you can the information that returning rebels who commit no outrages after arriving in this State will be received kindly and allowed amnesty. If they plunder, murder, or burn houses, they will be hunted until they are killed. Encourage parties to surrender to you. The papers will be made out here.

C. HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 27. } HDQRS. DIST. OF NORTH MISSOURI, *Macon, Mo., May 28, 1865.*

In compliance with orders from Major-General Dodge, I hereby assume command of the District of North Missouri. All orders now in force and all staff officers now on duty will be recognized and obeyed until otherwise ordered. The following additional staff officer is announced: First Lieut. S. M. Snell, Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry, aide-de-camp.

GEO. SPALDING,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 133. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI, *Springfield, Mo., May 28, 1865.*

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3 For the purpose of carrying into effect the agreement made by and between Brigadier-General Sanborn, commanding district, and Lieut. Col. J. A. Schnable, C. S. Army, commanding battalion, which said agreement has been ratified and approved by the major-general commanding Department of the Missouri—

It is ordered that the surrender and paroling of the officers and men belonging to the command of Lieut. Col. J. A. Schnable, C. S. Army, be carried into effect at Yellville, Ark., on the 2d day of June, 1865, or as soon thereafter as practicable. Capt. W. W. Braden, Sixth Minnesota Infantry Volunteers, district provost-marshal, is authorized and directed to proceed at once to Yellville, Ark., receive the surrender, and attend to the paroling of the officers and men of said command, and of such other commands of Confederate troops at or about Yellville as may desire to surrender. Officers will be allowed to retain their side-arms and private property, and the enlisted men their side-arms and property. Duplicate rolls will be made out for each company and detachment signed by the respective commanding officers,

and also Captain Braden. Each man will also be furnished with a certificate of the fact of his having been paroled, signed by his company or other commander, and countersigned by Captain Braden. The officers will be required to give their individual paroles and will receive a similar certificate. The oath of amnesty prescribed in the President's proclamation of December 8, 1863, will be administered by Captain Braden to all officers and men not excepted from its benefits by the terms of said proclamation who may desire to take it. None will be allowed to come within the limits of this department without taking such oath, under penalty of being tried as bushwhackers and outlaws. Those taking said oath will be allowed to go to their homes or elsewhere, and will not be molested so long as they faithfully observe and obey the laws in force where they may reside.

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By order of Brigadier-General Sanborn:

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 28, 1865.

Lieut. ISHAM W. FAUGHT,
Company C, Sixteenth Mo. Cav. Vols., Comdg. Detachment:

LIEUTENANT: The general commanding directs that upon the arrival of subsistence train at Ozark you proceed with your command in charge of said train to Yellville, Ark. Capt. W. W. Braden, district provost-marshal, has been designated to represent the general, and directed to proceed to Yellville to receive the surrender of Lieutenant-Colonel Schnable, and attend to the paroling of his men. Captain Braden will join you on the road, and upon his arrival you will report to him and act under his directions. You will take with you the rations and supplies for your command. The general commanding directs you to forbid your men from taking any whisky or other spirituous liquors with them, and holds you responsible for the rigid enforcement of this order. He also directs that you enforce perfect order and good conduct on the part of the men of your command during the entire trip. No straggling from the line of march, or plundering or destruction of private property will be allowed. Nor any acts of hostility, unless provoked or rendered necessary by hostile acts or threats. All public property surrendered will be turned over to you by Captain Braden. You will receipt to him for the same, place it in charge of a strong guard, and cause each and every article there to be turned over to the proper officer at this post upon your return. In case of failure to turn over or properly account for every article specified in your receipt, the value of the article unaccounted for will be assessed and charged against the men composing the guard, a list of whose names will be furnished by you to Captain Braden. If you deem it proper a flag of truce may be displayed by you upon approaching Yellville. Twenty-five men will be added to the escort at Forsyth. You will start from Ozark to-morrow forenoon. In case Captain Braden fails to reach you before you leave that point, you will leave six men there to escort him on.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS,
Julesburg, Colo. Ter., May 28, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose communication received from Utah Territory since my return for your information.* Brigham's power is evidently on the wane, the scepter is leaving his hands, and he is becoming desperate. I will attend to him as soon as matters are arranged with the Indians. The only difficulty I apprehend from his present conduct is that it may retard immigration and perhaps drive some of the timid Gentiles from the Territory. I have a peculiar way of managing him, and if you will trust to my judgment all will be well. I will send a part of the Sixth Infantry over as soon as they arrive. I am in receipt of a letter from Major-General Sully; he informs me he will not start until the 10th of June. I can start on the 1st of July and be at Powder River before him. I cannot start sooner, want of supplies and the condition of the animals preventing. We are entirely out of corn, except small quantity at Kearny. The stock at Laramie is suffering, the grass being poor in that vicinity as yet. Indians almost daily attack the line between Kearny and the South Pass, and are invariably repulsed with loss, but are enabled to escape pursuit in consequence of the condition of our animals.

I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—I have the honor to inclose copy of a communication just received from the Headquarters of the Army.†

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS,
Julesburg, Colo. Ter., May 28, 1865.

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Saint Louis, Mo., Dept. of the Missouri:

SIR: I respectfully solicit that the general commanding the department request Major-General McDowell, commanding Department of the Pacific, to order the officers of Squadrons L and M, Second California Cavalry (now in California), to report to these headquarters for duty. The squadrons have been under my command for three years, and are now en route for Fort Laramie. They have 100 men in each—nearly all veterans. Squadron M has only one officer with it. He has recently been promoted to a captaincy in same regiment, and I expect he will be ordered to his squadron shortly. Captain Price is on duty at these headquarters as district inspector and acting assistant adjutant-general. First Lieut. Frederick Weed is at Camp Union, Cal., on detached service. The squadron has no second lieutenant. The captain and first lieutenant of L Squadron are with it. The second lieutenant is attached to a squadron at Camp Union, Cal. The Second California Cavalry is a veteran regiment; has over 1,200 men in it. The squadrons belonging to it, and now in my district, will take part in the coming campaign, and I desire to have all the officers belonging to them with me, particularly as none of them are on staff duty, and there is

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* See George to Price, May 4, p. 315.
† See Comstock to Connor, May 4, 1865, Vol. L, Part II.

not an abundant supply of line officers in the district. Maj. John M. O'Neill, Second California Cavalry, is at Camp Douglas, Utah. He can be ordered to California, as I have no use for him in this district.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General.

SIOUX CITY, *May 28, 1865.*
(Received 1.50 p. m. 30th.)

Major-General POPE:

A very large amount of the Fourth U. S. Volunteers deserted on their way here, and still desert. My cavalry are after them. I wish permission to execute, if caught and sentenced. They have but one officer to a company, most of them boys. If officers are not on their way to join I wish permission to appoint suitable officers. I can then enforce discipline.

SULLY,
General.

SIOUX CITY, *May 28, 1865.*
(Received 1.50 p. m. 30th.)

Col. FRED. MYERS:

Not one article of the stores ordered here for the expedition have arrived. I am told some have been sent to Fort Sully. I sent a man up there to see what is there and to send it down here. The quartermaster has no invoices of stores sent except those arrived here. Send me list of stores shipped and on what boats. I have no shelter-tents for my men. Hurry up those thirty wagons.

SULLY,
General.

CAIRO, ILL., *May 29, 1865.*
(Received 9.50 p. m.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Washington:*

Your telegram received. I will send one division from Reynolds to garrison Shreveport, and will send from Canby a garrison to Alexandria. I think it best to send the Fourth Corps to Texas. I am well satisfied that it will be best for the public service to send it there. It is a compact corps and all at Nashville. The Twenty-fifth Corps will be required along the Gulf coast, and the Fourth Corps and troops you have sent from General Canby can be put at points farther from the coast where it is healthier. Texas has not yet suffered from the war and will require some intimidation, and Mexican matters are unsettled. Furthermore, I am satisfied that many of the rebels will leave the United States for Mexico. So that this action may have your full approval, I most respectfully request that you give orders for the Fourth Corps to embark for New Orleans at once, for which point I am now starting, where I will make arrangements to cross it to Texas immediately on the receipt of a notification from you at New Orleans that you have ordered the corps there. Directions will be given about cotton at once.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE SOUTHWEST,
Cairo, Ill., May 29, 1865.

In obedience to paragraph 2, of General Orders, No. 95, dated War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, May 17, 1865, the undersigned hereby assumes general command west of the Mississippi and south of the Arkansas River. Headquarters will be temporarily established at New Orleans. This command will be known as the Military Division of the Southwest until further orders.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, U. S. Army.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, May 29, 1865.

Major-General STEELE,
Mobile, Ala.:

Your command will sail at once for the Rio Grande. The Twenty-fifth Corps will follow. Do you need anything before sailing?

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, May 29, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel SAWTELLE,
Mobile:

Will you have any spare sea-going vessels after providing for Steele's command? I wish to send a force to Galveston at once. Please report immediately.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

MOBILE, *May 29, 1865—4.15 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY:

I have no sea-going vessels at my command after supplying General Steele's command. None of the six steamers sent by Quartermaster-General have yet arrived here. I will report to you by telegraph as soon as any sea steamers are available for the purpose you require.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
On board U. S. Steamer Antona, May 29, 1865.

Major-General CANBY,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: We, the undersigned, have the honor to inform you that on the 24th instant we were appointed commissioners by Maj. Gen. J. B. Magruder, commanding the troops in the State of Texas, to proceed to New Orleans, or such other place as may be necessary, to negotiate with the commanding general of the Federal troops at or near

such place, or with the proper authorities of the United States for the cessation of hostilities between the United States and Texas. We also beg leave to say that we are in possession of the views of the civil authorities of the State of Texas, as well as of many citizens, and that our object is the prompt and satisfactory restoration of the relations of Texas to the United States Government. We have just seen in the newspapers of this morning the convention entered into on the part of General E. K. Smith, commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department, and Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, commanding the Military Division of West Mississippi. Notwithstanding so much has been accomplished, we feel assured that a conference with yourself will promote the pacification and settlement of affairs in Texas. We have the honor to solicit a conference with you at the earliest time that will suit your convenience.

We have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

ASHBEL SMITH,
Colonel, C. S. Army,
W. P. BALLINGER,
Commissioners.

P. S.—I respectfully ask permission to send through headquarters of major-general commanding the accompanying note* to Lieutenant-General Buckner, C. S. Army.

ASHBEL SMITH.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, May 29, 1865.

Col. ASHBEL SMITH, C. S. Army,
W. P. BALLINGER, Esq.,
Commissioners, &c., on board U. S. Steamer Antona,
off New Orleans, La.:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, and in relation to so much of that communication as states that you are in possession of the views of the civil authorities of the State of Texas, as well as of many citizens, and that your object is the prompt and satisfactory restoration of the relations of Texas to the United States Government, I think it proper to state that the power of military commanders is limited virtually to the determination of questions that are purely military in their character, and they have no authority to entertain any questions of a civil or political character. If with this understanding you still desire the interview, it will give me great pleasure to meet you at 8 o'clock this evening, or at any hour to-morrow that may suit your convenience. I regret that my engagements this morning will not permit me to see you at an earlier hour. If 8 o'clock suits your convenience, or you will indicate another hour, I will send a staff officer to accompany you to the place of meeting. Captain Barrett, aide-de-camp, who will deliver this note, will take charge of and deliver any communication you may wish to send to General Buckner, who is still in this city.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

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* Not found.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 63. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., May 29, 1865.*

I. Under the authority of the Executive order of April 29, 1865, the limits of military occupation will be extended by the commanders of departments and of districts, reporting direct to these headquarters, so as to include all sections of the country east of the Mississippi (within the limits of the division), where the paramount authority of the United States is recognized, and the inhabitants accept in good faith the objects of the President's order to "relieve all loyal citizens and well-disposed persons residing in insurrectionary districts from unnecessary commercial restrictions, and to encourage them to return to peaceful pursuits," and conform to the conditions prescribed by the order and the regulations made in pursuance of it.

II. All military orders or regulations conflicting with the Executive order or restricting in any degree the commercial intercourse therein authorized are revoked, and the action of military commanders in relation to this intercourse will be limited to giving the agents of the Treasury Department such facilities and assistance in the execution of their duties as may be necessary and proper. All taxes, imposts, or contributions levied by military authority upon any article of commerce, except such as may be absolutely indispensable for police and sanitary purposes, will be discontinued.

III. The benefits intended to be secured by the President's order are contingent, not only upon the disposition, but upon the ability of the inhabitants to maintain peace and order in their own communities, and these benefits will be given or withheld as this disposition and ability may be manifested. In any measure that may be taken by the well-disposed inhabitants for the maintenance of order and quiet, the assistance of the troops will be cheerfully given, but if in any district guerrilla parties, jayhawkers, and other evildoers are countenanced, encouraged, or harbored, all commercial intercourse will not only be interdicted, but the troops sent to repress such disorder will be maintained at the expense of the inhabitants.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, May 29, 1865.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans:

SIR: The major-general commanding directs that all commanding officers within the limits of your department east of the Mississippi be instructed to permit all cotton, by whomsoever possessed, to be brought forward without any military restrictions whatever, and to furnish every facility in the way of transportation, &c., that can be given consistently with the requirements and interests of the service. All search for Confederate cotton will at once cease. This is in accordance with instructions received from the Headquarters of the Army.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 142. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, May 29, 1865.*

1. Brig. Gen. W. P. Benton, U. S. Volunteers, will proceed with the troops ordered to report to him to such place or places as will be indicated in special instructions from these headquarters. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

2. Brig. Gen. E. S. Dennis, U. S. Volunteers, commanding First and Second Brigades, First Division, of Thirteenth Army Corps, will report his command to Brig. Gen. W. P. Benton, U. S. Volunteers, for orders.

* * * * * * *

6. The Eightieth and Ninety-third Regiments U. S. Colored Infantry are relieved from duty in the Southern Division of Louisiana and will be reported by their commanding officers to Brig. Gen. W. P. Benton, U. S. Volunteers, for orders.

* * * * * * *

9. Company G, First Indiana Heavy Artillery, and Company D or E, same regiment, as Major-General Herron may elect, will report to Brig. Gen. W. P. Benton for orders.

10. Extract 2 of Special Orders, No. 141, current series, from these headquarters, is revoked. The Sixth Missouri Cavalry will be reported by the regimental commander to Brig. Gen. W. P. Benton for orders.

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12. Until further orders the headquarters of the Northern Division of Louisiana are established at Shreveport, La., to which place Major-General Herron will proceed without delay and assume command of all troops sent forward under command of Brigadier-General Benton.

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By command of Major-General Banks:

J. C. STONE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 29, 1865.

Brig. Gen. T. W. SHERMAN,
Commanding Southern Division of Louisiana:

GENERAL: By direction of the major-general commanding, you will be pleased to order General Cameron to send with the least possible delay one company of cavalry and about 150 infantry to garrison Washington, La., and about 250 infantry to garrison New Iberia. The commanding officers of these garrisons will report through General Cameron and the headquarters Southern Division of Louisiana to these headquarters. These posts until further orders will be considered to be within the limits of your division. The Sixth Missouri Cavalry, which was intended to be sent to report to you for duty in the Teche country, has been sent to-day to another point, and the one company of cavalry ordered as above to be sent to Washington will be a sufficient cavalry force for that section. The Sixteenth Indiana (mounted) Infantry need not be moved from the present position, as was spoken of in your conversation with Lieutenant-Colonel Crosby, acting assistant adjutant-general, this morning. It is desirable to have the Seventy-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry in readiness for embarkation at an early day, and the necessary orders will be issued for it to proceed to Sabine Pass to garrison that point. This regiment should be supplied with land

transportation as provided in General Orders, No. 22, current series, headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Bvt. Lieut. Col., Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 29, 1865.

Brig. Gen. T. W. SHERMAN,
Commanding Southern Division of Louisiana:

GENERAL: You will be pleased to prepare for immediate field service the following-named troops in your division. The chief quartermaster of the department will prepare the land transportation necessary, under the provisions of General Orders, No. 22, from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi. It will be necessary for you to forward to these headquarters without delay what will be needed by these troops under the provisions of that order. List of troops: Seventy-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry; Seventy-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry; Seventy-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry; Eightieth U. S. Colored Infantry; Ninety-third U. S. Colored Infantry; Third Rhode Island Cavalry; Company D, First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery; Company A, Second Illinois Light Artillery (dismounted); Second Ohio Battery (dismounted); Twenty-fifth New York Light Battery; Thirteenth Massachusetts Light Battery. The Ninety-third and Eightieth U. S. Colored Infantry have already been ordered to be in readiness to move.

By command of Major-General Banks:

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Bvt. Lieut. Col., Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
May 29, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel CROSBY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I received directions about seeing to a brigade that was ordered on Saturday to encamp at the Half-Way House. That brigade went into camp Saturday, and I am informed that another brigade arrived and encamped on the same ground last night, but have had no orders in regard to it, nor have I given any. But there will be a difficulty in getting water there for so many. The railroad cannot be used for this purpose, and the distance to haul is about three miles. Would it not be better for one of these brigades to encamp at Carrollton?

Very respectfully,

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
May 29, 1865.

Respectfully returned.

The troops now encamped at the Metairie Ridge will probably leave to-morrow a. m. for Red River, and it will not be necessary to move the Second Brigade to Carrollton for so short a time as they are to remain.

By command:

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Bvt. Lieut. Col., Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 172. } HDQRS. SOUTHERN DIV. OF LOUISIANA, *New Orleans, May 29, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

5. The following-named troops will, under their regimental and battery commanders, be immediately prepared for field service. General Orders, No. 22, current series, from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, will be conformed to in every respect. Requisitions will be sent to these headquarters for all property required in order to conform to that order, and the amount on hand, as well as that required, will be stated: Seventy-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry; Seventy-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry; Seventy-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry; Eightieth U. S. Colored Infantry; Ninety-third U. S. Colored Infanty; Third Rhode Island Cavalry; Company D, First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery; Company A, Second Illinois Light Artillery (dismounted); Second Ohio Battery (dismounted); Twenty-fifth New York Light Battery; Thirteenth Massachusetts Light Battery. The Seventy-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry will immediately concentrate under its commander at Chalmette. The Third Rhode Island Cavalry will concentrate at Napoleonville.

6. The Sixteenth Indiana (mounted) Infantry will be distributed by its commanding officer as follows: Four companies and headquarters at Thibodeaux, three companies at Donaldsonville, and three companies at Plaquemine. One of these companies will take post opposite Donaldsonville and one opposite Plaquemine, relieving the detachments of the Third Rhode Island Cavalry now there.

7. Company A, First New Orleans Volunteers, is relieved from duty at the mouth of Bayou Saint John, and will report to its regimental commander in the city of New Orleans. The company of that regiment now at Lakeport will be divided between that place and Bayou Saint John.

8. One company of the Twentieth U. S. Colored Infantry, to be selected by the colonel, will relieve the three companies of the Seventy-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry at Corps d'Afrique Hospital.

9. The commanding officer of the Eighty-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry at Camp Parapet will detail one company of his regiment for guard at Ponchatoula, to relieve the company of the Seventy-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry now there. This company will furnish a small picket at Pass Manchac. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

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By order of Brigadier-General Sherman:

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LA FOURCHE,
Brashear City, La., May 29, 1865.

Maj. W. HOFFMAN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Southern Div. of Louisiana, New Orleans:

The water has been at a stand for the last three days.

Yours,

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Brashear City, May 29, 1865.

Maj. W. HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Southern Division of Louisiana:

I have the honor to hand you herewith all the weekly reports of expeditions which have up to this time arrived at these headquarters.* I most respectfully ask, now that these hostilities have ceased, if these set expeditions from each post every week cannot be dispensed with.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LA FOURCHE,
Brashear City, La., May 29, 1865.

Maj. W. HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Southern Division of Louisiana:

Captain Murphy, commanding Confederate outpost, wishes to have his command, consisting of his own and Captain Vinson's company, with a few detached officers, paroled here under the agreement made between General Canby and General Smith. If this cannot be done, he asks that he and such officers as are necessary to accompany him may be furnished transportation to the point designated. They have no communication with their higher officers, everything with them being in confusion. Please let me know what reply I can make to them.

Yours,

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding District.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, May 29, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Baton Rouge:

Please forward the following dispatch at once:

Captain FITZHUGH,
Commanding Naval Division, Mouth of Red River:

On the 27th I wrote to you informing you that transports with about 4,000 troops would be sent up Red River, and requesting you to have two or three gun-boats ready at its mouth to convoy the transports. Can you spare boats for this purpose? Please answer by telegraph.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 100. } HDQRS. NORTHERN DIV. OF LOUISIANA,
Baton Rouge, La., May 29, 1865.

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II. The District of Morganza is hereby discontinued, and the troops in that command will proceed to Port Hudson, La., and be reported to Brigadier-General Hamlin.

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* See Part I, pp. 291, 292.

III. The headquarters Northern Division of Louisiana having been established at Shreveport, La., the Districts of Baton Rouge and Port Hudson and the post of Clinton are hereby consolidated and will be known as the District of East Louisiana, Brig. Gen. M. K. Lawler commanding, who will report direct to headquarters Department of the Gulf.

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By command of Major-General Herron:

WM. H. CLAPP,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF EAST LOUISIANA,
Baton Rouge, May 29, 1865.

In pursuance of Special Orders, No. 100, paragraph 3, current series, from headquarters Northern Division of Louisiana, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the District of East Louisiana.

M. K. LAWLER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EAST LOUISIANA,
Baton Rouge, May 29, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General HAMLIN,
Commanding District of Port Hudson:

The following troops of your command are ordered to be in readiness to march at once: The Second Vermont and Twelfth Massachusetts Batteries, the Fifty-fifth, Sixty-seventh, Eighty-fourth, and Ninety-second U. S. Colored Infantry Regiments. You are directed to see that these troops are provided with rations and forage to include the 10th day of June. The infantry to be supplied with ammunition sufficient to furnish each man with 100 rounds; the artillery chest to be full and 100 rounds for each piece in reserve.

By command of Brigadier-General Lawler:

EDWARD HEMENWAY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
Baton Rouge, La., May 29, 1865.

Lieut. O. F. NUTTING,
Commanding First Wisconsin Battery:

LIEUTENANT: The major-general commanding directs that you at once put your battery in readiness for the field. In doing so you will conform strictly to the provisions of General Orders, No. 22, current series, from the headquarters of the Military Division of West Mississippi. As soon as ready to march you will report the fact to these headquarters.

I have the honor to be, lieutenant, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CLAPP,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Capt. R. R. Griffith, Thirteenth Wisconsin Battery.)

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, May 29, 1865.

Brig. Gen. W. P. BENTON,
Saint Charles Hotel:

SIR: In consequence of recent instructions received from the Headquarters of the Army, the greater portion of the Thirteenth Corps is ordered to Texas, and the major-general commanding deeming your services of greater value there than in Western Louisiana desires that you report back to General Granger for assignment to duty without delay.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 29, 1865.

Brigadier-General BENTON, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding Division of Troops:

GENERAL: You will proceed without delay with your command now encamped at the Metairie Ridge, together with the two regiments of colored infantry (Eightieth and Ninety-third) now at Camp Parapet, Carrollton, the Sixth Missouri Cavalry, and two companies of Indiana heavy artillery, now at Baton Rouge, to Shreveport, La., leaving 500 infantry and 250 cavalry to garrison Alexandria. On your arrival at that point also you will be pleased to leave 500 infantry to garrison Natchitoches. On your arrival at Shreveport you will report in person to Major-General Herron, U. S. Volunteers, commanding the Northern Division of Louisiana. Should General Herron not have arrived, you will assume full control of the troops heretofore designated until such time as General Herron may arrive. Shreveport should be garrisoned by 2,500 infantry. The cavalry for that point (1,500) will be forwarded as soon as they can be ready. It is desirable that your command be placed en route as soon as possible. You will please report to these headquarters the time of your departure. Captain Perkins, assistant quartermaster, in charge of water transportation, reports that the steam-boats are in readiness to embark your command.

By command of Major-General Banks:
J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Bvt. Lieut. Col., Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

WASHINGTON, *May 29, 1865—10.20 a. m.*

Major-General POPE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

In addition to other regiments, the Eighth Illinois Cavalry has been ordered to report to you. If not required let me know and I will have it mustered out of service. The horses of the regiment can go to you if required.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 29, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
General-in-Chief:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit inclosed telegrams* just received from General Reynolds at Little Rock, and General Dodge at Fort Leavenworth. They are only important as showing that all guerrillas and bushwhackers who have disturbed the peace in Arkansas and Missouri are rapidly surrendering. I hope that entire quiet will soon be restored in Arkansas and Missouri, and in that view I would be glad to know whether my suggestions for the restoration of civil law and administration in Arkansas, submitted in my letter to the President, are approved. I think some steps toward that end should be adopted as soon as possible.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 29, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to request that the following officers of my staff be brevetted for services set opposite their names, respectively. As the staff officers of Major-General Curtis and other generals serving in this military division have been honored for services, in my judgment neither so important nor so conspicuous, it seems only fair that the officers on my staff be also promoted. First, Lieut. Col. Fred. Myers, additional aide-de-camp and chief quartermaster, Military Division of the Missouri, to be brevet brigadier-general, for distinguished services in the campaign of the Army of Virginia and for highly meritorious service as chief quartermaster, Department of the Northwest and of Military Division of the Missouri; second, Capt. J. McC. Bell, assistant adjutant-general, to be lieutenant-colonel by brevet, for distinguished services in the campaign of the Army of Virginia and since in the Department of the Northwest and of Military Division of the Missouri; third, Capt. D. Pope, additional aide-de-camp, for distinguished services in the campaign of the Army of Virginia and since in the Department of the Northwest and Military Division of the Missouri. None of these officers have received any promotion whatever for these services.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

CAIRO, *May 29, 1865—5 p. m.*

Major-General POPE:

I have given directions to General Reynolds to have in readiness one division of infantry, say 5,000 strong, to be sent to Shreveport. Its transportation will be furnished by General Allen, the chief quartermaster, the division to embark on its arrival.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

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* See Reynolds to Bell, May 24, p. 583, and Dodge to Pope, May 27 and 29, pp. 632, 665.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 29, 1865—5 p. m.
(Received 4 p. m. 30th.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

General Dockery, of the late C. S. Army, has come into Pine Bluff to surrender the Confederate forces in South Arkansas. Four captains of independent companies also in to-day. This, I believe, includes about all of the rebel forces in this State. Papers giving result of an informal interview with prominent citizens from Washington, Ark., are en route to War Department by mail; will probably reach Washington about the 8th of June; also referring to state of civil affairs in Arkansas.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 29, 1865—12.10 p. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Little Rock:

Colonel Schnable desires to surrender his command, 400 strong, at Yellville, Ark. Please send up and receive it. Acknowledge receipt.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 29, 1865.

Capt. J. J. GILLIS,
Comdg. Co. I, Tenth Regt. Arkansas Sub. Cavalry:

CAPTAIN: Your letter dated at Rockport on yesterday is just received by the hands of your messenger. To your interrogatory, viz, "I want to surrender my company, also Captain Thrasher's, Captain Crawford's, and Captain Harrison's, and want to know on what terms you will receive us or my company," &c., the major-general commanding instructs me to answer that the same terms will be accorded to your company, or any other armed force surrendering, as were granted to officers and men of General Lee's command. All will be paroled and permitted to return to their homes, there to remain, not to be disturbed by the authorities of the United States so long as they observe their paroles and obey all laws in force where they reside. Officers will be permitted to retain their private property and arms, and private property belonging strictly to the men may be retained, except arms. You are reminded that the surrender of armed men only will entitle you to the benefits of these liberal terms. The provost-marshal-general of the department will be at Benton on Monday next, the 5th proximo, and, anticipating your acceptance, will be prepared to receive your paroles and effect discharges, &c.

Very respectfully,

JOHN LEVERING,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 97. } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., 7TH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, May 29, 1865.

Brig. Gen. Powell Clayton, U. S. Volunteers, having reported at these headquarters in obedience to orders assigning him to command

the Cavalry Brigade, Seventh Army Corps, will without delay assume command of the brigade designated as the Separate Brigade, Seventh Army Corps, composed of the First, Third, Eighth, and Eleventh Missouri Regiments of Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, relieving Col. W. F. Geiger, Eighth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers.

By order of Bvt. Maj. Gen. F. Salomon:

A. S. KENDRICK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *May 29, 1865.*

Col. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

General Dockery and staff under flag of truce arrived here this morning direct from Camden. The general represents that he reported his command directly to General Kirby Smith, and has not had any official instructions from General Smith on the subject of surrendering. General Dockery claims to be the senior officer commanding the regular Confederate forces in this State, and desires to have an interview with the general commanding. Shall he be forwarded by steamer to Little Rock?

JOHN EDWARDS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *May 29, 1865.*

Lieut. Col. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I understand from General Dockery he wishes to surrender his command, which is in the nature of a home guard, consisting of about 3,000 troops, and not under General Buckner's control, who claims to supersede General K. Smith, who has left the country. General Buckner does not claim control over General Dockery's command. General Dockery desires to see General Reynolds, not only to surrender, but to see if he cannot effect some arrangements by which he can protect the law-abiding portions of the soldiers and citizens against the outrages committed by the bad portion of the rebel soldiers operating upon their own hook. We are expecting a boat up every hour. The general says if none arrives by morning he will come up by land, if the general commanding will permit.

JOHN EDWARDS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 29, 1865.

Brigadier-General EDWARDS,
Commanding, Pine Bluff:

Brigadier-General Dockery may report at these headquarters if there is a boat at your post on way up. If no boat, the purpose of his visit may be reported by telegraph to the end that he may have an early answer.

By command of Major-General Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 29, 1865.

Col. A. H. RYAN,
Commanding, Lewisburg, Ark.:

No armed parties will be permitted to cross the river. The letter of April 24 referred to was revoked by subsequent correspondence dated May 14. If any families desire to go south, one man, unarmed, may be permitted to visit each or any county north of the river to bring them down.

By order of Major-General Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ON THE MARCH TWELVE MILES SOUTH OF
LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *May 29, 1865.*

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Little Rock, Ark.:

GENERAL: Myself, Lieutenant Douglas, and thirty-seven men have come to this point for the purpose of surrendering the men under our charge to the U. S. authorities. The general report when we started for this point was that this department was surrendered, and you will see from the accompanying order that we are doing what we believe to be right. Since our arrival we learn from rumor that this department has not yet surrendered. Seeing that the surrender of this department is inevitable, I would respectfully ask that we be paroled and granted the same terms as will be given the other troops of this department.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER BRINGLE,
Lieutenant, Commanding Squad, C. S. Army.

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HEADQUARTERS,
Near Darby's Ferry, May 22, 1865.

Because of the great doubt and uncertainty as to what has been the final action of the department commander concerning the surrender of his command to the U. S. forces, and the utter impracticability of longer retaining the troops of this command as they now are, leaves of absence to officers, and furloughs to enlisted men, for thirty days will be granted immediately. When the commanding or other officer of any company shall learn definitely or with certainty that the department has been surrendered such officer is authorized and directed to collect his company as far as practicable, and conducting it to some U. S. post or garrison, there surrender it upon the same terms as the balance of the troops in the department may have been surrendered and give their proper paroles. Should any officer or soldier be unable from any cause to surrender with his company he is authorized and directed to report to the nearest Federal post or garrison and there surrender himself in the manner mentioned above. The field, commissioned, and non-commissioned staff, and all others belonging to the command who are not attached or belonging to companies, will be authorized to do as above directed in their surrender.

By command of Col. John L. Logan:

E. H. WARNER, JR.,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., May 29, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a copy of a communication under date of the 10th instant, recently received by this Department from Newton Edmunds, Governor of Dakota Territory and *ex officio* superintendent of Indian affairs, also other papers. On page 539, Statutes at Large, volume 13, page 539, will be found the legislative provision he refers to, which makes an appropriation to enable him to negotiate a treaty of peace with the hostile Sioux and other hostile tribes allied with them. This provision affords conclusive evidence of the desire of Congress for the restoration of friendly relations with those Indians, and of a belief in the practicability of negotiating a treaty by which that desirable object shall be accomplished. You will perceive that Governor Edmunds feels confident that a majority of those Indians "earnestly desire peace." He states the significant fact that about 4,000 of them on the Missouri River near Fort Pierre are "ready and anxious to treat for peace," and that they are rapidly being joined by other bands. He has not been able to secure the co-operation of the military authorities. Indeed, they evince a settled determination to oppose the negotiation of any treaties with those Indians. In Major-General Pope's letter, by which the action of General Sully is controlled, it is announced that the policy therein indicated will be maintained within the limits of General Pope's command until it is overruled by superior authority. It is a subject of regret that there should be any conflict of action between the officers responsible to this Department and those commanding the military force in that region. It is of the highest importance that the civil and military authorities should alike conform to the policy adopted in relation to the Indian tribes. I invite your early attention to the facts and views communicated in these papers, and I have the honor to request that any instructions or orders emanating from your Department relating to the Indians to which these papers refer may be communicated to me.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES HARLAN,
Secretary.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

DAKOTA TERRITORY, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Yankton, May 10, 1865.

Hon. JAMES HARLAN,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: The circumstances which induced the last Congress just at the close of its session to pass an appropriation for making a treaty of peace with the hostile Indians of this Territory are doubtless yet familiar to you. Immediately on my return to the Territory from Washington I took such steps in relation thereto as I believed calculated to bring about that very desirable object—desirable not only to our own citizens, but especially in a pecuniary point of view to the Government, feeling confident from information then in my possession that a very large majority of the hostile Indians earnestly desire peace. Indeed I fully believe that they very reluctantly joined the Sioux of Minnesota (Sioux of Mississippi) in hostilities against the Government, and could not have been induced by those Indians to have done so but for the co-operating influence of disloyal men (rebels at heart) from the State of Missouri

and other border slave States, who were numerous in the country, and earnest in their efforts in this direction, believing thereby that they were rendering important service to the rebel cause. Earnestly desiring to see an early peace as a result of this action of Congress, I made every effort in my power to get word to all hostile camps, and the result is that there are now at this early day 600 or 700 lodges on the Missouri River near Fort Pierre (equal to about 4,000 persons) ready and anxious to treat for peace, and they are rapidly being joined by other bands. With a view of securing the co-operation of the military authorities in this district, I on the 19th ultimo wrote to Brevet Major-General Sully, who is in command, inviting his co-operation, and I beg leave to transmit a copy of that portion of his reply touching this important subject, as follows, viz:

I cannot at present give the order you request to military commanders in regard to sending for Indians, as it conflicts with orders I have just received from General Pope, dated April 17, being copy of a letter to Major-General Halleck, an extract of which I send you as follows: "I understand, too, that it is proposed to send agents to make treaties with the bands of Sioux on both sides of the Upper Missouri. The military commanders were long since instructed to permit no treaties to be made with these Indians for the present, except such understanding as the military commander considers necessary, and that no presents or ammunition be given or provided. Until my orders are set aside by superior military authority, such treaties cannot be made;" and I am directed by General Pope to conform to this until further orders.

From the above it is clear that the military commander of this department has his face firmly set against making peace with these Indians, notwithstanding the evident desire of Congress to consummate this very desirable object, by which millions upon millions of dollars will be saved to the Government in so doing, judging by the history of the last three campaigns against them. A revocation of the military order above quoted seems necessary before any action can be taken on my part to treat with the Indians, and I trust such action may be taken at the War Department as will cause the military commander of this district to co-operate in carrying out the design of Congress in making the appropriation, feeling confident that such action will enable me to establish friendly relations with all these tribes, and enable the Government vastly to reduce its military expenditures in this section of country.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NEWTON EDMUNDS,

Governor and ex-officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

May 26, 1865.

Hon. JAMES HARLAN,

Secretary of the Interior:

SIR. I have the honor to transmit herewith a letter from Governor Edmunds, of Dakota Territory, giving information of the result of his conference with the commandant of that region of the country in reference to efforts to make peace with the hostile Indians, in accordance with the instructions forwarded to him, a copy of which is before you. I also transmit for your consideration a letter from Colonel Leavenworth, agent for the Kiowas and other Indians, giving information to the same effect, so far as refers to operations in that quarter. I submit these papers in the belief that in considering them in connection with the information to be derived from the communications of Colonel Collins,

transmitted to you this day, you may be able to devise some plan by which the existing conflict between the civil and military officers may come to an end, such of the Indians as are disposed for peace be saved from slaughter, and expensive and, as I firmly believe, unnecessary military expeditions against the tribes of the interior western country be avoided.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner.

[Sub-inclosure No. 1.]

DAKOTA TERRITORY, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Yankton, May 9, 1865.

Hon. WILLIAM P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor herewith to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 6th ultimo on the subject of the contemplated treaty with the hostile Indians of this Territory. On my return to the Territory I at once took such steps as I deemed necessary and proper to ascertain the locality, temper, and condition of the Indians with whom it was desired to treat, and to that end I on the 19th ultimo addressed a letter to Brevet Major-General Sully, in command of this military district, with a view of securing the co-operation of the military authorities in the Indian country in carrying out the design and law of Congress on this subject. In reply to that letter I beg leave herewith to transmit an extract from General Sully's reply, under date of April 29, 1865, as follows, to wit:

I cannot tell if I can be present at your council. General Pope has designated me to command some troops that are to operate against the Indians from Kansas and Nebraska. I cannot at present give the order you request to military commanders in regard to sending for Indians, as it conflicts with orders I have just received from General Pope, dated April 17, being a copy of a letter to Major-General Halleck, an extract of which I send you: "I understand, too, that it is proposed to send agents to make treaties with the bands of Sioux on both sides of the Upper Missouri. The military commanders were long since instructed to permit no treaties to be made with these Indians for the present, except such understanding as the military commander considers necessary, and that no presents or ammunition be given or provided. Until my orders are set aside by superior military authority, such treaties cannot be made;" and I am directed by General Pope to conform to this until further orders. I will therefore forward your letter to him.

From all I can learn of the temper and disposition of the Indians, I am confident that with the exception of the hostile Sioux of the Mississippi a very large majority earnestly desire peace and are not only ready to treat, but are very anxious to do so. The small appropriation made by Congress at the close of its last session ($20,000) I am certain will establish a permanent and lasting peace with all these hostile bands. This once done "Othello's occupation will be gone," and the Government will be enabled to curtail its military operations in this country and save the expenditure of millions upon millions of money in the future. Is there no way, let me ask, to secure the adoption of a common-sense and humane policy on this subject? A revocation of the military order quoted above seems necessary in order to consummate the design of Congress in making the appropriation, and I am of opinion that this is all that is required to settle this vexed question and establish friendly relations with these Indians.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NEWTON EDMUNDS,
Governor and ex-officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

[Sub-inclosure No. 2.]

COW CREEK RANCH, KANS.,
Sixty Miles east of Fort Larned, Kans., May 6, 1865.

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a copy of a letter just received from the headquarters of the District of the Upper Arkansas. In order that you may know the position of affairs in your department on the Upper Arkansas, I would state that, as soon as I got in communication with the Indians of the Upper Arkansas (which fact I communicated to you in February, 1865), I visited General Ford and consulted him as to what course the military would pursue. He referred the matter to General Dodge. General D[odge] said "the military had no authority to treat with the Indians, but their duty was to make them keep the peace." Finding such the case, I felt it my duty to visit Washington and try and have these things understood. I did so, and with Hon. Senator Doolittle visited General Halleck. He assured us the military did not fight friendly Indians, and telegraphed General Dodge to be cautious, and advised me to see General Dodge. I did so at Saint Louis. He said he would not fight friendly Indians, and telegraphed General J. H. Ford, commanding this district, to be careful and not come in conflict with the Comanches and Little Raven's band of Arapahoes. After I accomplished this I came without delay to this frontier, and have been diligently at work since getting the Indians together, so as to have a full understanding with them. In this I had succeeded and was looking for them every day. I had heard from them twice, and all were friendly. White men were in their camps and represented them all quiet. Now I am obliged to send them word not to come. What the effect will be is more than I can tell. If all the tribes combine it will be a troublesome war. They had promised me not to come on this line of travel, nor molest any white men. This promise they have kept, I believe, for there is no evidence of any Indians from the south. However, a few days since a train of Mexicans were attacked at Plum Buttes (where an Indian was killed last fall, supposed to be a Cheyenne or Sioux) near here and four Mexicans killed and scalped. The mail stock with some other stock at this place and Little Arkansas was driven off by Indians. I could not account for this unexpected outbreak, and at once repaired to Fort Zarah, at which place I met General Ford, and after looking the matter all over and taking everything into account—such as a small party of Indians having been seen north of Fort Larned, the arrows found, the moccasin tracks, and more particularly the fact that the Southern Indians will not kill Mexicans, they having so many Mexican prisoners—we are satisfied it was a band of Northern Indians. And the general said he should not move his forces against the Indians, but await orders. I supposed he would not report all the facts to General Dodge, and that I would be allowed to go on with my plan of getting the Indians together; then through the chiefs and headmen I would soon have found out who had committed these murders. But now, as no peace movements are to be entertained, I await your orders. I have nearly the half of the goods for the Indians of the Upper Arkansas of last year here for distribution. The balance is at Leavenworth City. The goods are not safe here; there is no storage at Fort Larned or Fort Zarah. What shall I do with them? I do not know unless I take them back to Leavenworth. The goods

purchased this year for the Indians of the Upper Arkansas should be retained on the Missouri River for the present.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. LEAVENWORTH,
U. S. Indian Agent.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
In the Field, Fort Zarah, Kans., May 6, 1865.

Col. JESSE H. LEAVENWORTH,
General Superintendent of the Western Indians:

COLONEL: Bvt. Brig. Gen. James H. Ford, commanding District of the Upper Arkansas, requested me to write to you informing you that he has received orders from department headquarters to proceed with all his forces in active hostilities against the Indians, and to pay no attention to any peace movements or propositions. For this purpose the general has just started to Fort Larned, Kans., and would be exceedingly pleased (if your health will permit) to meet you at that post before he starts out, which will be very soon.

Believe me to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT S. ROE.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
May 29, 1865—12 m.

General DODGE,
Fort Leavenworth:

Kirby Smith has surrendered.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May 29, 1865—1.20 p. m.*

Major-General POPE:

General Sanborn reports that Colonel Schnable with 400 men surrendered to him at Yellville, Ark.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 29, 1865.

General DODGE:

Following dispatch from General Sully just received.* Sully is obliged to lead his force up to Fort Rice, thence to Devil's Lake. Connor must therefore attend to Powder River post, and must make an expedition north or northeast from Laramie. Cavalry is coming from Washington, so that you will have, including brigade now here, three full brigades. Connor must finally deal with these Indians this summer. I will send you all the troops you wish for that service, but it must be done by August.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

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* See Sully to Pope, 26th, beginning "My troops," p. 617.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *May 29, 1865—12 m.*

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Leavenworth City:

GENERAL: There are three regiments of cavalry now at Benton Barracks, mounted and ready to start. Do you want them shipped to you? Answer by telegraph.

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General and Chief of Cavalry and Artillery.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May 29, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Saint Louis:

I gave Major Barnes orders about cavalry. Two regiments to come to me; one regiment to go to Rolla to replace Thirteenth Missouri, which is on march here, and one regiment to be held in Saint Louis to be disposed of on my return.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

(Same to Major-General Pleasonton.)

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
May 29, 1865—4.30 p. m.

Major BARNES,
Department Headquarters:

Send cavalry to General Dodge, in accordance with his orders.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *May 29, 1865.*

Major HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Captain Minor reports from Perryville that on the 22d his company had a fight with Hilderbrand's gang near Big River Mills. Killed one man and wounded two others. It is supposed that Hilderbrand is dead, as he was one of the wounded.

F. M. MALONE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May 29, 1865.*

Colonel MORRILL,
Rolla:

Send forward to Fort Riley the rest of Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry. Have one company guard Captain Grimes' train. Push the rest right on as fast as possible. A regiment will be sent you in a few days from Saint Louis to replace them.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 29, 1865.

Capt. W. L. FENEX,
Commanding at Forsyth:

The following dispatch has just been received:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 29, 1865.

General SANBORN:

Major-General Pope directs that my instructions to you in relation to the surrender and paroling of Colonel Schnable's command be countermanded, and that you refer Arkansas rebels desiring to surrender to Major-General Reynolds at Little Rock.

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The general commanding directs that you furnish Colonel Schnable with a certified copy of the above, and notify him that in compliance therewith the negotiations already entered into for the surrender and paroling of his command at Yellville or elsewhere are terminated. At the same time you will inform him that such of the officers and men of his command as desire to take the amnesty oath can do so at Sugar Loaf Prairie or Yellville on such day as may be fixed upon for that purpose and upon the terms and conditions prescribed in existing orders. Captain Braden has been instructed to halt at Forsyth with the train until you communicate with Colonel Schnable and receive his reply. If you find that there are 100 [or] 200 who desire [to] take the amnesty oath you will then proceed to Sugar Loaf Prairie and administer the oath.

Very respectfully,

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MACON, *May 29, 1865—1.50 p. m.*

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Captain Harris, of Howard County company, under Order No. 3, reports that Sergeant Digges, of his company, with a small detachment, had a skirmish with Jim Anderson's gang of guerrillas on the morning of the 24th instant near Rocheport. Killed five bushwhackers and one horse. The names of the killed are Theo. Cassell, of Jackson County; Kelly, of Saint Louis, a one-armed man; John Chapman, Clay County, and Thomas Maupin, of Callaway; one man, name not known.

GEO. SPALDING,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Macon, Mo., May 29, 1865.

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

I have the honor to report that there is at this post about $2,000,000 worth of Government property. The number of troops stationed here is one company mounted infantry (sixty-nine effectives); two sections of artillery (forty-nine effectives); one company of militia, comparatively worthless. Using the mounted men for scouting the country, you have left one company of militia, two sections of artillery, for the pur-

pose of guarding Government property, which, in my opinion, is entirely inadequate. I would therefore respectfully request that at least one battalion of good cavalry or infantry be ordered to report to me without delay.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. SPALDING,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, May 29, 1865.

General SPALDING:

I have no troops to send you at present. Send every man of Ninth Missouri State Militia who refuses to do duty to Saint Louis. They will be well taken care of.

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 110. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Macon, Mo., May 29, 1865.

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2. Lieut. A. R. McFarland, Company I, Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, will proceed with his command without delay to Mexico, Mo., and relieve Lieutenant Decker, Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, of the command of that post.

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By order of Brevet Brigadier-General Spalding:

W. T. CLARKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MACON, *May 29, 1865.*

Col. A. F. DENNY,
Commanding, Glasgow:

The most vigilant care and constant movement of troops of your command must be maintained. The troops of your sub-district have done well in the past few days. I have received Captain Harris' report.* Keep the ball moving.

By order of Brevet Brigadier-General Spalding:

W. T. CLARKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LIBERTY, CLAY COUNTY, MO., *May 29, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK,
Commanding District of North Missouri:

SIR: In compliance with your orders I sent a heavy scout under Lieutenant Cooper into Platte County. He has just returned and reports that he found no bushwhackers; that Jim Anderson had passed into Platte near Ridgeley and around east through Clinton County, but as he had passed through some three days before he was unable to come upon him. General, I have to report to you also that

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* See Part I, p. 290.

this morning the notorious Oliver Sheppard [and command] came into Liberty and gave themselves up. I received them upon an unconditional surrender of all the property in their possession, which consisted of 6 horses, bridles and saddles, 1 dragoon and 6 navy pistols. After taking the oath they were released from military custody, but seized by the civil authorities upon charges of misdemeanors.

Yours, most respectfully,

JNO. W. YOUNGER,
Captain, Commanding Clay County Volunteer Missouri Militia.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 29, 1865—11.20 a. m.

Hon. J. R. DOOLITTLE,
U. S. Senator, Fort Riley:
(Care of commanding officer of district.)

Your dispatch of the 27th to the President asking authority to make peace with the hostile Indians has been received and considered by the President, who directs me to say that he authorizes your commission to make peace if you can with hostile Indians, the treaty to be subject to his approval. Please acknowledge receipt of this telegram.

By order of the President:

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 106. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, May 29, 1865.

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3. The commanding officer Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry will make the following disposition of the troops of his command:

First. The regimental headquarters, with six companies of the regiment, will be established at Papinsville, Mo.

Second. Three companies will be ordered to Fort Scott, Kans., to report to Col. C. W. Blair, commanding sub-district, to relieve the three companies of the Forty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry, now on outposts.

Third. One company will be ordered to Trading Post, Kans., to relieve Captain Smith, with detachment of Fifteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, at that post. These detachments will be supplied as follows: Troops at Papinsville, from Kansas City; troops at Fort Scott, from Fort Scott; troops at Trading Post, from Paola. The commanding officer at Papinsville will make the prescribed reports and returns direct to these headquarters. The detachments at Trading Post and Fort Scott will report to Col. C. W. Blair who will make the required reports to regimental headquarters.

4. Captain Smith, Fifteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, with his detachment at the Trading Post, and the three companies of the Forty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry now on outpost duty, from Fort Scott, will immediately upon the arrival of the companies of the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry at Trading Post and Fort Scott, as ordered in paragraph 3, of this order, be relieved, and will proceed to Fort Scott, reporting to Col. C. W. Blair, commanding.

By order of Brig. Gen. Robert B. Mitchell:

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May 29, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR,
Julesburg:

Can all troops west of the Rocky Mountains be supplied with forage during the summer and winter from purchase in Utah?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

JULESBURG, COLO. TER., *May 29, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE:

Troops west of Rocky Mountains can be supplied with forage there during summer and winter. I require two more regiments of infantry and four more of cavalry. They should be sent immediately, with ample supplies and transportation, and well mounted. I have no doubt about tampering with Indians west. What shall I do about Captain Turnley? Indians destroyed several miles of wire west of Laramie to-day. Wrote you to-day in reference to Utah affairs.*

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS, *Julesburg, Colo. Ter., May 29, 1865.*

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IV The following changes in the staff of the general commanding are announced for the information and government of all concerned: Capt. M. G. Lewis, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers, announced in General Orders, No. 7, current series, as assistant adjutant-general, District of the Plains, is hereby relieved from duty at these headquarters. Surg. G. W. Hogeboom, U. S. Volunteers, having reported in compliance with orders from department headquarters, is announced as medical director, vice Surg. J. H. Peabody, U. S. Volunteers, relieved by department order. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly. Capt. George F. Price, Second California Cavalry, is, in addition to his duties as district inspector, announced as acting assistant adjutant-general. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

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By command of Brigadier-General Connor:

GEO. F. PRICE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS,
Julesburg, Colo. Ter., May 29, 1865.

Col. R. R. LIVINGSTON,
Comdg. East Sub-District of the Plains, Fort Kearny, Nebr.:

SIR: Your telegram of the 26th instant is received in which you announce that the Pawnees perpetrated the murder of the men of the Third U. S. Volunteer Infantry on Little Blue on the 18th instant, and that the mules of the wagon accompanying the detachment from Fort Leavenworth and the four horses run off at that time were found in their possession. The general commanding directs that at as early a day

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* See May 28, p. 646.

as practicable you send a command to the Pawnee Village with instructions to demand of the chiefs of the Pawnees the persons of the members of the tribe guilty of the murder of our soldiers, and in case of refusal to arrest five of the chiefs or principal men, bring them to Fort Kearny, where you will hold them securely, and report your action to these headquarters. As this is an important and delicate duty the general would prefer, if you have not a firm and discreet officer to command the expedition, that you go by stage, so as to arrive at or near the Indian village about the time the command does and take command in person while making the arrest. If upon arriving at the Indian village and upon further investigation you have any doubts of the guilt of the Pawnees, of course you will not make the arrest, but will further investigate the matter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. F. PRICE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., May 29, 1865—10.25 a. m.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE:

General Sully reports Indians drove off fifty head of animals at Vermillion. Soldiers pursued and recovered them.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., May 29, 1865—10.25 a. m.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE:

Further unfounded reports as to Chippewas. Will go to St. Paul and examine before acting on your important suggestions. Powerful in numbers and position. We must avoid war with them if possible.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
May 29, 1865—11.40 p. m.

Major-General CURTIS,
Milwaukee, Wis.:

If you absolutely need another cavalry regiment in Minnesota I will probably be able to send you one in the course of a week. They are sending me cavalry from Washington. Have written you to-day by mail.*

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 29, 1865.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Commanding Department of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d, covering copies of letters from you to various persons

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* See next, *post.*

in Minnesota in relation to the late Indian raid. I am very sorry to have done any injustice to officers of your staff in the matter of the publications in the Milwaukee Sentinel. I never supposed that you yourself had any knowledge that such publications had been made through information given at your headquarters. The reasons I assigned for not giving publicity to such matters, especially in exaggerated form, I think you will agree with me are conclusive. If you apprehend anything serious from the Chippewas it will be well to take immediate steps to prevent it. Hole-in-the-Day has long been a dangerous and troublesome character, and if he has been in any manner concerned in stirring up bad feelings among the Chippewas he ought to be arrested and held as a hostage at Fort Snelling, with such other Chippewa chiefs as are concerned in fomenting trouble. If you absolutely need another cavalry regiment in Minnesota I can probably manage to send one in a week or so. I cannot get a regiment sooner.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
May 29, 1865—1.40 p. m.

General SULLY,
Sioux City:

I have ordered 100 ponies to be sent you to mount some of your infantry at Fort Rice. Boat left here Saturday with 200,000 rations for you, to be delivered at Fort Rice or elsewhere. Also ordnance to replace that lost.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, May 29, 1865.

General SULLY,
Sioux City:

Have written fully. Arrange your departure as fast as you can. Telegraph your requisitions to Saint Louis. Will confer as to sending rations to Red River.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, May 30, 1865.

SECRETARY OF WAR,
Washington, D. C.:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 28th instant, and to express my thanks for your kind expression of confidence. I trust to merit a continuance of that confidence. I will write more particularly by mail.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

NEW ORLEANS, *May 30, 1865.*
(Received 7 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Your telegram of yesterday [28th] has just been received. All captured cotton and all questions of trade east of the Mississippi have already been turned over to the Treasury Department. I have telegraphed orders to commanders in the interior to encourage the bringing in of cotton for sale, to make no search for Confederate cotton, and to offer all proper facilities for sending all cotton forward, and a considerable part of the country west of the Mississippi will be occupied by our troops in the course of this week, and this trade will be open and encouraged as far as it can be without the action of the President.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

MOUTH OF RED RIVER, *May 30, 1865—8.25 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Department of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: I have detailed and have in readiness here four gun-boats and two iron-clads.

W. E. FITZHUGH,
Lieut. Commander, U. S. Navy, Comdg. Third Div., Miss. Squadron.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., May 30, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report of information received at this office this 30th day of May, 1865: Mr. B. W. Musgrove, a citizen of Wood County, Northern Texas, reports as follows: Left his home in Wood County three weeks since en route for New Orleans; arrived at Shreveport, and was unable to proceed farther, being detained by General Buckner. During the time he remained at Shreveport (two weeks) he discovered that large amounts of Confederate Government cotton and sugar were being moved into the interior and secreted for the purpose of defrauding the United States Government. He furthermore reports that General Buckner and brother controlled all cotton transactions in the Trans-Mississippi Department, and that they were actively engaged in transferring the cotton, sugar, and Government property generally into the hands of private individuals, and placing it where the Federal Government could not find it. He asserts it as his belief that General Buckner and other Confederate officers have joined hands for the purpose of defrauding the Federal Government out of large amounts of cotton, sugar, and all kinds of Confederate Government property, including large amounts of specie which was reported to have been brought from France for the purpose of being distributed among the troops in the Trans-Mississippi Department. All the property thus transferred to merchants and citizens has been paid for by the Confederate Government. Other large amounts of cotton, sugar, and Government property generally is being moved into Mexico, where it will be claimed by private parties. Large

amounts of cotton and sugar have been placed on steam-boats and run down Red River to points where it can be secreted until our troops move up and take possession of the country above it, when it will be brought to New Orleans and sold on private account. The Government property at Shreveport was taken in charge by the officers on the 22d, with a view to cover up the frauds they were and had been committing; but in this they failed. The Missouri troops, the only organized force at Shreveport, believing it would be charged to them, surrounded the city and took charge of the goods, and were guarding them on the 23d instant. About the 21st instant General Buckner made a speech to the Missouri troops four miles west of Shreveport, and urged them to accompany him to Mexico and colonize South America, or some other country; that they (the Confederates) had a large amount of Government property to transport overland to Mexico, and that if they would accompany him he would in a short time pay them a good round sum in specie. After holding out to them the necessity of this course he called upon General Price, who followed him in a few remarks, the substance of which was that they were free from the army and could do as they pleased. This occurred late in the evening. The troops considered the proposition of General Buckner, and on the following morning selected Colonel Gaines to address them en masse. The colonel informed them that the distance to be traveled overland was 700 miles, and through a desert country, which was more than they would endure. Upon this they signified their intention of surrendering to the Federal authorities, and they alone should receive their arms. The men then made free to say that they would take General Buckner and deliver him with them if the officers selected to surrender them would say the word. About this time Generals Price and Buckner were seen moving down the river for New Orleans. It is believed that General Smith will carry out the same fraudulent schemes in the neighborhood of Houston, Tex. It is furthermore believed that General Buckner has destroyed, or caused to be destroyed, all papers pertaining to the Trans-Mississippi Department. There are many large and valuable foundries and manufactories in Texas which belong to the Confederate Government, among which are the following: Marion County Iron Works, Davis County Iron Works, Anderson County Iron Works, Anderson County Cotton and Woolen Factory, Upshur County Factory; all or any part of which General Buckner and quartermasters are willing to sell for specie. Mr. Musgrove, the gentleman who gives this information, represents that the farming population of Texas are sadly in want of proper implements to secure the present wheat crop, it being nearly ready to harvest. His business in Texas is that of manufacturer. His property consists of flouring mill, saw-mill, small foundry, and a large and valuable house for manufacturing purposes, in connection with about forty buildings suitable for operations, together with 2,000 acres of land. Mr. Musgrove visits New Orleans for the purpose of purchasing reaper and mower blades, scythe blades, files, and a general supply of farming implements. His object is to make some arrangement whereby the people of Texas can save their present growing crops. The report of Mr. Musgrove is confirmed by W. G. Felton and W. Candler, scouts employed by Lieutenant-Colonel Chandler, Seventh Missouri Cavalry, at Little Rock. They were captured near Benton, Ark., September 28, 1864, and taken to Camp Ford, Tex., from which place they were brought to Shreveport and paroled, arriving at New Orleans a few days since. They report large trains loaded with Government property running toward Mexico. All the

steam-boats above Shreveport are loaded with cotton and sugar, and are in charge of officers, steam-boat men, and speculators, who propose running them out on private account. Two thousand bales of cotton are lying at a point thirty miles below Shreveport which citizens are attempting to claim. George McGee, a citizen residing ten miles below Shreveport, is well known to our prisoners as a thorough Union man; will give any information necessary in regard to this thieving operation. He is at present watching the disposition made of Government property and its places of concealment. They report that large amounts of rope and bagging are being sold to citizens at $1 per coil. Missouri troops are guarding what property there is left at Shreveport, and will not allow Confederate officers to touch it.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK N. WICKER,

Lieutenant, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

(In absence of Capt. S. M. Eaton, chief signal officer, Military Division of West Mississippi.)

[MAY 30, 1865.—For General Orders, No. 101, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, relating to retention of arms by soldiers on being honorably discharged from service, see Vol. XLVI, Part III, p. 1237.]

NEW ORLEANS, *May 30, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,

Commanding, &c., New Orleans:

GENERAL: We have had the honor to advise you of our appointment as commissioners to negotiate for the cessation of military resistance to the United States in the State of Texas, of our further duty and desire to promote the prompt and satisfactory restoration of the relations of Texas with the United States Government, and to solicit a conference with you, which you granted us last evening, with the understanding, however, "that the power of military commanders is limited to the determination of questions that are purely military." Adverting to the conference of last evening, we avail ourselves of your permission to state some of its points more formally. Having found on our arrival that a convention agreed upon between yourself and General E. Kirby Smith for the surrender of the Confederate troops in the Trans-Mississippi Department had been already transmitted to Texas, our action on that subject was concluded. To prevent any misapprehension, however, as to the actual condition of affairs in Texas (known to us, but not to General Smith's commissioners), we deemed it our duty to inform you that at the time we left Texas a large portion of the Confederate troops had actually disbanded themselves and gone to their homes, and before intelligence of the convention of surrender shall be received the remainder may also have dispersed. We also informed you of the circumstances under which the movable public property lately belonging to the Confederate Government was seized and lost. This state of things could not be controlled by the Confederate officers. It was our endeavor to assure you that the people of Texas are ready, in sincere good faith, to return to their relations to the Government of the United States. The course to be pursued with respect to the State government is of the deepest concern to the people. The time for the regular election of the governor and legislature, in

pursuance of the constitution and laws in force at the date of secession, is the first Monday in August next. By the State laws no action of any official is essential to an election. Officers may be appointed, or if not appointed, or failing to serve, the voters may choose their own officers to conduct the election. An election, therefore, is in no degree dependent on those who at present exercise State authority. So far as we understand the policy of the United States Government, no obstacle exists why the people of Texas, loyal to the Union, should not on the first Monday in August proceed to the election of a governor and legislature. Proper tests of allegiance and fidelity to the Union can be prescribed. This subject, and the action of the people with reference to it, will come at once before the military authorities on their entrance into the State, and it seems entirely proper, therefore, that we should solicit your attention and invoke action in regard to it. Our duty would not have been discharged if we had failed to state to you frankly and urgently the public interests and the public solicitude which we believe alike involved in avoiding the exercise of unnecessary military government in the civil affairs of the State. The machinery of civil government in the State is complete, its authority intact. It possesses all the means of preserving civil order. It is ready to obey the United States Government and enforce its authority and maintain State authority in constitutional subordination to the Union. If there is deemed to be an insurmountable invalidity at present in the civil authorities, permit us most respectfully, but most earnestly, to invoke for your consideration the good policy, during the brief period which must elapse until a new State government can be regularly and legitimately obtained, of acquiescing, by proper military orders to that end, in existing de facto State authorities to the extent which may be proper, in preference to the institution of military government for civil affairs with an entirely new machinery and order of things. We are most anxious for you to bear in mind our representations of the immense evils which will result from any circumstances which should at once cause a dislocation of the labor of the State. We will allude to this matter in but a single connection: More cotton is planted in Texas than in all other States. The crop is now far toward maturity. Its production involves the interests of all who remain in the State, white or black, and also the manufacturing and general interests of the country. The loss of a few weeks' labor now, or a serious shock to labor during that period, will be the irrecoverable loss of the crop. We conceive, then, that it is of the greatest importance to all that until the status of the negro population is definitely fixed and regulations for their government completed and enforced, they should remain on the plantations and farms where they and their families now are. Should regulations as to wages or other special regulations be deemed imperative, all interests seem to require proper precautions to secure and continue their labor and good order as at present, until the whole subject receives its adjustment. These subjects seem to us so immediately connected with military duties in Texas that we most respectfully solicit all the information you may deem proper in regard to them. If not within your cognizance, we beg leave to ask such direction to them as you think will further the public good.

We have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servants,

ASHBEL SMITH,
Colonel Second Texas Volunteer Infantry,
W. P. BALLINGER,
Commissioners, &c.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, May 30, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. TOTTEN,
Chief of Artillery and Ordnance, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi:

SIR: The advance of the troops selected to relieve the garrisons in West Louisiana will leave this city early to-morrow morning, and the major-general commanding desires that the necessary officer or officers of your department be ordered to accompany them for the purpose of receiving the property that will be surrendered by the rebel authorities. Any information that may be desired will be furnished by Brig. Gen. George L. Andrews, provost-marshal-general of the army and division.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Lieut. Col. C. B. Hinsdill, chief commissary of subsistence, Military Division of West Mississippi, and Lieut. Col. C. G. Sawtelle, chief quartermaster, Military Division of West Mississippi.)

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., May 30, 1865.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

SIR: I am directed by the commanding general to request that you will be pleased to furnish him this evening with a statement of the strength of the different garrisons intended for the posts in the Red River country and the probable time of their departure.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 30, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to forward herewith, in answer to your communication of this date, a statement of the different garrisons intended for the posts in Western Louisiana and at Sabine Pass, Tex. The First and Second Brigades, of the First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, together with the Eightieth and Ninety-third U. S. Colored Infantry and the Sixth Missouri Cavalry, with two batteries of heavy artillery, were ordered to proceed to-night for Shreveport and the intermediate points on Red River. General Sherman, commanding the Southern Division of Louisiana, was instructed yesterday to send the Ninety-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry and one company of the First Louisiana Cavalry to garrison New Iberia and Washington, La., and the Seventy-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry was ordered to-day to be prepared to be sent to Sabine Pass, and will probably be in readiness for embarkation by the 1st of June. Owing to the fact that most of the available cavalry now in this department, under the command of General West, is reporting direct to division headquarters, it will be impos-

sible to send the requisite amount of cavalry to the points named in your communication dated May 28, viz, Monroe, Shreveport, and Camden. The Sixth Missouri and one company of the First Louisiana Cavalry have been ordered to garrison Alexandria and Washington, which, with the exception of those regiments whose terms of service expire and those not fully mounted, embrace all the cavalry force disposable from these headquarters.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

Strength of garrisons of posts in Western Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas.

Station.	Regiment.	Strength.	Remarks.
Alexandria, La.		750	500 infantry, 250 cavalry.
Washington, La.	98th U. S. Colored Infantry and one company First Louisiana Cavalry.	666	602 infantry, 64 cavalry.
New Iberia, La.			
Natchitoches, La.		500	
Shreveport, La.		4,000	
Sabine Pass, Tex.		679	
Monroe, La.	84th U. S. Colored Infantry.	527	Five companies at each post.
Camden, Ark.			

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 30, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with instructions contained in your letter of this instant, I have caused copies of the instructions of the major-general commanding the military division to the Hon. B. F. Flanders, supervising special agent of the Treasury Department, to be furnished to the several district commanders of the Department of the Gulf.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 143. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 30, 1865.

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4. The Seventy-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry is relieved from duty in the Southern Division of Louisiana, and will proceed to Sabine City, Tex., for the purpose of garrisoning that place. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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14. The Eightieth and Ninety-third Regiments U. S. Colored Infantry, at Carrollton, and the Sixth Missouri Cavalry, and the two companies of heavy artillery at Baton Rouge, ordered to report to Brigadier-General Benton, will be reported to Brigadier-General Dennis. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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18. Brig. Gen. M. K. Lawler, commanding Eastern District of Louisiana, will cause the Eighty-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry to be put en route without delay for the garrisoning of Monroe, La., and Camden, Ark., the regiment to be divided, stationing five companies at each place. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Major-General Banks:

J. C. STONE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY FORCES, MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISS.
New Orleans, La., May 30, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. R. WEST,
Commanding Second Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: Your communication by telegraph of this date is at hand. You are hereby authorized to take command of the One hundred and eighteenth Illinois and Nineteenth Pennsylvania, and put them in the best condition possible. Equip the Nineteenth Pennsylvania first. The Sixth Missouri have been ordered to report to General Benton for movement with him. Capt. J. N. Givens, acting assistant quartermaster, cavalry forces, has succeeded in arranging for sixty wagons and teams for your command. They will be received to-morrow. He has the pick of 700 mules in organizing this train. In addition to these your quartermaster has obtained five wagons and teams for your ordnance train. Send to these headquarters as soon as possible a full report of the number of men in each regiment whose term of service will expire previous to October 1, 1865. Let this report include the Sixth Missouri. Herewith inclosed please find copies of General Orders, No. 58.*

By order of Bvt. Maj. Gen. B. H. Grierson:

S. L. WOODWARD,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 24. } HDQRS. SOUTHERN DIV. OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, May 30, 1865.

Thursday, June 1, having been set apart by the President of the United States as a day of humiliation and prayer, in view of the great calamity which has recently befallen the nation in the sudden and unnatural death of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, all duties with this command, except those of guards and parade roll-calls, will be suspended on that day. The commanding officers of all posts and regiments will give their commands, through their chaplains, every possible facility for observing this day in the manner contemplated in the proclamation of the President.

By order of Brigadier-General Sherman:

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*From Military Division of West Mississippi, May 25, republishing General Orders, No. 83, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, May 8, 1865, for which, see Vol. XLVI, Part III, p. 1112.

BRASHEAR CITY, *May 30, 1865.*

Major HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Your telegram is received. I will send Lieutenant-Colonel Rice to Washington with three companies of the Seventy-fifth and Company K, First Louisiana Cavalry, on the Bart Able, via the Courtableau. I will send Colonel Norton with five companies of the Ninety-eighth to occupy New Iberia on the Cornie. The people desire a company to protect them from marauders. I respectfully recommend that their request be complied with. The water fell here about one-third of an inch in the last twenty-four hours.

Respectfully,

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding District.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF EAST LOUISIANA, *Baton Rouge, May 30, 1865.*

The following officers are announced on the staff of the brigadier-general commanding and will be obeyed and respected accordingly: Maj. M. Reece, One hundred and eighteenth Illinois Volunteers, surgeon in charge; Capt. E. Hemenway, U. S. Volunteers, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. J. J. Huntley, Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, acting aide-de-camp; Capt. P. W. Harts, Sixty-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry, pass officer; First Lieut. C. G. Shanks, Seventh Kentucky Veteran Volunteers, aide-de-camp; First Lieut. G. G. Curtiss, Eighteenth New York Battery, signal officer.

M. K. LAWLER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF EAST LOUISIANA, *Baton Rouge, May 30, 1865.*

1. The organization known as the Cavalry Brigade of the Northern Division of Louisiana is hereby discontinued.

2. Col. John G. Fonda, One hundred and eighteenth Illinois (mounted) Infantry, is hereby assigned to command of the post of Baton Rouge.

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5. The Sixty-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry is ordered to proceed at once to Port Hudson by land. Upon arriving at such place it will be reported for duty to Bvt. Brig. Gen. C. Hamlin, commanding the post.

6. In pursuance of instructions from headquarters Department of the Gulf, the following-named regiments and batteries will immediately be put in condition for field service. The attention of commanding officers is called to provisions of General Orders, No. 22, current series, from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, to which they will conform. Troops embraced in this order, viz, Fifty-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry, Sixty-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry, Eighty-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry, Ninety-second U. S. Colored Infantry, Nineteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry Volunteers, Fourth U. S. Colored Cavalry, Sixth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, Second Vermont Battery, Twelfth Massachusetts Battery, First Wisconsin Battery, Thirteenth Wisconsin Battery.

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15. In pursuance of instructions from headquarters Department of the Gulf, Companies E and G, First Indiana Heavy Artillery, will at once be put in readiness to embark and proceed up Red River. These companies will turn over their heavy ordnance and ordnance stores and public horses, except such as are necessary to enable them to conform their transportation to the provisions of General Orders, No. 22, current series, from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi. Lieut. Col. William Roy, and such of the battalion staff as are here, will go with the companies ordered to embark. The companies indicated will be subject to the orders of Brigadier-General Benton.

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By command of Brig. Gen. M. K. Lawler:

EDWARD HEMENWAY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, May 30, 1865.

Maj. Gen. F. J. HERRON,
Comdg. Northern Division of Louisiana, Baton Rouge, La.:

SIR: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to say that the reason of the issue of the order transferring your headquarters to West Louisiana is that he has no other general officer at his disposal to whom he can confide the management of matters in the Red River country during the important period required for paroling Kirby Smith's army and receiving the surrendered public property. As soon as that has been accomplished you will be ordered to return, and if in the meantime your resignation should be accepted, a successor will at once be appointed. I am further directed to request that you will furnish Brigadier-General Andrews, commissioner for paroling, &c., and the staff officers assigned to the duty of receiving surrendered property, with every facility within your reach, in order that their labors may be performed as promptly and thoroughly as possible. I send you herewith a number of copies of General Orders, No. 61, for general distribution among the citizens of the Red River country.* If any newspapers are still extant there, it would be well to require them to give the order the widest circulation possible. The commanding general desires also that the transports conveying the troops up the Red River should return with all dispatch. If not unreasonably delayed thereby, they may be permitted to bring down any cotton that is ready for shipment. The decision of this question is left to your own judgment.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, May 30, 1865.

Maj. Gen. F. J. HERRON,
Commanding Northern Division of Louisiana, Baton Rouge:

SIR: Captain Fitzhugh has been requested to furnish as convoys one tin-clad for the Washita, two for Red River, and one iron-clad to go as

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* See 26th, p. 604.

far as Alexandria. They will doubtless be ready at the mouth of the river by the time you reach there.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, May 30, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Port Hudson, La.:

Forward the following dispatch immediately, and acknowledge receipt:

Captain FITZHUGH, U. S. Navy,
U. S. Steamer Ouachita, mouth of Red River:

Dispatch of the 28th received. Besides two tin-clads for the Red River I should like to have one iron-clad to go as far as Alexandria, and one tin-clad to go up the Washita. Can that be done?

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 30, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
General-in-Chief U. S. Army:

GENERAL: A very singular question has arisen in this State to which I desire to invite the attention of the Government. An ordinance of the late constitutional State convention of Missouri vacated all the civil offices in the State and conferred upon the Governor the power to fill them by his own appointment. In accordance with this ordinance he has by original appointments and by reappointments filled all the offices thus vacated. In some cases the present incumbents, having been elected at the last general election, assert that the vacating ordinance is unconstitutional and therefore refuse to surrender their offices or their records to the new appointees. If the supreme court of the State were intact there would be no doubt as to the legal mode of procedure in these cases, but unfortunately the offices of the supreme judges were also vacated by this ordinance, and there seems to be no judicial tribunal to which the decisions on these cases can be referred. The Governor of the State is, therefore, left to enforce this ordinance and to install his new appointees into office in the manner which seems to him most judicious. He has called on the military commanders of U. S. troops in Missouri to send a force under his direction to dispossess the old State officers and install the new. I have thus far declined to furnish this force. First, because I do not think it necessary to do so in a State like Missouri, which has a loyal State executive and a majority of over 40,000 loyal voters; second, because I do not feel authorized to furnish U. S. troops for such a purpose until the civil posse and the militia of the State have been called out and have proved unable to execute these processes; third, because where a State is in the condition of Missouri with a loyal executive, a large and organized militia force and a very large majority of office-holders loyal men, it is abundantly able to enforce its own laws and ordinances, and has no right to call upon U. S. troops before using its own civil

and military power. Neither do I think it well for the U. S. authorities to interfere in any manner in questions of this kind arising in a State like Missouri and confined entirely to citizens of the State. For the good of the people of the State and to secure confidence on their part that they will hereafter, as heretofore before the war, be left to settle all questions of a civil character arising among themselves, unmolested by the United States Government or by outside force or influence, I recommend that no orders be sent me which will require me to change or modify the policy of non-interference in civil matters in this State which I have pursued with such satisfactory results since I have been in command here. In States differently situated intervention on the part of the Government might and probably would be necessary. In Missouri, having a loyal State executive and a majority of over 40,000 loyal voters, and with all the machinery of civil administration in operation, sustained by an organized and armed militia force under the command of the State executive, such intervention could not fail, in my judgment, to be attended with injurious consequences to the people. I ask, respectfully, therefore, that my course in this matter be sustained. I have the honer to transmit inclosed copy of a letter* to the Governor of Missouri on this subject and request that I be notified by telegraph of the decision of the Government on the course I have decided to pursue.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
May 30, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Department of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.:

Orders from the War Department received to muster out all troops whose terms of service expire to include September 30. Will such musters-out reduce your command to the prejudice of the service? Report by telegraph without delay how many will be discharged under this order, so they could be replaced in time.

JOS. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to G. M. Dodge, Saint Louis; Curtis, Milwaukee.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 30, 1865—7 p. m.

Capt. JOS. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I report for the information of the major-general commanding division, viz:

First. Brigadier-General Dockery, C. S. Army, who claims to be the senior officer of the rebel army in this department, is on his way in person from Pine Bluff to this place to make formal surrender of all troops left in the State.

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* See Pope to Fletcher, p. 685.

Second. The mayor of the city of Camden has requested for a force of U. S. troops to occupy that place for its protection, which will be done.

Third. A Captain Gillis, for himself and in behalf of Captains Crawford, Thrasher, and Harrison, commanding independent companies, all expected to be at Benton on Monday next for surrender and parole.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 128. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, *Little Rock, Ark., May 30, 1865.*

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3. Brig. Gen. G. F. McGinnis, U. S. Volunteers, is relieved at mouth of White River and will report in person at these headquarters for orders.

4. The One hundred and twenty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry is relieved from duty at the mouth of White River, and will be reported to Brig. Gen. J. Edwards, commanding at Pine Bluff, without delay. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

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By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *May 30, 1865.*

Lieut. Col. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

The surrounding country of this post has recently become infested with numerous small bands of desperadoes, committing every species of cruelty, especially robbery. In the absence of civil law, and to protect the peaceable inhabitants against lawlessness, I shall be compelled to send out a large patrol force through the country to preserve order, and if possible to capture the offenders. [This] is the only cause of the retention of the forces at this post.

JOHN EDWARDS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 30, 1865.

Col. A. H. RYAN,
Commanding, Lewisburg, Ark.:

The rebel Colonel Schnable asks to surrender his force, about 400 strong, at Yellville. Please answer whether you can send a small force to that place with an officer to receive their paroles.

By command of Major-General Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *May 30, 1865—10.20 a. m.*

Major-General POPE:

Do you understand from General Sully's dispatch that the Indians he mentions as being on Black Hills are there to meet him to make peace or

to fight him; and if the direction you indicate for General Sully to go leaves these Indians he mentions for me to deal with? Connor will get off in time. I want to get more troops to him, if possible, before he starts, so that there shall be no mistake, not only of catching the Indians, but that our overland route is beyond doubt secure. The Indians appear to be scattered all along the route in small parties from Columbus, Nebr. Ter., to Green River, and we are striking them every day. We do not find any larger bodies as yet, not to exceed 500.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
May 30, 1865—1.57 p. m.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

Have inquired of General Sully as to the intentions of Indians congregated at Black Hills.

JOS. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KANSAS CITY, *May 30, 1865.*
(Received 7.30 p. m.)

Major-General POPE:

Officer in command of detachment near mouth of Little Arkansas sends report that Texans and rebel Indians attacked the Wichita Indian camp, friendly to United States, and captured it. This camp is in Southwest Kansas. The party were said to be strong and making toward Arkansas River.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 30, 1865.

Hon. THOMAS C. FLETCHER,
Governor State of Missouri:

GOVERNOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch asking that Colonel Harding be ordered to assist you in enforcing the laws. I do not quite understand your wishes. Colonel Harding, as well as all other officers in the Department of the Missouri, has orders to respond to all proper requisitions from civil officers to aid in the enforcement of civil law, in accordance with the law and the custom in times past. He, of course, stands ready to perform this duty. By giving orders to him in strict accordance with your telegram, I would be simply placing him and his troops under your command. Of course you cannot mean this, nor could I give such orders with any sort of propriety. I do not know the particular service you desire him to perform, nor the circumstances which necessitate any action on his part. Your State militia, being under your own control, I should suppose abundantly able to secure the execution of any civil process. If they are not sufficient, in addition to the civil posse, a report of the facts and a requisition upon General Dodge or myself will be sufficient to supply what additional aid is needed. I need not tell you, Governor, because

I long since read you my letter to the President on this subject, to which you fully agreed, that in any attempt to reinstate civil administration in Missouri the confidence of the people must first be secured, and that this confidence could never be established unless all arbitrary or exceptional acts or orders were altogether avoided, or only done or issued under the plainest necessity. Neither need I say to you that if U. S. troops are now used, by direct orders to do any acts which it is really the duty and the right of civil officers to do, the confidence the people are so rapidly acquiring, under the judicious policy you have pursued in Missouri, will be at once destroyed, not to be restored for a long time, if ever. Whilst, therefore, I stand ready to give you all the aid at my command in executing the laws, I feel bound to do so in conformity to the laws and the practice heretofore. It will therefore be necessary for you to inform me officially of the circumstances which render the aid of U. S. soldiers necessary, and to make upon me a written requisition for troops.

I am, Governor, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 121. } HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 30, 1865.

1. Company C, Fifty-second Wisconsin Volunteers, will proceed by railroad to Warrensburg, Mo., and report for orders to commanding officer Central District. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

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3. The county of Sainte Genevieve is detached from the Second Sub-District and attached to the First Sub-District. The troops in that county will report to the commanding officer First Sub-District, headquarters Saint Louis.

By order of Brig. Gen. George D. Wagner:

H. HANNAHS,
Major Fiftieth Missouri Volunteers and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 111. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Macon, Mo., May 30, 1865.

* * * * * * *

2. Capt. F. W. Fuchs, Battery C, Second Artillery Missouri Volunteers, having been ordered to Franklin, Mo., with his command, is hereby relieved from duty as commanding officer of the post and Sub-District of Macon, Mo., and will at once turn over all books and papers pertaining to said command to Capt. John D. Meredith, Company D, Thirty-ninth Infantry Missouri Volunteers, who is hereby assigned to the command of said post and sub-district.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brevet Brigadier-General Spalding:

THOS. J. TIDSWELL, JR.,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GLASGOW, *May 30, 1865.*

General SPALDING:

Rebel officers are returning to this place, paroled at Lexington, with side-arms on. I would earnestly protest against sending armed rebels to this part of North Missouri. It does not correspond with the orders General Dodge sent me in relation to the surrender of rebels at this post. Their arms and horses were ordered to be taken.

A. F. DENNY,
Colonel.

FORT GIBSON, *May 30, 1865.*
(Via Fort Smith June 1. Received 9.20 a. m.)

Major-General POPE:

A party of rebels, about 200 in number, all mounted, crossed Grand River from the west on the evening of the 27th instant, about twenty miles north of this place. They moved in the direction of Maysville. Several other smaller parties of rebels have passed over the same route during the last twenty days, but as they are all mounted, and having no horses in my command, I am unable to interfere with their progress or operate against them with effect.

J. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

COW CREEK RANCH, KANS., *May 30, 1865.*

Brigadier-General FORD,
Comdg. Troops in the Field and District of the Upper Arkansas:

DEAR SIR: My colored man, George Ransom, who left Council Grove on the 14th of April for the Indians' camps, south, for the purpose of bringing them into the neighborhood of the Arkansas River for consultation, has just arrived from the North Fork of the Red River. Just before he arrived there the report that reached you of the advance of the Big Hill Osages also reached them through the friendly Indians. The Kiowas said at once it was a trap to catch them, and they started out different parties to watch the different military posts on the Santa Fé road. To-Han-Son, the old Kiowa chief, said they were only sent out to watch. Another report reached them through a half-breed from New Mexico, who told them that as soon as the grass started the troops would be after them, so they all put out south except To-Han-Son. He afterward left and said he would be back in thirty days. From all he (George Ransom) could learn he was satisfied that all the tribes were near Fort Cobb holding a grand medicine lodge. They would hold it for about thirty days, twenty of which are passed. When he arrived at the mouth of the Little Arkansas (the 28th) the friendly Indians reported a command of soldiers south of the Chikaskia, about sixty or seventy miles southwest of the mouth of the Little Arkansas. A Caddo chief sent word to Chisholm that all the Indians wished for peace except the Cheyennes, who came amongst them this spring from the north. From this information I am led to believe that there are a very large body of Indians near Fort Cobb who are or will combine against any small force that may demonstrate on them from the north. I do hope a force will at once be sent sufficient to make them know their weakness. The stage from Kansas City has just arrived and reports 10,000 troops landing at that point. I did think I would see

you in person, but my health is not such as would warrant any exposure. Should be glad to hear of your progress and success. I send you a map. It may be of some service. George Ransom is satisfied that the Indian Captain Conkey saw was Kicking Bird, a Kiowa brave. It was his band that killed four Mexicans and stole the stock here and below. They also robbed—that is, the Kiowas—some Mexicans that came to trade with them, but said they must not come again, as the Mexicans with Kit Carson were fighting them.

Yours, truly, J. H. LEAVENWORTH,
U. S. Indian Agent.

EL DORADO, KANS., *May 30, 1865.*

Lieut. J. E. TAPPAN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of the Upper Arkansas:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report further information in regard to the late excitement among the Indians, Wichitas and others. One of their chiefs with his band returned, after being satisfied that they outnumbered him. He says that those Indians are the Osages, Cheyennes, and other different bands camping at Brush Mountain, for what purpose he does not know, but he is well satisfied that they are not friends with the white men, nor even to him. He thinks they will go to the Santa Fé road and Cimarron to rob and kill. Another party of friendly Indians returned saying they saw all the buffalo running northeast. This proves that there are Indians coming up from the south, most all of the friendly Indians coming in on the Little Arkansas. The chiefs had a council at my camp on the Little Arkansas after the first excitement, in which they said they had been very badly off for some time, and are now, in case of an attack on their camp, on account of not having ammunition or many arrows. Still they wished to fight and assist the Government. For the present all that can be done here is good scouting, and to watch their movements closely, as it is not known where they may break for, as according to the news I got they are expecting Texans to join them. I have also one scout at the Beaver trail. Please send me those twenty men as soon as possible. The Arkansas is very high. Where is General Ford?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. WISE,
1st Lieut. Co. D, 2d Regt. Colorado Cav., Comdg. Outpost, El Dorado.

CIRCULAR, No. 5. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS,
Julesburg, Colo. Ter., May 30, 1865.

TO THE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS STATIONED IN THE DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS:

The general commanding the district takes this opportunity to say that he has for some time noticed, with regret and decided disapprobation, a disposition on the part of some of the officers of the command to indulge in a spirit of scandal and comment on the acts of their fellow officers. Slander and back-biting, whether relating to inferiors or superiors in rank, are not only distinguishing marks of ungentlemanly conduct, but indicative of a want of sense, breeding, and decency, even where indulged in by civilians; but when such a spirit pervades to any extent a camp of soldiers, where gentlemen in the highest sense of the

term are supposed to be wearing the insignia of their country's honor, it cannot be too strongly reprobated. Not only does it degrade the cloth worn by the soldiers of the country, but its demoralizing effect upon the enlisted men is both marked and detrimental. Quarreling and bickering among commissioned officers, from whatever cause, are the prolific source of most of the evils which afflict a camp, and promote to an alarming extent insubordination among enlisted men. Your general would state that he has noticed, with regret, that the distinctions of rank between the officer and the soldier have, to a great extent, been ignored, and that officers frequently place themselves on a social footing with the enlisted men. While the soldier is to be cared for kindly, and his every right protected and zealously guarded, such action is not only discreditable to the officer, but an injustice to the soldier, and is highly subversive of good order and military discipline. At this time when the changes now being made among the troops, the reorganization of regiments and battalions, and the reconstruction of the commands at the several posts, render it probable that those who are about to be associated together will remain so for a considerable time, your general deems it a fitting opportunity to invite the attention of his officers to some of the evils which the experience of the past has exemplified, and point out in a spirit of friendship and kindness what is expected of them in the future. He trusts that his suggestions will meet with a voluntary acquiescence on their part, but deems it proper to add that they will hereafter be strictly enforced in letter and spirit. Quarreling or harsh comment on the conduct of brother officers, or criticism and discussion of orders from superiors, are not only violative of the letter of the Regulations, but of the spirit of gentlemanly and brotherly association. As such they are strictly prohibited, and will in no case be permitted. If the conduct of any officer, of high or low degree, is such as would invite, or in any sense justify, harsh comment, the remedy is pointed out in the letter of the Army Regulations. Complaint and (if necessary) charges must be preferred against the officer, but there is no conduct which justifies unfriendly criticism or slander among brother officers. The good of the service implicitly requires that these remarks should be received and acted upon in their plain letter and fullest spirit and import. Envy, bickerings, jealousy, slander and tattling gossip among officers, who have every incentive to live on terms of kindly relations and true amity, are disgraceful to themselves, ruinous to the service, and subversive of every rule of principle of gentlemanly association. They will not be tolerated in any post in this district; and notice is given, in a kindly spirit, by the general commanding that offenders in this particular, if any unfortunately there should be, will be most summarily dealt with.

Your general desires to be surrounded by officers who respect themselves, the honor of their country, and the position they occupy, and he relies upon them to prove that his confidence is not misplaced. To the end that all may know what is expected and will be required of them, and that they may avoid evils which creep into a command almost ere we are aware of them, this circular is addressed. The contracting of individual debts by officers, and their refusing or neglecting to pay them, tend greatly to bring a command into disrepute, and it is almost unnecessary to characterize such conduct as unworthy of gentlemen connected with the service. The uniform of an officer is his passport to confidence, and that it may remain so it is necessary that he should be circumspect in his deportment and prompt and honorable in all his

dealings. This will be required, and any officer so lost to the respect he should entertain for himself and his fellows as to violate this injunction will be promptly dealt with to the full extent of my power.

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS,
Julesburg, Colo. Ter., May 30, 1865.

Col. C. H. MCNALLY,
Commanding Camp Rankin:

SIR: The Sweetwater and Pole Creek routes are seriously annoyed by bands of hostile Indians, and the general commanding, having in view the safety of emigrants and freighters, directs that no more trains of emigrants, freighters, or other parties not in Government employ will be permitted to cross the river at this point with a view of traveling west by either of said routes. They will be required to travel west on the Overland Mail road. You will make it your duty to observe that this rule is obeyed in every particular. Orders have been issued to East and South Sub-District commanders to organize trains at Kearny and Junction, not less than 100 wagons each. It has been observed that in passing these headquarters they are scattered and broken up. You will detain such trains, and require them to adhere to the organization effected at either of the above-mentioned points.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. F. PRICE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS EAST SUB-DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS,
Fort Kearny, Nebr. Ter., May 30, 1865.

Capt. GEORGE F. PRICE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dist. of the Plains, Julesburg, Colo. Ter.:

CAPTAIN: I must have more cavalry. It will be impossible for me to pursue Indians with my forces distributed in detachments of from four to ten men ten and fifteen miles apart along the road. I look for serious trouble in June, probably by the full of the present moon, and should the Indians come on the road in any force my portion of the line will be in a very awkward position to receive or pursue them, scattered as all my available men are. Please lay this matter before the general commanding for his consideration.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. R. LIVINGSTON,
Colonel First Nebraska Veteran Cavalry, Comdg. Sub-District.

VIRGINIA CITY, *May 30, 1865.*
(Received 3.20 p. m. June 13.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have just received reliable information of serious Indian difficulties near Fort Benton. Ten men were massacred 25th instant by the Bloods [and] Blackfeet. The danger to emigration now en route up the Missouri River is imminent. Am fitting out an expedition of 500 militia. We need troops; can you let us have two regiments? Rations, &c., are so high here that supplies should be sent up the river forthwith.

SIDNEY EDGERTON.

SIOUX CITY, *May 30, 1865.*

Major-General POPE,
Saint Louis:

GENERAL: You telegraph me you want me to furnish an escort to some surveyor in Northwest Nebraska. There is a company of cavalry stationed in Nebraska at Dakota, a small town five miles south of here. They have been there for a year or so, and are of no more use than they would be if stationed in Saint Louis. I don't think there is any danger of the Indians flanking me. I do hope you will give me men enough and a chance to get at the Cheyennes now in my district. I feel sure I can overtake them, and I also feel sure that any attack in another direction will fail, for they will retreat north in the direction of the Bad Lands of the Little Missouri. With supplies at Rice, I can follow them. I expect those sixteen Indians in Minnesota who murdered that family and killed one soldier have left for the land of Queen Victoria before this. I can go to the Black Hills and fight the Cheyennes, and then march to Rice. It is a very bad country to march over, but I will do it if you say so.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
May 30, 1865—1.57 p. m.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. SULLY,
Sioux City, Iowa:

Are the Indians congregated at Black Hills there for peace or fight?

JOS. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *May 31, 1865—10 a. m.*

General SHERIDAN,
New Orleans:
(Care of General Canby.)

The Fourth Corps has been ordered to New Orleans. There may be a few days' delay in starting, as it is desirable that they should be paid before starting. I send but eight teams and two ambulance teams to each 1,000 men. If you want more sent let me know.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, May 31, 1865. (Received June 6.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Commanding U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

Your telegram of the 27th was received on the 29th, and orders were at once telegraphed to General Steele, but were delayed by the bad working of the telegraph lines. He sails to-morrow morning. I will go over to Mobile to-night to see him before he leaves. I shall give him only general instructions with regard to the occupation of the country, supposing General Sheridan's orders will reach him soon after

his arrival. The force for Galveston will get off as soon as the vessels ordered by the Quartermaster-General arrive. Steele's expedition will absorb everything that is seaworthy. Sabine Pass and Matagorda have been abandoned by the rebels, and it is reported that the Texas troops have generally disbanded themselves and gone to their homes, plundering the public stores before they left. The Missouri and Arkansas troops have retained their organizations and will protect the public property until it is formally turned over.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, May 31, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

General Buckner estimates the number of troops to be paroled in the Trans-Mississippi Department at 38,000. If the number exceeds the estimate in the same proportion that it did in Taylor's command it will probably reach 100,000. The commissioners and the staff officers to take charge of the surrendered property went up to-day with the troops that are to garrison Alexandria, Shreveport, and Monroe, La., and Marshall, Tex.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

NAVAL HEADQUARTERS,
148 Canal Street, New Orleans, May 31, 1865.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that the Texan forts, Mannahasset and Griffin, commanding the approaches to Sabine Pass, have been evacuated after spiking the guns. The U. S. flag was raised by the commander of the Owasco, gun-boat. Griffin has five bomb-proofs and five guns. Bomb-proofs covered with two feet solid timber, two layers of railroad iron, and four feet of earth on top. Four magazines are constructed in like manner. Mannahasset mounts four guns. These forts could not be occupied for want of sufficient men. The Stonewall surrendered to the Spanish authorities on the 20th instant, after a summons from Admiral Stribling from his fleet.

Very respectfully,

H. K. THATCHER,
Acting Rear-Admiral.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, May 31, 1865.

Admiral H. K. THATCHER,
Commanding West Gulf Squadron, New Orleans:

ADMIRAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this date and to state that garrisons will be sent to all points on the Texas coast as fast as transportation can be procured.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

NAVAL HEADQUARTERS,
148 Canal Street, New Orleans, May 31, 1865.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Army and Division of Mississippi:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that official advices have reached me to the effect that the old fort at Matagorda is entirely deserted and that there is nothing to prevent a light draught vessel from going into the Pass. Two boats from gun-boat Virginia passed in on the 22d instant.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully,

H. K. THATCHER,
Acting Rear-Admiral.

U. S. STEAMER OUACHITA,
Mouth of Red River, May 31, 1865—7.20 p. m.

Major-General CANBY:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of yesterday's date. I have seven wooden and two iron-clad vessels in readiness.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. E. FITZHUGH,
Lieut. Commander, Comdg. Third Division, Mississippi Squadron.

U. S. TUG AMERICA,
Off Galveston Bar, May 31, 1865.

General E. K. SMITH, C. S. Army,
Commanding Trans-Mississippi Department, Houston, Tex.:

GENERAL: I am here in conformity with instructions from Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, U. S. Army, for the "purpose of conferring with you in relation to the details of the terms of surrender of the military convention" held in New Orleans between Lieutenant-General Buckner, of the C. S. Army, on the part of yourself, and Major-General Osterhaus, U. S. Army, on the part of Major-General Canby. The inclosed letter from General Canby explains this more fully.* I have here also the copy of the terms agreed upon by Generals Buckner and Osterhaus and approved by General Canby, which awaits your approval and signature. I will meet you at the time and place you may choose to appoint.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDMD. J. DAVIS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

MOBILE, *May 31, 1865.*
(Received 10.45 a. m. June 1.)

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY:

The following steamers are here, and have been turned over to General Steele, viz: The Clinton, Belvidere, General Sedgwick, Continental, and Margaret. These vessels can take 4,700 men. No other boats suitable for the service are now here. The George Peabody and N. P. Banks have not yet returned from Apalachicola. They are ordered

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* See Canby to Smith, p. 620.

back here, and will be loaded and sent to Brazos as soon as they return. The Hudson is reported on the bar at mouth of Mississippi River, and is ordered here as soon as she is afloat. These will finish General Steele's command. The Saint Mary will be repaired and available by the 5th of June. Nothing has yet been heard of the six steamers ordered here by the Quartermaster-General.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 268. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, May 31, 1865.*

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95. So much of Special Orders, No. 193, April 28, 1865, from this office, as directed Capt. E. S. Richards, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, to report in person without delay to Brevet Major-General Sully, U. S. Volunteers, commanding District of Iowa, Dubuque, Iowa, for duty, is hereby revoked.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 65. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., May 31, 1865.*

Commanding officers will send forward to the proper agents of the Treasury Department all captured cotton that may be under their control, and will not permit any military interference with the movement of cotton from the interior. They will give to the Treasury agents all proper and necessary facilities in the execution of their duties, but will not employ their troops in looking up Confederate cotton or in any other manner interfere with the free movement of cotton in private hands.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, May 31, 1865.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Commanding Expeditionary Forces:

General Andrews commands the troops that go with you. General Benton reports to General Granger for the Galveston expedition. General Sheridan is not here. General Grant directed me to send you at once to the Rio Grande, on hearing of Kirby Smith's surrender. Sheridan's instructions I suppose will reach Brazos by the time you get there. The immediate object will be to occupy the Rio Grande, so as to prevent any complications on the Mexican frontier. I will start for Mobile this afternoon, and hope to be there early to-morrow morning. I wish to see you before you sail.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
On Board Steamer Adams, May 31, 1865.

Capt. J. C. STONE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Gulf:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that the First and Second Brigades, First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, are all on board of transports and will move immediately. Captain Perkins says he will not be able to furnish transportation for the Eightieth and Ninety-third U. S. Colored Infantry until more arrives in port.

I am, captain, very respectfully, yours,

ELIAS S. DENNIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

U. S. NAVAL HEADQUARTERS,
No. 148 Canal Street, New Orleans, La., May 31, 1865.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS, U. S. Army,
Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of the 23d instant has just reached me. In reply, I have the honor to state that from every appearance there is reason to believe that the posts of the enemy are being evacuated; and although I have nothing official from Brashear City, I have an official dispatch dated "Off Sabine Pass, 25th of May," to the effect that Forts Mannahasset and Griffin have been evacuated, and that the U. S. flag was hoisted by one of our gun-boats on the walls. If, general, you still deem it necessary to place another gun-boat off Brashear City I will endeavor to do so.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. K. THATCHER,
Acting Rear-Admiral, Commanding West Gulf Squadron.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
OFFICE ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL,
New Orleans, May 31, 1865.

Bvt. Lieut. Col. J. S. CROSBY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Gulf:

COLONEL: Pursuant to verbal instructions, I have the honor to make the following report as to the staff and other departments and troops in this command: The staff departments in this command are well and ably conducted by the various officers in charge at this time, and much credit is due to Col. S. B. Holabird and Col. E. G. Beckwith, of the quartermaster's and commissary of subsistence departments, for their untiring attention to duty. The troops, artillery, cavalry, and infantry, are all in a fair condition, and should their services be required for field service could be in readiness in a very few days. But few of the troops will go out of service by expiration of term of service or under orders received up to this date from War Department, the First Texas Volunteer Cavalry being the only organization that comes under orders received, and but a portion of that, owing to a consolidation in 1864.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. THURSTON,
Lieut. Col. and Assistant Inspector-General, Dept. of the Gulf.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 31, 1865.

Brig. Gen. T. W. SHERMAN,
Commanding Southern Division of Louisiana:

GENERAL: To furnish the force about to be sent into Western Louisiana and Texas to garrison the various posts with land transportation, the wagons, &c., now in use at the various posts must be recalled. The commanding general directs that the land transportation now at Plaquemine, Bonnet Carré, Donaldsonville, and in the La Fourche District, be reduced to the lowest possible limit, and that the teams be immediately sent in to the chief quartermaster of the department, to be refitted and prepared for service in the field.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Bvt. Lieut. Col., Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

[Indorsement.]

Referred to inspector-general for immediate report of the quantity of means of transportation on hand at the posts, &c., described within.
T. W. S[HERMAN].

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 174. } HDQRS. SOUTHERN DIV. OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, May 31, 1865.

* * * * * * *

4. Company A, First New Orleans Volunteers, will take post at the Touro Buildings, in the city of New Orleans. The commanding officer will detail fourteen enlisted men under command of a sergeant to relieve the detachment of the Seventy-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry in charge of the barracks magazine. The commanding officer of that detachment will turn over all orders and instructions relating to his post.

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By order of Brigadier-General Sherman:
WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10. } HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Camp Parapet, La., May 31, 1865.

By virtue of seniority in rank, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the U. S. forces at this post. First Lieut. Frank M. Coxe, adjutant Eighty-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry, is announced as acting assistant adjutant-general. All existing orders will remain in force until further orders.

WILLIAM W. BLISS,
Lieut. Col. Eighty-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, May 31, 1865.

Brig. Gen. R. A. CAMERON,
Commanding La Fourche District:

GENERAL: In answer to your letter of May 29, 1865, transmitting reports of expeditions, &c., and asking if these expeditions cannot now be dispensed with, the brigadier-general commanding directs me to

call your attention to orders from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi already sent you "that all hostilities on west side of Mississippi River have been suspended."

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LA FOURCHE,
Brashear City, La., May 31, 1865.

Maj. W. HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Southern Division of Louisiana:

It is reported to me that a party of forty bad men, under command of one Hare, and a small party under Captain Shaffer, are near Houma. I have one company of the Sixteenth Indiana there. May I leave them there, or shall I relieve them by a company of the Third Rhode Island Cavalry? Lieutenant Pomponeau, of the First Louisiana Cavalry, with a small party of men looking for deserters, fell in with Lieut. Omar Boudreaux (the man who murdered Mr. Guerrin) and eleven men south of Houma on the 26th instant. Boudreaux was left dying, but his men escaped, leaving behind their arms, ammunition, &c.

Yours,

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS,
New Iberia, May 31, 1865.

Capt. B. B. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, La Fourche District:

SIR: I have the honor to report that we reached this place at 6 p. m. this day, having met with no opposition whatever. I stopped at Pattersonville, Franklin, and a plantation; at the latter place to land a refugee. At Franklin I told the Confederate officers that no decision had been made concerning their paroles. The inhabitants receive us quietly, and in some cases welcome us. There seems to be a general fear of marauders. We have a few threats from rebel soldiers here. I trust that my wagons may be sent by the next boat, as we shall greatly need them. Lieutenant Trundy is wanted as soon as he can be relieved. If he can get a storm flag it will be acceptable. I have bivouacked for the night on the bank of the bayou.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. L. NORTON,
Colonel Ninety-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry, Commanding Post.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, May 31, 1865.

Maj. Gen. F. J. HERRON,
Baton Rouge, La.:

Be pleased to cause any orders given by Brevet Major-General Grierson, chief of cavalry forces, Military Division of West Mississippi, in relation to cavalry, to be complied with. They are given under authority from these headquarters.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

BATON ROUGE, *May 31, 1865.*
(Received 10.20 a. m.)

General B. H. GRIERSON:

No letters from you yet. I can do nothing without the following order from General Canby, which please communicate by telegraph:

The Nineteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry and One hundred and eighteenth Illinois (mounted) Infantry are hereby relieved from their present duties, and will report to Brigadier-General West, commanding Second Division of Cavalry. All officers and men of these two regiments on detached service will be immediately relieved and rejoin their regiments.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY FORCES, MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., May 31, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. R. WEST,
Baton Rouge, La.:

Fill up the Nineteenth Pennsylvania first. All surplus horses will be needed to mount the cavalry. As the One hundred and eighteenth Illinois are dismounted, leave them out of the calculation, and send me the organization as you desire it without that regiment.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NATCHEZ, DEPT. OF MISSISSIPPI,
May 31, 1865.

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Department:

I have the honor to report that Lieut. Gen. J. B. Hood, C. S. Army, with Colonels Graham and Cunningham of his staff, surrendered to me here to-day and were paroled under the terms of General Orders, No. 61, Military Division of West Mississippi, current series. General Hood had been ordered some weeks ago to the Trans-Mississippi Department, but the vigilance of the patrols and the gathering up of all means of passage along the line of the river in this district have prevented his crossing.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

J. W. DAVIDSON,
Brevet Major-General.

(Same to Col. C. T. Christensen.)

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 31, 1865. (Received 4.15 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
General-in-Chief:

General Dodge reports mixed force of Texans and Indians beating up toward Arkansas River to strike Santa Fé trail. There will be for some time attempts by bands of armed outlaws in the guise of Indians, and probably accompanied by Indians, to rob the trains and coaches on overland routes. I cannot tell about Eighth Illinois Cavalry until I know what troops are coming here and how many in Department of

the Missouri and Arkansas will be discharged under late orders. The latter I will know in a few days. Does brigade of Michigan cavalry come here or go to Texas?

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 31, 1865. (Received 4.35 p. m.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
General-in-Chief:

Following dispatch just received. This ends armed opposition in Arkansas.*

JNO POPE,
Major-General

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, May 31, 1865.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
General-in-Chief:

Following dispatch from General Dodge just received. The Indians on the plains seem to be hostile and active.†

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 31, 1865. (Received 10 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY:

There are now on the rolls of this department about 20,000 effective men, including 4,500 colored troops. We require for the present to garrison the depots about 14,000, which number can be gradually diminished. White River country requires about 2,500 men. Arkansas, including railroad and Fort Gibson, about 9,000. Camden and other points in the south part of this State, say Washington or Fulton, about 2,500. The terms of service of the white troops in the department expire before September 30, and their muster-out is suspended until they can be replaced by other troops. This replacement is recommended, and should take place at once, as the fact of the existence of orders entitling them to muster-out cannot be kept from the troops, and impartial treatment is essential to harmony. This department daily filling up with predatory bands and stragglers, rendering immediate and prompt action necessary. Will send complete lists by mail. No account is herein taken of Alexandria and Shreveport, which must soon be garrisoned.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
June 1, 1865.

Respectfully submitted to Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, commanding Armies of the United States.

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* See Reynolds to Bell, 7 p. m., 30th, p. 683.
† See Dodge to Pope, 10.20 a. m., May 30, p. 684.

This in reply to the instructions sent Major-General Reynolds to muster out all white volunteer troops of his command whose terms expire prior to October 1, 1865, provided his command would not be reduced thereby prejudicially to the service. In case of the reduction proving prejudicial to the service he was authorized to suspend the order in whole or in part, and directed to promptly notify the Adjutant-General of the Army with the view of receiving further instructions.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 31, 1865.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE:

GENERAL: I send you three papers that will aid you in forming some idea of the state of affairs in Southern Arkansas. Several citizens have returned here and represent the rebel soldiers as very much incensed against their officers, who have, in fact, deserted their men and left them to take care of themselves. They are especially disgusted with Fagan for not accepting our proposition of 14th of April, which would have put these men all at home in time to raise a crop this year. Have just ordered a detachment of colored troops out with provisions to meet some two hundred negroes on their way here without anything to eat. The thing is going to pieces so fast that one cannot count the fragments. The Eighth Missouri Cavalry, Colonel Geiger, starts to-morrow morning for Camden.

Very respectfully,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.*]

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Washington, Ark., May 27, 1865.

Hon. A. H. GARLAND:

DEAR SIR: I have a letter from General Buckner of the 19th, General Fagan of the 20th, and General McNair of the 22d. In Arkansas the troops have been furloughed, and Colonels Logan and Mouton have gone to Shreveport, in Louisiana. On the recommendation of Colonel Sprague, Governor Allen did not offer to go to Washington. General Smith sent conditions by Colonel Sprague for consideration. On the 20th General Buckner went to the mouth of the river to communicate with the Federal authorities. The Missouri troops were in camp, but the Louisiana troops were chiefly at home. In Texas the Arkansas troops were furloughed; the Texas troops were chiefly at home; General Smith was at Houston. After General Buckner started to the mouth of the river, General Fagan was in command of the department. Mrs. Garland was well on yesterday. So far as I know there is not a man of ours in arms in this State.

Your obedient servant,

H. FLANAGIN.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Washington, Ark., May 28, 1865.

Hon. A. H. GARLAND:

DEAR SIR: Governor Allen did not go to Washington. General Buckner visited the mouth of Red River upon matters touching the

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* For inclosure No. 1 (here omitted), see General Orders, No. 2, p. 660.

surrender on the 20th. He had not been heard from at Shreveport up to the 24th. So far as I know there is not a Confederate soldier in arms in the State. The command at Marshall is furloughed. I feel no hesitation in acting as I would act if no such thing as a Confederate force existed. I do not believe that there are 3,000 men under arms in the department, not 500 Arkansians.

Your obedient servant,

H. FLANAGIN.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
May 31, 1865—2 p. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Little Rock:

Can Batteries D and E, Second Missouri Artillery, be spared from your department? If so, order them here. The regiment has been converted into a cavalry regiment.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 129. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 31, 1865.

* * * * * * *

5. So many rebel troops from the Trans-Mississippi Department are daily reporting for surrender at the various posts in this Department as to render instructions heretofore given (to send all to this post) impracticable, the commanding officers of posts are authorized to accept the paroles of all armed men who may surrender themselves. Full instructions and blanks will be furnished post provost-marshals by the provost-marshal-general of the department, to whom all rolls or records of paroles will be returned. It is advised that no paroles from unarmed men be accepted, as there is a disposition to hide and retain arms. Paroles "not to take up arms" need not be exacted where there are no arms to take up; and men who secrete weapons should not be furnished with any evidence of having been recognized as abandoning rebellion.

6. The Eighth Regiment Missouri Cavalry will proceed without delay to Camden, Ark., and take station at that place. The commanding officer of the regiment will provide not less than twenty days' rations for his command and short forage for animals.

* * * * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 31, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. F. SALOMON,
Comdg. First Div., Seventh Army Corps, and Post of Little Rock:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding requests that you detail from your command a cavalry force of about 100 men to accompany the

provost-marshal-general of the department to Benton as escort, to be prepared to march on 4th instant by 4 a. m. The commanding officer of the detachment should report without delay to the provost-marshal-general of the department for instructions.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

POST PINE BLUFF, *May 31, 1865.*

Col. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

At the time of making the written request for troops the surrounding country was overrun with guerrillas and returning Missouri rebels, who were committing all manner of outrages upon the people. I ordered out all the spare force I could to patrol the country. I was fearful if the condition of affairs grew worse, to protect the people in the country would reduce my effective force at this post until I would not have force sufficient to discharge the ordinary police and fatigue duty. Since then things have changed; several bands of guerrillas have surrendered; I can reduce the number of pickets, which will leave me sufficient number of troops, and I withdraw the application.

Very respectfully,

JOHN EDWARDS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 31, 1865.

Brig. Gen. C. BUSSEY,
Commanding Fort Smith:

Brigadier-General Dockery, who has succeeded General Fagan in this State, reached Pine Bluff day before yesterday, and reported by telegraph a desire to see the major-general commanding for the purpose of surrendering all rebel troops in the State south of Arkansas River. General Dockery is now on the way to this place. A letter received this morning from ex-Congressman Garland (rebel) states that all rebel troops in Smith's command have disbanded. All armed troops reporting for surrender will be paroled.

Respectfully, &c.,

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 31, 1865.

Col. W. F. GEIGER,
Commanding Eighth Missouri Cavalry:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs that on your march hence to Camden, Ark., you will use the greatest care to prevent all depredations on the part of your command. The deputy U. S. marshal, Mr. Joshua Hill, will accompany you, to whom you will extend facilities for securing (in the absence of a Treasury agent) all Confederate cotton

in the region of country under your control. You are authorized, so far as the state of your supplies will permit, to relieve the inhabitants on your route when such relief is necessary to prevent suffering.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KANSAS CITY, *May 31, 1865—10.30 a. m.*

Major-General POPE:

The following shows condition of affairs in this portion of the State:

WARRENSBURG, *May 31, 1865.*

General DODGE:

There has not been a shot fired north of the Osage for three weeks; farmers are at work in peace. Two hundred guerrillas have surrendered at Lexington, and many more at other points. A story was circulated that eight men, released, were murdered by Colonel Catherwood's men. There was not a word of truth in the story; still it does us some damage.

CHESTER HARDING JR.,
Colonel.

G. M. DODGE,
Major General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *May 31, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE:

I want that brigade of Michigan cavalry here as soon as it can be sent. If you send me any letters, send them to my office to be sent by messenger. The mail is very uncertain; takes a week sometimes to get here. I shall stay here until I get all these troops off, stores, &c. They move very slow, unless there is some one to punch them up.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
May 31, 1865—2.10 p. m.

General DODGE,
Fort Leavenworth:

Had you not better order up to Leavenworth the whole brigade of cavalry now here? It is all ready to go. Look well to the force of Indians in Black Hills.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
May 31, 1865—2.12 p. m.

General DODGE,
Fort Leavenworth:

The Indians at Black Hills Sully is obliged to leave for you to deal with.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
May 31, 1865—2.20 p. m.

General DODGE,
Fort Leavenworth:

The Indians said to be assembled in the Black Hills are Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Sioux, and are there to fight Sully. This report is brought by a Sioux Indian. I don't know how reliable it is. I send to-day copy of a letter from Sully about it. He does not seem to attribute great value to the report. It must be attended to however. I will write to-day by mail.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May 31, 1865—11 p. m.*

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The general wishes you to send that brigade of Michigan cavalry to Fort Leavenworth as soon as you can possibly forward them.

E. JONAS,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
May 31, 1865—3.45 p. m.

Major BARNES,
Department Headquarters:

Direct Col. William Myers to have boats ready to take brigade of Michigan cavalry to Fort Leavenworth. Brigade will probably reach here to-day by boat from Ohio River.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
May 31, 1865—4 p. m.

Major-General DODGE,
Fort Leavenworth:

The brigade of Michigan cavalry will be here to-day. I will send it forward immediately.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May 31, 1865—11 p. m.*

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Show telegram of General Spalding about property at Macon to Colonel Myers, Colonel Haines, Colonel Callender, and Captain Scull, and tell them to remove to the depots all stores belonging to their departments not needed to supply troops at or near that post.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 122. } HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT, *Saint Louis, Mo., May 31, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

2. Four companies of the Fifty-first Missouri Volunteers will proceed to Cape Girardeau and report to Brevet Brigadier-General Beveridge for duty. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

3. Companies A, B, C, D, G, and H, Fiftieth Missouri Volunteers, will be relieved from duty in the Second Sub-District on the arrival of four companies of the Fifty-first Missouri Volunteers at Cape Girardeau, and will proceed to Saint Louis and report for duty to Col. B. L. E. Bonneville, commanding Benton Barracks. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

By order of Brig. Gen. George D. Wagner:

H. HANNAHS,
Major Fiftieth Missouri Volunteers and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *May 31, 1865.*

Major HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

In case more cavalry is to be sent into this sub-district I would respectfully ask that it be sent to the Knob and relieve the Seventh Kansas, and allow the Seventh Kansas to come to the Cape to recuperate. In that event I should prefer that Colonel Moore be ordered to the Knob to command the post. I will retain Lieutenant-Colonel Malone here until I finish the examination.

J. L. BEVERIDGE,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, May 31, 1865.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

SIR: For the information of the commanding general I have the honor to report that no hostile shot has been fired in this district since Sunday, three weeks ago. Over 200 bushwhackers have accepted the terms offered them at Lexington. Small parties have come here and at other places. The citizens who do not help us are vexed at the course pursued. They think we should meet these fellows in the brush and kill them, or else violate our plighted faith when they are in our power. We have been very anxious to find them in the brush. No one can judge of the difficulties attending the attempt until he tries to do so. It took Dave Pool nearly a week to collect his small band of forty. The men were lying by twos and threes in the brush from the Sni Hills to the mouth of the La Mine. It is the same with other gangs; they live with their friends in the country, and are plowing or planting as we pass by. Pool has been out with Lieutenant Saltzman, acting assistant adjutant-general, and has showed him some of the tricks of the bushwhackers, among others is that of spreading their blankets across a road and marching their horses on the blankets to prevent a trail being made. Pool is doing good work. The Governor promises him full pardon if he keeps on as he has now started. Some of the surrendered men are abusing their privileges. I have notified the

bushwhackers that the mercy extended to them is unparalleled, and that we expect them to keep the same good faith which we show them. If they step over the line of their obligations they will be arrested and shot without trial. It is useless to depend upon civil authorities here; the very men who are most fierce in their denunciations of the military arm for protecting rebels are the men who dare not go before a justice of the peace or a grand jury to testify against the culprits. Farmers are returning to their farms. No one need be afraid to travel alone north of this point. There was a design of Shelby to get his men in by squads, and to bring over 5,000 Indians (as I am told by many prisoners) to make another raid, but the recent surrenders have stopped the affair.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., May 31, 1865.

Lieut. Col. JOHN PINGER,
Commanding Second Sub-District, Lexington, Mo.:

SIR: The amnesty offered to those who have murdered unarmed citizens and soldiers is unparalleled. If any one of the surrendering bushwhackers violates the oath he has taken, shoot him. Inform all who are now in your sub-district, and those who may hereafter come, that we keep our word sacred and that if they do not honorably stand by their obligations they can expect no mercy.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding District.

PATTERSON, MO., *May 31, 1865.*

Maj. L. H. UTT:

I have the honor to report that Captain Smith has just returned, having been within twenty miles of Pocahontas, and caught and killed in the "Land of Promise," between Black and Saint Francis Rivers, eleven of the most notorious guerrillas in this country, and got eight or nine head of horses. He also reports a large number of Jeff. Thompson's men going south to surrender. No accident on our side. Will send a detailed account by courier.

B. H. BOSTWICK,
Captain, &c.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May 31, 1865.*

Major-General SANBORN,
Springfield:

Do you desire to remain in the service? I desire to know, so I can make report in accordance with General Orders, No. 86.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY,
Kansas City, Mo., May 31, 1865.

Capt. JOHN PRATT,
A. A. G., Dist. of North Kansas, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Special Orders, No. 106, circular, in reference to General Orders, No. 86, War Department, and letter of transmittal and instructions of date May 29, 1865, this afternoon, and in reply to state that—

First. I will faithfully endeavor to carry out instructions designed for troops stationed at Papinsville.

Second. The effective strength of the ten companies of my command is 31 officers and 805 enlisted men. With the horses which I expect to arrive by boat from Leavenworth to-morrow morning, the mount will be complete. The equipment is complete.

Third. The detachments are already supplied with necessary orders, and will leave here immediately on the arrival of the boat to-morrow morning.

Fourth. I have now forty-one wagons subject to my order, and will endeavor to take forage and subsistence in such proportion as will prevent suffering in my command, conforming to your orders as near as possible.

Fifth. Your orders in relation to returning the wagon train to Paola will be obeyed without unnecessary delay. I have made the following disposition of my regiment, other than companies at Papinsville: Company C, Capt. J. H. Waite, 3 officers, 89 men, to Trading Post; Company L, Capt. R. St. G. Dyhrenfurth, 2 officers and 78 men, to report to Major Reynolds, at Fort S[cott]; Company E, Capt. Charles Parker, 2 officers and 80 men, Company G, Capt. Cyrus Hutchinson, 2 officers and 80 men, and Company D, Capt. John Herbert, 3 officers and 75 men, to report to Col. C. W. Blair, to relieve Forty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry. I notice that the general has changed his intention of having all the companies report direct to me (except reports of the enemy), as expressed to me verbally while here. Am I now to understand that the four companies (C, E, G, and D) are still subject to my orders wholly, and if not so, to what extent are they so subject, if any? I have no feeling in the matter whatever, and merely wish explicit information to prevent a clashing of authority. I also forward by this mail a list of the officers of this regiment who desire to be examined for retention in the Army of the United States permanently. This list I forward direct to Brig. Gen. J. H. Hammond, construing your order to so direct.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. J. HYNES,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry.

U. S. CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Fort Larned, Kans., May 31, 1865.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Commanding Military Division of the Missouri:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I joined the Congressional committee to investigate Indian affairs in Kansas, New Mexico, &c., at Leavenworth City on the 16th instant. On May 20 we started for the plains, arriving at this post this a. m. The Comanche, Cheyenne, Kiowa, and Arapaho tribes being at war, and now mostly south of the

Arkansas River, and near Fort Cobb, Tex., we have been unable to meet any of them. It is believed by the committee and Colonel Leavenworth, the agent for these Indians, that a peace can be secured with them and they kept south of the Arkansas River, thus leaving the great Santa Fé trail free from Indians, save the bands of Sioux and a few Cheyennes, who are supposed to be on the south waters of the Platte. The committee are anxious to carry out your views about Indian affairs in regard to placing the Indians upon reservations and keeping white men away from them; and believing that such an arrangement could be made with the Plain Indians, the agent, Colonel Leavenworth, being positive that he can bring the principal men of these tribes in, and at the request of the committee I have in your name suspended Colonel Ford's expedition against these Indians until you can be heard from. There are military reasons why Ford's expedition should be stopped. First. He has not men enough to accomplish anything, and I think could but act on the defensive were he in the Indian country. Second. The Comanches have not committed any known acts of hostility, and a war with them is not desirable. Third. If the campaign is not made the Indians can be placed on the reserve south of the Arkansas and east of Fort Bascom. Fourth. An extensive war with these Indians would require 6,000 men and cost millions of money. Fifth. If the campaign is made the road will be poorly protected. There [are] other reasons which will readily suggest themselves in objection to this campaign. The committee will move to-morrow on to Fort Lyon and enter New Mexico via Raton route. Vice-President Foster wishes me to express his thanks to you for the manner in which you have authorized the expedition to be fitted out.

I am, very respectfully,

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

U. S. CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Fort Larned, Kans., May 31, 1865.

Col. J. H. FORD,
Commanding District of the Upper Arkansas:

COLONEL: Until Maj. Gen. John Pope can be heard from you will suspend the contemplated campaign against the Comanche, Kiowa, Cheyenne, and Arapaho Indians. This with a view to making peace with these tribes and establishing them upon reservations south of the Arkansas and east of Fort Bascom.

By command of Maj. Gen. John Pope:

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May 31, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR,
Julesburg:

You will see by General Pope's and General Sully's dispatches that we will have no movement toward Black Hills by General Sully. We have got to take care of the Indians there. Establish the post on Powder River, supply it, &c. I shall send all the cavalry going from here well supplied with transportation. Have also ordered seventy-five

more teams to be sent you. When the telegraph is up let me hear from you daily. I think we should strike those Indians as soon as possible, even if we have to make two campaigns. The ordnance requisition you sent me was returned to you by mistake from the Saint Louis office. Telegraph what you want, if it is needed before requisition can be returned, and I will send it forward.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May 31, 1865.*

Brigadier-General CONNOR,
Julesburg:

The following dispatches are sent for your information.* I want to hear from my dispatch sent you, and how matters look. How much more cavalry do you want?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS EAST SUB-DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS,
Fort Kearny, Nebr. Ter., May 31, 1865.

[Capt. GEORGE F. PRICE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, District of the Plains:]

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Special Orders, No. 21, from your headquarters, and to state that no further notice need be taken of my communication of May 30, 1865, asking for more cavalry.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. R. LIVINGSTON,
Colonel First Nebraska Veteran Cavalry, Commanding Sub-District.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP RANKIN, COLO. TER.,
May 31, 1865.

ASST. ADJT. GEN., NORTH SUB-DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS,
Fort Laramie, Dak. Ter.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Circular No. 2, headquarters North Sub-District of the Plains, May 26, 1865, by telegraph. I would respectfully state that I have no means of information concerning scouts, action or movements of troops belonging to this station prior to April 24, 1865, at which time the garrison here (consisting of a detachment of forty-five men of Company C, Seventh Iowa Cavalry) was re-enforced by two companies of my regiment. On the 26th of April Lieut. Col. Samuel W. Smith, Third U. S. Volunteer Infantry, took command of the troops here by command of Brigadier-General Connor, who on the 5th of May directed that the two companies above mentioned should be divided up and stationed at eight designated points along the Overland Stage line; one non-commissioned officer and ten men each at four stations east of this camp and four stations west, these men to be reported in the strength of this garrison. These stations are about ten miles apart, the farthest one

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*See Sully to Pope, 26th, beginning "My troops," p. 617; and Pope to Dodge, 29th, p. 665.

east (Sand Hill) being forty miles from here and the farthest one west (Dennison's Ranch) distant forty-five miles. These troops are stationed as previously indicated "for the protection of the property of the Overland Stage Company, the telegraph line, and emigrants." On the 12th of May I assumed command of the garrison, at the same time assumed command of my regiment by virtue of orders from Major-General Dodge, commanding Department of the Missouri. On the 15th instant the garrison was again re-enforced by Company G, of the Sixteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry. On the 26th instant, by order of Brigadier-General Connor, the detachment of Company C, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, was ordered away from the garrison with instructions to report to the headquarters of the company at Beauvais Station, twenty-five miles east of here. It took up the line of march the next morn for station. During the time in which I have been in command no scouting parties as such have been sent out. I have sent out several parties to discover if possible a supply of wood for the use of this camp, more acceptable than Mud Springs. My efforts in that direction have been somewhat successful, but not entirely satisfactory. Future search may and will I hope prove more successful and the interest of the public service be better subserved in this respect than heretofore. As nothing of importance occurred during the time these expeditions were out, I refrain from mentioning the lesser details of their movements. I now have a party of 50 men, 51 horses, 20 wagons, and 122 mules out under charge of Lieut. Charles A. Small, Company A, Pawnee Scouts, for the purpose above mentioned. As soon as he shall have made a report to me of his trip I will forward you a copy and will take pains to comply strictly with the requirements of Circular No. 2.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. McNALLY,
Colonel Third U. S. Volunteer Infantry, Commanding Camp.

SAINT PAUL, MINN., *May 31, 1865.*
(Received 9.20 a. m. June 1.)

Major-General POPE:

Better send regiment of cavalry. Will discharge or remove infantry as soon as excess of force ascertained. Most of the murderers of the Jewett family have been caught and killed. Commander at Fort Abercrombie reports threatened assault from Devil's Lake. Will report after further examination.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *May 31, 1865.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Saint Paul:

Please inform me what general officers in your command desire to remain in the service, with your remarks about the character and qualifications of each. I wish to send list to Washington. Do you yourself desire to remain in the command?

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
May 31, 1865—2 p. m.

Brevet Major-General SULLY,
Sioux City:

What further do you hear of the 3,000 lodges of Indians you reported as having sent in runners to Fort Rice? Keep me advised of all matters of interest in your region.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

Abstract from return of the Military Division of West Mississippi, Maj. Gen. Edward R. S. Canby, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of May, 1865.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.				
General headquarters	26	.....	26	26	.....	New Orleans, La.
Department of the Gulf (Banks):						New Orleans, La.
Staff	34	2	37	42	.....	
Infantry	344	11,314	14,567	17,248	.....	
Cavalry	81	2,431	3,142	3,585	.....	
Artillery	87	3,679	4,523	4,886	367	
Total	546	17,426	22,269	25,761	367	
Department of Mississippi (Warren):						Vicksburg, Miss.
Staff	22	.....	22	23	.....	
Infantry	136	3,966	5,241	5,992	.....	
Cavalry	50	818	1,235	2,486	.....	
Artillery	73	2,892	3,444	3,787	108	
Signal Corps	2	10	18	27	.....	
Total	283	7,686	9,960	12,315	108	
Sixteenth Army Corps (Smith):						Montgomery, Ala.
Staff	7	.....	7	7	.....	
Infantry	712	14,787	18,444	27,483	.....	
Artillery	20	690	767	887	24	
Total	739	15,477	19,218	28,377	24	
Thirteenth Army Corps (Granger):						Mobile, Ala.
Staff	22	.....	22	24	.....	
Infantry	667	14,761	17,943	23,882	.....	
Artillery	25	858	934	1,073	38	
Total	714	15,619	18,899	24,979	38	
Cavalry Corps (Grierson):						New Orleans, La.
Staff	2	.....	2	3	.....	
Cavalry	227	6,066	7,014	9,940	.....	
Infantry	14	374	414	502	.....	
Artillery	8	218	226	299	10	
Total	251	6,658	7,656	10,744	10	
District of South Alabama (Yarrington):						Fort Gaines, Ala.
Staff	2	.....	2	2	.....	
Infantry	12	540	670	754	.....	
Artillery	16	506	665	752	.....	
Total	30	1,046	1,337	1,508	.....	
District of Key West and Tortugas (Newton):						Key West, Fla.
Staff	4	.....	4	5	.....	
Infantry	58	1,383	2,519	2,812	.....	
Cavalry	2	109	223	464	.....	
Total	64	1,492	2,746	3,281	.....	

Abstract from return of the Military Division of West Mississippi, etc.—Continued.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.				
District of West Florida (Asboth):						Barrancas, Fla.
Staff	4	.....	4	4	.....	
Infantry	30	1,263	1,518	1,718	.....	
Cavalry	18	599	729	1,390	.....	
Total	52	1,862	2,251	3,112	.....	
Engineer Brigade (Bailey):						In the field, Ala.
Staff	2	.....	2	2	.....	
Infantry	34	1,008	1,192	1,303	.....	
Total	36	1,008	1,194	1,305	.....	
First Division U. S. Colored Troops (Hawkins):						Mobile, Ala.
Staff	4	.....	4	6	.....	
Infantry	124	4,541	5,155	6,859	.....	
Artillery	1	94	105	117	.....	
Total	129	4,635	5,264	6,982	.....	
Siege Train (Totten):						Mobile, Ala.
Staff	1	.....	1	1	.....	
Artillery	33	1,015	1,192	1,296	.....	
Total	34	1,015	1,193	1,297		
Grand total	2,904	73,924	92,013	119,687	547	

Abstract from return of the Military Division of the Missouri, Maj. Gen. John Pope, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of May, 1865.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
General headquarters	15	15	30	30	.....	.....	Saint Louis, Mo.
Department of the Northwest (Curtis):							Milwaukee, Wis.
Staff	45	34	90	91	.....	.....	
Infantry	34	1,023	1,785	1,842	.....	.....	
Cavalry	73	2,808	3,455	3,743	.....	4	
Artillery	3	143	173	173	2	6	
Orderly sergeants and hospital stewards.	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	
Total	155	4,008	5,508	5,854	2	10	
Department of Arkansas (Reynolds):							Little Rock, Ark.
Staff	36	.....	36	37	.....	.....	
Infantry	439	11,678	14,817	19,021	2	13	
Cavalry	249	5,997	8,064	9,704	.....	2	
Artillery	39	1,341	1,505	1,810	21	64	
Total	763	19,016	24,422	30,572	23	79	
Department of the Missouri (Dodge):							Saint Louis, Mo.
Staff	86	.....	87	92	.....	.....	
Infantry	248	8,234	9,819	11,369	.....	5	
Cavalry	315	9,869	12,343	16,983	4	30	
Artillery	18	921	1,083	1,319	4	53	
Signal Corps	2	23	36	51	.....	.....	
Total	669	19,047	23,368	29,814	8	88	
Grand total	1,602	42,086	53,328	66,270	31	179	

Abstract from return of the Department of New Mexico, Brig. Gen. James H. Carleton, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of May, 1865.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters	24	.....	25	26	.....	.....
Albuquerque	.....	32	36	60	.....	4
Fort Bascom	4	137	155	322	.....	.....
Fort Craig	4	155	171	241	2	13
Fort Cummings	1	58	60	81	.....	.....
Fort Marcy	1	6	7	17	.....	2
Fort McRae	1	52	61	79	.....	.....
Fort Selden	5	141	156	272	.....	.....
Fort Stanton	4	85	103	161	.....	.....
Fort Sumner	7	285	311	434	.....	4
Fort Union	8	147	188	606	2	4
Union Depot	1	5	6	6	.....	.....
Fort Wingate	2	116	133	144	.....	.....
Franklin	2	123	133	231	.....	.....
Los Pinos	.....	31	34	43	.....	.....
In the field	9	253	262	262	.....	.....
En route	2	93	95	95	.....	.....
Total	75	1,719	1,936	3,080	4	27

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE SOUTHWEST, *New Orleans, La., June 1, 1865.*

The following-named officers are hereby announced as composing the staff of the major-general commanding the Military Division of the Southwest, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly: Chief of staff, Brig. Gen. J. W. Forsyth. Adjutant-general's department: Lieut. Col. F. C. Newhall, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. E. B. Parsons, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. George Lee, assistant adjutant-general. Inspector-general's department: Bvt. Brig. Gen. G. A. Forsyth, acting assistant inspector-general; Maj. T. W. C. Moore, acting assistant inspector-general. Engineer department: Bvt. Maj. George L. Gillespie, Corps of Engineers, chief engineer; Bvt. Maj. Vanderbilt Allen, Corps of Engineers. Medical department: Bvt. Lieut. Col. J. T. Ghiselin, surgeon, U. S. Army, medical director. Quartermaster's department: Col. C. G. Sawtelle, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Army, chief quartermaster; Capt. A. J. McGonnigle, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Army. Subsistence department: Col. M. P. Small, commissary of subsistence, U. S. Army, chief commissary of subsistence. Provost-marshal-general's department: Bvt. Brig. Gen. F. T. Sherman, acting provost-marshal-general. Signal corps: Capt. O. H. Howard, U. S. Signal Corps, chief signal officer. Aides-de-camp: Bvt. Lieut. Col. Joseph O'Keeffe, aide-de-camp; Bvt. Lieut. Col. H. H. Young, acting aide-de-camp, chief of scouts; Bvt. Maj. M. V. Sheridan, aide-de-camp; Bvt. Maj. Lawrence Kip, acting aide-de-camp.

By command of Major-General Sheridan:

F. C. NEWHALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE SOUTHWEST, *New Orleans, La., June 1, 1865.*

In order to facilitate the shipment of cotton from Louisiana and Texas, all commanding officers in Texas and Louisiana west of the

Mississippi River are hereby notified that there must be no military interference to its coming out of the country. Such Confederate cotton as comes into their possession will be turned over to the agents of the Treasury Department. For the special purpose of looking up Confederate cotton, however, commanding officers are not authorized to employ military authority in any way that might embarrass the public service or impede the shipment of cotton in private hands.

By command of Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan:

F. C. NEWHALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *June 1, 1865—10.30 a. m.*

Major-General CANBY,
New Orleans:

You will see by recent orders that Mississippi is no longer a department. You can assign any officer under you to the command of that district.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAG-SHIP TEMPEST,
Mound City, June 1, 1865.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans:

GENERAL: Your telegram of May 26 states: "By the terms of the convention entered into to-day the men and material of the C. S. Navy in the terms* are to be surrendered to Mississippi (and?) West Gulf Squadron." I understand by this that the surrender of the men and material of the C. S. Navy within the limits of my command is to be made to me as commander of the Mississippi Squadron, and that such men and material of the C. S. Navy as may be at Galveston and other Gulf ports will be surrendered to Acting Rear-Admiral Thatcher, commander of the West Gulf Squadron, as being within the limits of his command. This course would be regular and proper, and I hope that it will be observed. The same portion of the rebel naval force should not be surrendered to both squadrons. Will you be good enough to give me an official copy of the convention and acquaint me with the steps you may take, to avoid confusion and insure regularity in the terms of surrender of the men and material of the C. S. Navy within the limits of my command, which extends from New Orleans up the Mississippi, embracing its tributaries and connecting rivers and bayous.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, yours,

S. P. LEE,
Acting Rear-Admiral, Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

U. S. NAVAL HEADQUARTERS,
148 Canal Street, New Orleans, La., June 1, 1865.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Army and Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose herewith copies of dispatches this moment received from the commanding officer of the naval forces

* In the original dispatch it reads "in the Trans-Mississippi Department."

on the coast of Texas, which, with the correspondence between Capt. B. F. Sands and General Magruder, will inform you of the present condition of affairs on the Texan coast. From private information received by the Florida (just arrived), I infer that a mob has possession of Galveston and its defenses.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. K. THATCHER,
Acting Rear-Admiral.

[Inclosure.]

U. S. STEAMER FORT JACKSON,
Off Galveston, Tex., May 30, 1865.

[Admiral H. K. THATCHER:]

ADMIRAL: Yesterday a flag of truce from Galveston brought me a communication from Major-General Magruder, a copy of which I herewith inclose, together with my reply, which I hope will meet with your approval. I had not the force to garrison and hold those places, and I felt it incumbent upon me not to commit any act that would interrupt or retard the present negotiations. The people and army of Texas are very much excited and divided in regard to these negotiations, and we must be very cautious not to act so as to embarrass the commissioners. I did not accede to their proposition for an armistice as I wished to reserve the right to act if you should not approve of my course, but I have refrained from any act that might interfere with the negotiations pending.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, &c.,

B. F. SANDS,
Captain, Commanding Second Division, West Gulf Squadron.

[Sub-inclosure No. 1.]

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF TEXAS, NEW MEXICO, AND ARIZONA,
Houston, May 27, 1865.

Capt. B. F. SANDS,
Commanding West Gulf Squadron, off Galveston:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of 25th instant, with which I am satisfied. It may be desirable to remove some troops from Galveston Island and substitute others, but I have to assure you that there will be no increase or diminution of the garrison at that place, and I have given the order to Colonel Mann, commanding at Galveston, to impress upon his men to do no act to disturb the present relation existing between the fleet and the garrison. I have left small garrisons at Sabine Pass and the mouth of the Brazos. I would suggest, in the same sincere spirit which you manifest to settle these momentous difficulties between the State of Texas and the United States, that you give orders without delay to the commanding officer of the blockading squadron off Sabine Pass and the mouth of the Brazos to preserve the status which at present exists until the termination of the present negotiations or until you have received other instructions from the U. S. authorities, and I inclose you copies of orders to the commanding officers at Sabine Pass and at the mouth of Brazos, which I beg leave to request that you will send by steamer under flag of truce as addressed. They are left open for your perusal. The delivery of these two orders will, I think, insure the continuance of the present status. The frankness with which I submit these orders to you is the best evidence of the sincerity of my intentions to act in perfect good

faith. The headquarters of the Trans-Mississippi Department having been moved to this place, General Smith, commanding Trans-Mississippi Department, will be here to-day. Should he disapprove of the course I have pursued you will be immediately notified, but should you hear nothing further from me you may consider that General Smith has approved of my actions.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER,

Major-General, Comdg. Dist. of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona.

[Sub-inclosure No. 2.]

U. S. STEAMER FORT JACKSON,
Off Galveston, Tex., May 29, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER,
Commanding District of Texas, &c.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 27th instant, expressing your satisfaction with mine of the 25th instant and inclosing copies of your orders to your commanding officers at Sabine Pass and Velasco, with request to forward them by steamer under flag-of-truce as addressed. I have to state that the commanding officer of the U. S. vessel blockading off Sabine Pass has reported to me the evacuation by the forces of the forts there on the 24th instant, and that upon visiting them he found the guns spiked and forts abandoned. I have a similar report from the officer off Velasco, and in a spirit of not to interrupt the negotiations now pending I have not occupied those places, and I will direct that all communications there shall be by flag-of-truce. Appreciating the frankness with which you submit to me your orders to the commanding officers of these places, I will dispatch them as requested.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. SANDS,

Commanding Second Division, West Gulf Squadron.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Mobile, Ala., June 1, 1865.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Commanding U. S. Forces, &c.:

GENERAL: Under instructions from Lieutenant-General Grant, you will proceed with as little delay as practicable with the force under your command to the Rio Grande, for the purpose of occupying such points on that frontier as may be found expedient and proper. Brownsville, Ringgold Barracks, and Roma will probably be the points that should first be occupied, but the state of affairs on the Rio Grande when you reach Brazos may determine the propriety of occupying other points. Beyond the mere occupation of the country and the measures to be taken for the restoration of peace and order, our international relations with Mexico will require your serious and attentive consideration, and you will find full information upon this point in the instructions from the War and State Departments on file in the office of the commanding officer at Brazos Santiago. It will be advisable, for the present at least, to establish your depot at Brazos and construct as soon as possible the railroad from that place to the Rio Grande. Railroad material will be sent to you for that purpose as soon as possible. Lumber for

store-houses will also be sent. Brazos Island is destitute of wood and water and no greater force should be kept on the island than is necessary to guard the public stores. Four light-draft steamers for service on the Rio Grande will be sent to you. These will also answer for lightering across the Rio Grande bar, if for any reasons you find it advisable to do so. The number of Confederates to be paroled at Brownsville is estimated by the commissioners at 4,000, and as it is desirable that these men should be sent to their homes as soon as possible in order that they return to peaceful pursuits, you will please communicate as soon as possible with the commander at that place, appoint commissioners to parole them, and designate staff officers to receive the captured property. Rolls and other blanks will be sent to you from New Orleans. General Grant advises me that the Twenty-fifth Corps will be sent to you. If it should report in Mobile Bay as originally ordered, I will direct it to follow you without delay. The chief engineer and chief signal officer have been directed to send you all maps and other information relating to the section of the country in which you will be operating, and the chiefs of the supply departments to make provisions for 30,000 men until further orders. Formal estimates indicating particularly the supplies that can be procured in the country at less cost than they can be sent from New Orleans should be forwarded at once. Please send back the transports as soon as they can be spared, as they are urgently needed for the transfer of other troops that are ordered to the coast of Texas. I presume that definite instructions from General Sheridan will reach you soon after your arrival at Brazos.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 19. } HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY FORCES, MILITARY DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., June 1, 1865.*

I. In obedience to instructions from Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, Col. Joseph Kargé, commanding Second Brigade, Cavalry Forces, Military Division of West Mississippi, will immediately move with the Second New Jersey Cavalry by the most direct and practicable route to Vicksburg, Miss., where he will prepare his regiment for the muster out of such portions of it whose terms of service expire prior to October 1, 1865. Col. G. M. L. Johnson, Thirteenth Indiana Cavalry, will assume command of the balance of the brigade, consisting of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Indiana Cavalry and Fourteenth Ohio Battery.

II. In obedience to instructions from Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, commanding Military Division of West Mississippi, the detachments of the Second New Jersey and Second Illinois Cavalry will immediately proceed via New Orleans to Vicksburg, Miss., reporting to the commanding officer of their respective regiments. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation. Upon arrival at New Orleans the commanding officer detachment Second Illinois will report in person at these headquarters.

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By order of Bvt. Maj. Gen. B. H. Grierson:

S. L. WOODWARD,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Brashear City, La., June 1, 1865.

Maj. W. HOFFMAN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Southern Div. of Louisiana, New Orleans:

The battalion of the Ninety-eighth, under Colonel Norton, arrived at New Iberia last evening and the Cornie returned to-day. Mr. Tucker, the mayor of Franklin, in behalf of the people, sends a written request that provisions may be sent up there for sale. He says it is absolutely necessary to prevent a great amount of suffering. Can I allow private parties to take provisions from this place up there to sell? The mayor asks that provisions may be sold from the commissary to those who have money, and to those who have none that issues may be made.

Yours,

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Washington, La., June 1, 1865.

Capt. B. B. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, La Fourche District:

SIR: I have the honor to report that in accordance with instructions received from your headquarters I left Brashear City with my command on board steamer Bart Able at 10 p. m. on the 31st of May, with thirty days' subsistence and forage, en route for this point. I arrived here without accident at 9 a. m. on the 1st of June. On nearing the town I was met by Capt. L. D. Prescott, commanding the enemy's forces at this point, under a flag of truce. Captain Prescott's business was only to inquire whether the Trans-Mississippi Department had been surrendered. I informed him that the surrender had taken place, and demanded the surrender of the forces under his command. He refused to accede to this demand, stating as a reason that he had no official knowledge of General Kirby Smith's surrender. With a view to prevent useless bloodshed I then proposed an armistice to allow Captain Prescott time to obtain official information of the surrender from his superior headquarters at Alexandria, ninety miles distant, he agreeing to dispatch a special courier immediately for this purpose, with the concurrence of Captain Leonard, of the Navy, commanding U. S. steamer Carrabasset, which accompanied me, and an armistice of five days was agreed upon. A copy of the agreement is inclosed herewith. My command in the meantime is encamped on the east side of the town, while the enemy, numbering some 125 men, are encamped on the south side. Pickets are stationed to prevent intercourse between our men and those of the enemy. Besides Captain Prescott's command there is in this parish (Saint Landry) an organization known as the First Regiment Louisiana Reserve Corps, numbering about 600 men, commanded by one Colonel Thompson. It is composed of all men beyond the conscript age who remain at their homes subject to the call of their officers, who are in turn subject to the orders of any Confederate officers of their active forces. Several prominent citizens of Opelousas, including the mayor, have waited upon me with a request from Colonel Thompson that he be allowed to preserve the organization of his command, retain his arms, and assist me in suppressing jayhawking, which is represented as being carried on to an alarming extent in the parish. These citizens admit that Thompson's command is a Confederate

organization. I replied to this request that it could not be granted; that the organization must be surrendered and the arms delivered to the U. S. authorities, when the men would be paroled to return to their homes, &c. As I understand General Orders, No. 50, current series, from headquarters Department of the Gulf, these men can not be allowed to bear arms even for the purpose of assisting our own forces. I have requested Thompson to visit me in person, that I might explain the matter to him, but he has not yet done so. Captain Prescott agrees to surrender as soon as his courier returns from Alexandria, which will probably be on the 5th instant. Captain Leonard will remain with his boat until the present state of affairs is changed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. L. RICE,
Lieut. Col. Seventy-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry, Comdg. Post.

[Inclosure.]

WASHINGTON, LA., *June 1, 1865.*

We, the undersigned commandants respectively of the U. S. military forces, the U. S. naval forces, and the C. S. military forces at this point, do hereby enter into and agree to observe an armistice in the following terms:

First. All hostilities are to be suspended between the forces commanded by us, respectively, until such time as Capt. L. D. Prescott, commanding C. S. forces, shall be able to receive orders and instructions from his superior headquarters, such time not to extend beyond 12 m. on the 6th day of June, 1865, at which time this armistice shall cease. Second. Our respective commands to remain during the continuance of this armistice in their respective camps as now located. Third. All public property controlled by Capt. L. D. Prescott to remain in statu quo during the continuance of this armistice. Fourth. It is further agreed that each uses his utmost influence to prevent acts of hostility by other parties not included in this armistice.

JNO. L. RICE,
Lieut. Col. 75th U. S. Colored Infty., Comdg. U. S. Military Forces.
EZRA LEONARD,
Actg. Vol. Lieut., U. S. Navy, Comdg. U. S. Steamer Carrabasset.
L. D. PRESCOTT,
Capt., Comdg. Detach. Second Louisiana Cavalry, Washington, La.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF ALEXANDRIA,
Alexandria, La., June 1, 1865.

Lieut. N. BURBANK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: In obedience to instructions from department headquarters I have the honor to report that having arrived here on the 25th ultimo I am unable to say much of the animus of the people. I would state, however, that owing to the high stage of water in Red River great numbers of the inhabitants, both white and black, have been thrown out of employment temporarily, and much destitution and suffering is likely to ensue. The levees in front of Alexandria broke on the night of the 30th ultimo, and the town and country beyond are now flooded. Three brick houses in town have already fallen, and the block known as the Ice House, the largest in the place, is being undermined and will probably fall. It is doubtful whether the waters will abate in season for those planters whose farms are overflowed to make even a subsistence. I am doing all I can to aid the poor people by giving

them quarters in the old camps here, but I do not conceive that I have authority to issue rations to them, since they do not seem to come properly under the head of refugees and freedmen. I respectfully request that immediate instructions be given me on this point. It is hardly possible for many of these people to get along without assistance from some source. The depth of water in Alexandria is from four to eight feet, and the whole country in its rear is, or will be, flooded. Many of the people, both from the town and country, are crossing to this side.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ORRIN McFADDEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., June 1, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Mil. Div. of West Mississippi, New Orleans:

I have designated the following regiments of colored infantry for field service as ordered by telegraph on the 29th of May, viz: Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Fifty-eighth, Sixty-sixth, and Seventieth. This will leave in this department the following troops: At Vicksburg, Fifth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Forty-ninth U. S. Colored Infantry, five companies; two companies colored light artillery (dismounted); at Yazoo City, five companies Forty-ninth U. S. Colored Infantry; at Davis' Bend, Sixty-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry (Freedmen's regiment); at Natchez, Sixth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Eighth New Hampshire Veteran Battalion, Eighth Ohio Battery, Twenty-sixth Ohio Battery; at Jackson, Fifty-eighth Ohio Veteran Battalion, Seventh Ohio Battery (armed as infantry). The Ninth Indiana Cavalry are distributed between Vicksburg, Rodney, and Jackson, and Company L, Second Illinois Light Artillery, are on duty at these headquarters.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, June 1, 1865—10 a. m.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Little Rock, Ark.:

Troops will be sent to you from Sherman's army as soon as they can be paid, to enable you to carry out the order for mustering out troops. Have rolls prepared, as far as practicable, so there shall be no delay.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., June 1, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Saint Charles, Ark.:

Orders have been issued for Battery B, Second Missouri Light Artillery, to proceed to Saint Louis. Please have them in readiness when order arrives.

Respectfully, &c.,

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., June 1, 1865.

Brigadier-General EDWARDS,
Pine Bluff:

You will make no disposition of troops without authority from these headquarters. Where necessity for occupation exists you will report that fact to these headquarters for the action of the major-general commanding. The statements in your dispatch are inconsistent with each other. The detachments at Monticello and Warren may remain until further orders.

By command of Major-General Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., June 1, 1865.

Col. A. H. RYAN,
Commanding at Lewisburg, Ark.:

COLONEL: Capt. J. L. Hodges, Third Minnesota Volunteers, assistant provost-marshal-general, is under orders to proceed to Yellville, Ark., to receive paroles of Confederate troops surrendering at that place. The major-general commanding directs that you will furnish him good and sufficient escort and equipment, with rations for the journey.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, June 1, 1865.

For the information of troops of the Seventh Army Corps the annexed cut of the corps badge recently adopted is published.* This badge, cut two inches in diameter from cloth of colors red, white, and blue, for the First, Second, and Third Divisions, respectively, may be worn by all enlisted men of the corps.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *June 1, 1865.*
(Received 10.10 p. m.)

Colonel BOWERS:

Please give me authority to order the chief of ordnance to issue arms to the freighters crossing the plains carrying Government freight upon their giving proper security to return them, or pay for them if lost or destroyed.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

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* See Plate CLXXV of the Atlas.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *June 1, 1865.*
(Received 3 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE:

I have not had telegraph communication with plains for several days. High water in Platte and Loup Fork has washed out cable or torn down line at these crossings. Will send in lists of officers as soon as I can hear from them. Does it include brevet brigadier-generals? I desire to go forward on the record, when you take it up, with such indorsements as you can consistently give me.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *June 1, 1865.*
(Received 3 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE:

Lieutenant-Colonel Davis reports by letter, dated Helena, Ark., May 20, that he has got through at Wittsburg, on Saint Francis River, and is on the way to Jacksonport. He paroled at Wittsburg 2,100 men and officers, and General Thompson says there will be three times as many at Jacksonport. Everything went off satisfactory. But little public property was turned over.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

(Forwarded by Pope to Grant June 2.)

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *June 1, 1865.*
(Received 3 p. m.)

Major-General POPE:

The detachments sent out by General Ford to scout the Dry Fork, Walnut Creek, Smoky Hill Fork, and main Republican, all send in reports that they find no Indians between Arkansas and Platte River and no new signs. It is evident that the depredations on the southern route came from Indians far south, who send up small parties. The main expedition is after them.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

(Forwarded by Pope to Grant June 2.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 146 } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., June 1, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

10. The organization of the First Cavalry Brigade, Col. Oliver Wells, Twelfth Regiment Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, commanding, is hereby discontinued. The staff officers of the brigade will turn over all public property in their possession to the proper staff departments at Saint Louis, Mo., and report, with the least possible delay, to their respective regimental commanders for duty. All records pertaining to brigade headquarters will be delivered to Capt. R. A. Phelan, in charge of department records at these headquarters. Colonel Wells, upon the completion of his duties as brigade commander, will rejoin his regiment at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., or wherever it may be.

11. The Third Regiment Illinois Cavalry Volunteers will report for temporary duty to Brig. Gen. G. D. Wagner, commanding Saint Louis District.

By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST CAVALRY BRIG., DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI,
Benton Barracks, Mo., June 1, 1865.

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Missouri:

MAJOR: I have the honor to forward a statement of the total enlisted men present and number of horses drawn in each regiment of this command. Each commanding officer was instructed to draw from 5 to 10 per cent. less horses than he has men from the fact that no officer can ever turn out his whole command for actual field service. The sick present and in hospital, with detached men in the quartermaster, commissary, and hospital departments, none of whom require horses, reduce the effective force of every regiment in about the above ratio. Each regiment has drawn only the number of horses it can actually turn out for duty at bugle call, excepting the Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry, the commanding officer of which has drawn twenty-one horses more than his total enlisted men. I would have recalled the surplus (about forty) horses from this regiment, but the men moved to the steamers immediately after receiving the stock, and I did not get in from the quartermaster's department returns of the horses issued early enough to do so. I presume the surplus stock should be turned over to the quartermaster's department at Leavenworth. Total enlisted men present Twelfth Missouri Cavalry, 466; total number of horses drawn Twelfth Missouri Cavalry, 421; total enlisted men present Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry, 464; total number of horses drawn Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry, 485; total enlisted men present Third Missouri Cavalry, 761; total number of horses drawn Third Missouri Cavalry, 728; total enlisted men present Eleventh Indiana Cavalry, 648; total number of horses drawn Eleventh Indiana Cavalry, 577. There are 323 enlisted men (four companies) detached from the Twelfth Missouri Cavalry serving under Brevet Major-General Wilson, and also 25 men with the regimental quartermaster of the same regiment under Brevet Major-General Hatch, at Eastport, Miss. The other regiments are all present.

With much respect, I remain, your most obedient and very humble servant,

OLIVER WELLS,
Colonel Twelfth Missouri Cavalry, Commanding Brigade.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 100. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, Mo., June 1, 1865.

1. The commanding officer Forty-ninth Infantry Wisconsin Volunteers will detail one company of his command to move without delay to Little Piney, Mo. On arriving at Little Piney the officer in command will detach one-half of the company, under the command of a lieutenant, to move forthwith to Big Piney, Mo., and relieve the detachment Thirteenth Cavalry Missouri Volunteers now stationed at that point. On being relieved by the detachment Forty-ninth Infantry

Wisconsin Volunteers, Companies A and F, Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, will move at once with transportation, camp and garrison equipage to this post.

* * * * * * *

By order of Col. John Morrill, commanding:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., June 1, 1865.

Major-General BLUNT,
Fort Gibson:

No troops can be sent you at present. It is not probable that rebel soldiers traveling northward have any other purpose than going to their homes. Captain Pratt has not quite finished settlement here. Captain Wendell, assistant quartermaster, started for your post some five days ago.

Respectfully, &c.,

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH KANSAS CAVALRY,
Camp Dodge, near Platte Bridge, Dak., June 1, 1865.

Lieut. I. I. TABER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Laramie:

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the morning of last Saturday the Indians in considerable force attacked Rock Ridge Station, and run off what stock remained, and soon after cut the telegraph line. No further information was received from there until yesterday, when a messenger arrived from Sweetwater Station, bringing intelligence that on Sunday night Lieutenant Collins, Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, with two men, started from Three Crossings for Rock Ridge, and, arriving within a short distance, discovered that the station was in flames. Not considering it prudent to venture farther, he returned to Crossings. The fate of the garrison of Rock Ridge is unknown, but the worst is feared. It numbered four men, all of the Eleventh Ohio Cavalry. Monday afternoon about forty Indians effected a stampede of the herd of horses and mules belonging to the Sweetwater garrison, and succeeded in getting away with four horses and six mules. One Indian was killed. Yesterday I sent Lieutenant Bretney, with eight men of his company, to Sweetwater, then to proceed to Rock Ridge if deemed safe. He will be at the latter place to-morrow. I also sent Captain Green, with sixty men of the Eleventh Kansas, provided with twenty days' rations, to go up the road as far as Rock Ridge, with instructions to repair the telegraph line and take the necessary measures for the immediate rebuilding of the station at Rock Ridge. I also turned over to Captain Lybe five of the Government teams that came up with my regimental train, and ordered him to proceed at once to his station at Three Crossings and distribute his company according to orders from you, and also to submit to the order and direction of Captain Green in reference to the repairing the telegraph, re-erection of station at Rock Ridge, &c., while the latter officer remains on the road. I also directed Lieutenant Harper, regimental commissary Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, to loan to Lieutenant Bretney 900 rations of flour and bacon,

to be taken up to Sweetwater by Captain Lybe for the use of Lieutenant Bretney's men at that point and farther west, they being out of rations, and no other chance of being supplied in time to prevent suffering. I took the responsibility of making the foregoing arrangements, believing they were necessary, and that without them communication by telegraph would be indefinitely cut off. If I could have communicated with sub-district headquarters I should, of course, have awaited orders from you; but I could not, and, in my judgment, the emergency admitted of no delay. If my action is disapproved, on notification I will at once order the return of Captain Green and Lieutenant Bretney. I have the honor also to state that rations should at once be forwarded for the Eleventh Ohio and Third U. S. Volunteers, and unless soon done the former command will be out, and also without means to pay that borrowed from Lieutenant Harper, which will be needed for use of the regiment before the expiration of the present month. It is a twenty days' journey with teams from Fort Laramie to South Pass, Captain Lybe's farthest station, which is only rationed to the last of June, present month.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. B. PLUMB,

Lieutenant-Colonel Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, Comdg. Regiment.

SIOUX CITY, *June 1, 1865.*

(Via Omaha 3d. Received 10.45 a. m. 4th.)

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE:

I am waiting for General Curtis' orders. When I get to Fort Pierre I can tell what ought to be done; till then I can't. If you can, I would like to have some of that cavalry. I can do good service with them. If sent by railroad to Saint Joe they can overtake me. Grass is good. I have caught a large number of rebel soldiers.

SULLY,

General.

[JUNE 2, 1865.—For General Orders, Nos. 105, 106, and 107, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, relating to the reduction of the volunteer forces, removal of restrictions on trade, &c., see Vol. XLVI, Part III, pp. 1247, 1248.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 108. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, D. C., June 2, 1865.*

SOLDIERS OF THE ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES:

By your patriotic devotion to your country in the hour of danger and alarm—your magnificent fighting, bravery, and endurance—you have maintained the supremacy of the Union and the Constitution, overthrown all armed opposition to the enforcement of the laws, and of the proclamation forever abolishing slavery—the cause and pretext of the rebellion—and opened the way to the rightful authorities to restore order and inaugurate peace on a permanent and enduring basis on every foot of American soil.

Your marches, sieges, and battles, in distance, duration, resolution, and brilliancy of result dim the luster of the world's past military achievements, and will be the patriot's precedent in defense of liberty and right in all time to come.

In obedience to your country's call you left your homes and families and volunteered in its defense. Victory has crowned your valor and secured the purpose of your patriot hearts, and with the gratitude of your countrymen, and the highest honors a great and free nation can accord, you will soon be permitted to return to your homes and families conscious of having discharged the highest duty of American citizens.

To achieve these glorious triumphs, and secure to yourselves, your fellow-countrymen, and posterity the blessings of free institutions tens of thousands of your gallant comrades have fallen and sealed the priceless legacy with their lives. The graves of these a grateful nation bedews with tears, honors their memories, and will ever cherish and support their stricken families.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *June 2, 1865.*
(Received 9.25 a. m. 3d.)

Brevet Major-General RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff:

Please notify the lieutenant-general of my arrival here this morning.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *June 2, 1865—10.30 a. m.*

Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff:

General Canby sent General Herron to Shreveport with 4,000 men. I met this force at the mouth of Red River on its way up. General Reynolds at Little Rock was directed to send 5,000 troops to the same place, and General Allen called on to furnish the necessary boats to transport them there. Nine thousand men will be used to garrison Alexandria and Shreveport. General Granger is in readiness with 6,000 men at Mobile to sail for Galveston as soon as transportation arrives. The indications are that most of the Texas troops have disbanded and gone home. This may have been caused by a dissatisfaction with the military authorities who contemplated surrendering. I will see the commissioners sent here by General Magruder to-day and perhaps may get a better idea of the condition of affairs.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 272. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, June 2, 1865.*

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76. By direction of the President, Capt. Walter McFarland, Corps of Engineers, is hereby assigned to duty as assistant adjutant-general of the Thirteenth Army Corps, with the rank and pay of lieutenant-colonel, under act of July 17, 1862.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Galveston, Tex., June 2, 1865.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Comdg. Army and Military Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 29th [27th] ultimo. The inclosed orders from department and district headquarters, under date of June 2, 1865, designate the points at which the officers and men will be paroled and the public property delivered to the U. S. commissioners appointed to receive it. The district commanders are charged with the general superintendence of the surrender in their several districts.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. —. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Galveston, Tex., June 2, 1865.

I. Brig. Gen. D. H. Cooper, commanding District of Indian Territory, is appointed commissioner on the part of the Confederate States for the District of Indian Territory to carry out the terms of surrender agreed upon by Major-General Canby, commanding Army and Division of West Mississippi, and General E. Kirby Smith, C. S. Army, commanding Trans-Mississippi Department, and approved June 2, 1865, at Galveston, Tex.

II. Brigadier-General Cooper is authorized to appoint and associate with himself such commissioners as may be necessary for carrying out the above in his district.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. —. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Galveston, Tex., June 2, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. Bankhead Magruder, commanding District of Texas, New Mexico, &c., will without delay appoint commissioners for the purpose of carrying out within the limits of his district the terms of surrender agreed upon between Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, U. S. Army, commanding Army and Division of West Mississippi, and General Kirby Smith, C. S. Army, commanding Trans-Mississippi Department, and approved at Galveston June 2, 1865.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

ORDERS, No. —. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS, ETC.,
Galveston, June 2, 1865.

In pursuance of orders from department headquarters the following officers are appointed commissioners to carry out the provisions of a convention entered into off Galveston, Tex., June 2, 1865, between Major-General Canby, U. S. Army, commanding Army and Military Division of West Mississippi, on the part of the United States, and General E. Kirby Smith, C. S. Army, commanding Department of Trans-Mississippi, to wit, viz: Collecting the officers and men of the C. S. Army in this district, in order that they may be paroled, and turning over to the U. S. authorities all property, whether in the army or navy, in which the Confederate States Government has any interests what-

ever. These officers will discharge these duties at the points set opposite their names: Col. Thomas Jack, assistant adjutant-general, C. S. Army, Houston; Major Von Harten, C. S. Army, Galveston; Colonel Bourland, C. S. Army, Bonham; Major Newton, C. S. Army, San Antonio; Maj. W. Steadman, assistant adjutant-general, C. S. Army, Marshall; Col. John S. Ford, C. S. Army, Brownsville. Brig. Gen. J. E. Harrison, C. S. Army, is appointed chief commissioner, and will take post at Houston or Galveston, or any point convenient to these localities. His orders will be promptly and strictly obeyed on the part of the commissioners of the C. S. Army. Brigadier-General Harrison will proceed without delay to Galveston, and place himself in communication with such officers of the U. S. Army as may be appointed by proper authority commissioners to carry out the provisions of the convention entered into by Major-General Canby, U. S. Army, and General E. Kirby Smith, C. S. Army.

J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. —. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, *Galveston, Tex., June 2, 1865.*

Fort Towson, Ind. Ter., and such other points as may be selected by Brigadier-General Cooper, commanding District of Indian Territory, are designated as places where the paroles will be administered and the public property turned over in accordance with the terms of surrender agreed upon by Major-General Canby, U. S. Army, commanding Army and Division of West Mississippi, and General E. Kirby Smith, C. S. Army, commanding Trans-Mississippi Department, at Galveston, Tex., June 2, 1865.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 149. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., June 2, 1865.*

1. Capt. Gilbert A. Pierce, assistant quartermaster, U. S. volunteers, will report to the chief quartermaster Department of the Gulf for assignment to duty.

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3. Maj. D. J. Benner, aide-de-camp, is hereby relieved from the operations of paragraph 7, Special Orders, No. 147, current series, and Maj. E. D. Benedict, Fourth U. S. Colored Cavalry, assigned in his place. He will proceed without delay to Mobile, Ala., and report in person to the assistant adjutant-general in charge of the headquarters of the Army and Division of West Mississippi.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. H. DYER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 2, 1865.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, covering a copy of the terms of capitulation entered

into between yourself and General E. Kirby Smith, commanding Confederate forces in the Trans-Mississippi Department. General Reynolds, commanding Department of Arkansas, has been instructed in accordance with your request.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Mobile, Ala., June 2, 1865.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER,
Commanding Thirteenth Army Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that Brigadier-General Benton be directed to take the command of the remaining part of General Steele's command and proceed with it to Brazos Santiago. These troops will be sent off as fast as transportation can be procured, General Benton superintending the embarkation and proceeding with the last detachments.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALFRED FREDBERG,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., June 2, 1865.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding requests that you furnish him with copies of your instructions to the commanding officer of the forces that have gone up the Red River; also copies of all letters from the President and State agents relating to the Mexican frontier.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 146. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, June 2, 1865.

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3. Col. S. M. Quincy, acting mayor of the City of New Orleans, having reported that the city comptroller doubts his authority to execute all the duties of his office, he is hereby directed to draw such warrants and perform all such other official acts as may be necessary to maintain the government of the city and secure public peace and public health, for which this shall be sufficient authority until official instructions shall be received from the Government at Washington.

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By command of Major-General Banks:

J. C. STONE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., June 2, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. K. WARREN,
Vicksburg:

GENERAL: Please instruct General Davidson, by first opportunity, to turn over all captured property to the agents of the Treasury Department, to facilitate the agents in getting out cotton, but not to allow any other military interference with it. Cotton south of and including Grand Gulf is in the Third Agency and should be sent to New Orleans.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

VICKSBURG, *June 2, 1865—8.55 p. m.*

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN:

The acceptance of General Warren's resignation is announced in to-day's papers. General Orders, No. 95, Adjutant-General's Office, defines the new Department of the Gulf. Will it not be necessary after these changes to modify my order to some extent before I take command?

P. JOS. OSTERHAUS,
Major-General.

[Answer.]

JUNE 3, 1865.

The first general order of the new Gulf department issues to-day. The State of Mississippi forms the Military District of Mississippi under your command with headquarters at Jackson.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 2, 1865—4.15 p. m.*
(Received 8.15 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE:

You will immediately relieve all general and staff officers within your command whose service can be dispensed with, and order them to proceed without delay to their respective places of residence, and report thence by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army. You will also report the names of all officers relieved under this order to the Adjutant-General of the Army. Acknowledge receipt by telegraph.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

R. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 2, 1865.*
(Received 10 a. m.)

Major-General POPE:

You may authorize the issuing of arms to all persons connected with the carrying of Government freights over the plains on proper security that the arms will not be lost to the Government.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

[First indorsement.]

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of War for approval before being dispatched.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

Approved.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *June 2, 1865.*

General DODGE,
Fort Leavenworth:

The above dispatch received and forwarded for your information and action.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 2, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Washington:

The brigade of Michigan cavalry arrived here to-day, but only brought 600 horses and some of those unfit for service.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 2, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
General-in-Chief U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit inclosed copy of a letter from Brig. Gen. H. H. Sibley, commanding District of Minnesota, to Major-General Curtis, commanding Department of the Northwest, and forwarded to me by the latter officer without comment.* It seems difficult to know what reply to make to such communications. They exhibit a panic which I hardly know how to deal with, except by asking you to send me an officer to command in Minnesota who is not subject to such uneasiness. I telegraphed you for Brig. Gen. W. L. Elliott for that service, but any active, efficient officer, suitable for such a command, will be satisfactory. General Sibley has in Minnesota nineteen companies of cavalry, five companies of infantry, and one of artillery, numbering present for duty, according to his last return, 2,490 men. Of this force 1,869 are cavalry. The nearest hostile Sioux Indians, in any considerable force, are more than 300 miles distant from the extreme frontier settlements of Minnesota. Small predatory parties come down toward the settlements to steal horses and commit other hostile acts, but they ought with such a force always to be intercepted and cut off. The Chippewas along the Upper Mississippi and Lake Superior have always been friendly and are not numerous. Such a force as this in Minnesota is unheard of in all previous time. I cannot believe that it

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* See Sibley to Charlot, May 24, p. 590.

is not abundantly sufficient if properly posted and handled. There are many other reasons why troops are demanded on the frontier beside fear of Indians. At all events, I cannot consider it judicious to leave an officer in command in Minnesota who is so evidently "stampeded," or appears to be, with so large a force at his command. His very apprehension will create among the people all the consequences of an actual Indian invasion on a scale unknown to our history. I trust you will read General Sibley's letter, as it seems to me to indicate a state of mind not encouraging to any hope of peace and quiet in Minnesota.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 2, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
General-in-Chief:

Will you please inform me if Brig. Gen. W. L. Elliott can be sent here to command in Minnesota? I have written you fully on the subject by mail to-day.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, June 2, 1865. (Received 3d.)

Major-General POPE:

General Sheridan has called upon me for 5,000 troops. The Third U. S. Cavalry cannot be spared. The officers think they can fill the regiment here from men about to be discharged if they are authorized to do so. Can they do it? The regiment is greatly in need of a field officer. The Third Wisconsin Cavalry, dismounted, and Batteries D and E, Second Missouri Light Artillery, are ordered to Saint Louis.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, June 2, 1865. (Received 3d.)

Major-General POPE:

Have received from General Canby copy of terms of surrender of Kirby Smith's entire command, the commissioners for the Military Division of the Missouri to be appointed by yourself. Brigadier-General Dockery, C. S. Army, was here to surrender everything in Arkansas, General Fagan's departure leaving him the senior officer in Arkansas. General Dockery leaves to-morrow morning for Camden, and will collect all he can. Churchill, Quincy, and others are scattered through the State. I have directed the provost-marshal of Lakeport to parole them as they come in. At the request of General Dockery I have agreed to have commissioners at Camden, Monticello, and Washington on the 20th of June to parole all he can collect. I will appoint these officers as requested by General Canby, unless otherwise directed by you.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 130. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, *Little Rock, Ark., June 2, 1865.*

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2. Batteries D and E, Second Missouri Artillery, are relieved from duty in this department, and will be reported without delay at headquarters Department of the Missouri at Saint Louis, Mo., for orders. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation. Before leaving their present position all public property for which officers of these batteries are responsible, except sufficient equipage for the journey, will be turned over to the proper staff departments. Ordnance stores of Battery D will be turned over to the ordnance officer of Second Division, Seventh Army Corps, and of Battery E to such officer as Brevet Major-General Salomon, commanding post of Little Rock, may designate.

3. Pursuant to orders from headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, the battalion in this department of Third Regiment Wisconsin Cavalry (dismounted) will proceed without delay to Saint Louis, Mo., and be reported to Maj. Gen. G. M. Dodge, commanding Department of the Missouri, for orders. All officers and enlisted men of this regiment within this department will at once rejoin their command at Devall's Bluff. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

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By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS, AND U. S. FORCES AT DEVALL'S BLUFF, ARK., *June 2, 1865.*

Col. H. MATTSON,
Commanding at Jacksonport, Ark.:

COLONEL: The following telegram has been received from headquarters department: "Instructions of May 27 have no relation to home colonies." A copy of the instructions referred to was furnished you with directions thereon to carry out the provisions in the case of John B. Brown, of Izard County. If before the receipt of this you have issued any orders touching this case you will recall them with as little delay as possible, so as to leave Mr. Brown's company undisturbed in the possession of their arms and accouterments. You will see by Special Orders, No. 130, from the headquarters Department of Arkansas, that it is not the wish or intention of the department commander to establish posts in this portion of the State. Nevertheless, you will exercise the same authority as though Jacksonport was a separate post. Your provost-marshal will collect licenses and impose penalties as is done at Devall's Bluff. You will permit no unauthorized trading by boats nor the opening of trade stores, except by parties who have the proper authority from the Treasury Department. What is done at Jacksonport in these matters will be done by the commanding officers at the other stations. The peace and quietude, as well as the police, of the stations will for the present be entirely in the hands of the military. Your Circular No. 2 is approved, and the instructions you therein gave to the commanding officers are applicable to you and your command.

By order of Brig. Gen. Alexander Shaler:

CHAS. E. HOWE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *June 2, 1865.*

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Washington, D. C.:

The trip north of Platte River is very much delayed by the crossing of Loup Fork at Columbus and the Platte River at Kearny. If one of the pontoon bridges across the Tennessee in Department of Cumberland could be sent me, it would be taken out from Omaha and placed across these streams and be a great benefit to Government as well as the emigrants, and we could use it for several years. I think I could get it transported from Omaha free of cost to the Government. It could be sent from Nashville to Omaha by boat. The bridge I built at Decatur—French bateau—would be the best. Can it be had?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
June 2, 1865—4.09 p. m.

Major-General DODGE,
Fort Leavenworth:

Of course persons excepted in the late amnesty proclamation can neither come back to Missouri nor have the oath administered. The proclamation says specifically that such persons must apply to the President for pardon. No one else has a right to grant pardon under any condition whatever.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *June 2, 1865.*

Major BARNES,
Saint Louis:

What regiments have left for this place? Has the Michigan brigade started yet?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
June 2, 1865—10.15 a. m.

Major-General DODGE,
Fort Leavenworth:

The Second Missouri Artillery, mounted, will be ready to move by the 9th instant as cavalry.

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
June 2, 1865—4.09 p. m.

Major-General DODGE,
Fort Leavenworth:

The brigade of Michigan cavalry goes up to Leavenworth to-day. They have only 600 horses, though they number 2,300 men. Captain

Coryell will issue them 1,600 horses to-day. Detachments will be left behind to get these horses, which will be shipped this afternoon or to-morrow.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 147. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., June 2, 1865.*

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3. Maj. J. W. Bice, Third Regiment Illinois Cavalry Volunteers, is hereby appointed and assigned to duty as acting assistant inspector-general at these headquarters. He will forthwith enter upon the duties of his office.

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By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 2, 1865.

Capt. J. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to report myself and command agreeable to the following order.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. STAGG,
Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 65. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., June 2, 1865.*

The following regiments of cavalry, under the command of Bvt. Brig. Gen. P. Stagg, having reported at these headquarters, will proceed without delay to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and report to Maj. Gen. G. M. Dodge, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Department of the Missouri: First Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, Fifth Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, Sixth Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, Seventh Michigan Volunteer Cavalry. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation for the mounted equipments, &c., of the command, and authorized horses of commissioned officers.

By command of Major-General Pope:

JOS. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 2, 1865.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. P. STAGG, U. S. Army,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: You will please detail a sufficient number of officers and men from your command to remain here and receive 1,600 horses which

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* See Bowers to Crook, May 21, p. 526.

the quartermaster will issue to your brigade. You will yourself, with the rest of your brigade, proceed up the river to Fort Leavenworth and report to Major-General Dodge at that place. Your detachments, with the 1,600 horses, will be shipped and leave for the same destination to-morrow. Direct the officer whom you leave in command of the detachment to send to Col. William Myers, chief quartermaster, Department of the Missouri, for transportation to Benton Barracks, where the detachment will remain until to-morrow. Instruct commanding officer of detachment to report with his detachment to Colonel Bonneville, commanding Benton Barracks, upon his arrival.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 123. } HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 2, 1865.

1. The Third Illinois Cavalry, Col. R. H. Carnahan commanding, having reported in compliance with instructions from department headquarters, will report for duty to Colonel Bonneville, commanding Benton Barracks.

By order of Brig. Gen. George D. Wagner:

H. HANNAHS,
Major Fiftieth Missouri Volunteers and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
OFFICE ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL,
Rolla, Mo., June 2, 1865.

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 95, current series, and letter of instructions of May 23, 1865, headquarters District of Rolla, Mo., I moved with my command May 24, 1865, to Licking, Texas County, Mo., thence south via West Plains, Mo., to the State line of Arkansas, and returned via Thomasville, Oregon County, and Licking, Texas County, Mo., to this place, where I arrived June 1, 1865. On arriving near the State line of Arkansas I sent communications (in compliance with letter of instructions) to the leaders of bands of rebels with a view to the surrender of their commands, in reply to which I received information from T. R. Freeman, colonel commanding brigade, C. S. Army, and M. J. Norman, major commanding Fristoe's Regiment, C. S. Army, that proper terms for their surrender to the U. S. authorities had already been entered into by Brig. Gen. M. Jeff. Thompson, to whose Sub-District of Northern Arkansas the commands of Freeman and Norman, as well as all other rebel soldiers now in Oregon County, Mo., belong. (Copies of said communications are herewith inclosed.) The amnesty oath prescribed in the President's proclamation of December 8, 1863, was administered by me to ninety rebel soldiers belonging to the Northern Sub-District of Arkansas who were absent from their commands in Oregon County, Mo., a list of whose names are herewith inclosed. Each day after passing south of Licking, Mo., side scouts were kept out from fifteen to eighteen miles from the main road over which I marched. Two small bands of guerrillas were met. Two guerrillas and their horses were killed. My command had

three horses shot. The rebel soldiers to whom I administered the oath were never armed or mounted except in two or three cases. The horses and arms captured will be properly turned over to the district provost-marshal.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. C. LE FEVER,

Major and Actg. Asst. Insp. Gen., District of Rolla, Mo.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HDQRS. DETACHMENT U. S. VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,
Oregon County, Mo., May 27, 1865.

Col. T. R. FREEMAN,
Commanding Confederate Forces:

COLONEL: I am here from proper authority for the purpose of communicating with you or any other Confederate commander with a view to the surrender of the forces under your command on terms similar to those granted to General Lee by General Grant. Please designate a place for an interview for that purpose.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. C. LE FEVER,

Major, Commanding Detachment.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HDQRS. DETACHMENT U. S. VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,
Oregon County, Mo., May 28, 1865.

Maj. M. J. NORMAN,
Fristoe's Regiment Missouri Cavalry, C. S. Army:

MAJOR: As you have already received orders to report with your command at Jacksonport, Ark., by your commanding officer for the purpose of surrendering to the U. S. authorities, you will comply with the orders already received by you. I am here from proper authority for the purpose of treating with commanders of Confederate forces wherein negotiations have not been made for their surrender.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. C. LE FEVER,

Major, Commanding Detachment.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

OREGON COUNTY, MO., *May 28, 1865.*

COMMANDER OF THE U. S. FORCES NOW IN THIS COUNTY:

SIR: Having previously been ordered to assemble at Jacksonport on the 5th of June by Brig. Gen. M. Jeff. Thompson for the purpose of surrendering to the U. S. authorities, and it being a long trip, with some difficulty about provisions, now, sir, if you are authorized to parole the men of this county or any Confederate soldiers, please to inform me by Captain Greer and Captain Miner, the bearers of this, and I will bring five companies to your headquarters to-morrow evening, or as many of them as I can get up, if it will save us from going to Jacksonport.

I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

M. J. NORMAN,

Major Fristoe's Regiment Missouri Cavalry, C. S. Army.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

HEADQUARTERS FREEMAN'S BRIGADE,
May 29, 1865.

Maj. W. C. LE FEVER,
Commanding U. S. Forces:

MAJOR: Your communication of 27th instant is received and contents properly noted. Sir, I would say to you in reply that my command, together with all others in Northern Sub-District of Arkansas, were surrendered to the U. S. authorities by General Thompson, which will be complete on the 5th of June next. However, I have some soldiers at their homes and on other business absent from the command. You will, I trust, respect and parole them according to the usages in such cases. I have met to-day for the purpose of making arrangements to move to Jacksonport on the 5th.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. R. FREEMAN,
Colonel, Commanding, &c.

GLASGOW, *June 2, 1865.*

General SPALDING:

Three bushwhackers and one Confederate soldier surrendered this morning to Captain Denny at Roanoke.

A. F. DENNY,
Colonel.

GLASGOW, *June 2, 1865.*

Brevet Brigadier-General SPALDING:

Clement is reported with some half-dozen men six miles from Fayette this morning, going southeast. It is thought he is trying to form a junction with Anderson. Captain Harris, of the Fayette Missouri Militia, is after him. Will order men from this post, Roanoke, and Huntsville in pursuit. Lieutenant Grotjan, of Keytesville, and Captain Forbes, of this place, were on his track all day yesterday. It is so dry they could not follow his trail.

A. F. DENNY,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS EAST SUB-DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS,
Fort Kearny, Nebr. Ter., June 2, 1865.

Capt. GEORGE F. PRICE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dist. of the Plains, Julesburg, Colo. Ter.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of 29th instant, giving instructions as to course to be pursued with the Pawnee Indians, and to transmit herewith copy of letter addressd to Mr. Lushbaugh, agent of that tribe, which explains itself. I will start for their village as soon as I get a small force of cavalry together with which to visit them. I am satisfied, from all the accounts I have received, that the chiefs and majority of the tribe are in no wise implicated in the affair of the 18th ultimo on the Little Blue River: on the contrary, the evidences heretofore given by this tribe of their friendly disposition to the whites are strengthened lately by the conduct of their principal men. Some few vagabonds of the tribe are the guilty

parties, and I hope so to conduct matters at their village as to secure these men without trouble or ill-feeling. I shall promise them a fair trial before a court. Captain Gillette reports that their agent denies in toto that the murders were committed by Pawnees, and was somewhat indignat that they should be suspected.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. R. LIVINGSTON,

Col. First Nebraska Veteran Volunteer Cavalry, Comdg. Sub-District.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS EAST SUB-DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS,
Fort Kearny, Nebr. Ter., June 1, 1865.

B. F. LUSHBAUGH, Esq.,
Agent of the Pawnee Indians, Genoa, Nebr. Ter.:

SIR: In view of the late atrocities on the Little Blue, and the strong testimony of many witnesses fixing the crime on the Pawnees, I have been directed by the commanding general to go to their village for purposes I will make known to you on my arrival. I have the honor to request that you will not permit any of the bands, or the members thereof who are Pawnees, to absent themselves from their village until I see them. My mission is one of great delicacy, and requires secrecy, which I trust you will observe in such wise as not to cause alarm among the Indians under your control. I would respectfully state that I have been loath to believe the Pawnees capable of the crimes alleged against them, and even now exonerate the chiefs and the bands generally of participating in them, but the testimony is such as demands action, and I fear some of their young men, actuated either by revenge for the deaths of a few of their men unintentionally killed by our troops last fall, through a mistake or by a desire for plunder, have, without the knowledge of their chiefs or principal men, been guilty as alleged in the sworn testimony brought before me. I have none but the kindliest feelings toward these untutored sons of the prairie, and beg to assure you that my intentions under my instructions are actuated only from a desire to protect the white inhabitants of the country from a recurrence of similar barbarities, and at the same time aid and co-operate with you in preventing a repetition of such crimes on the part of the prepetrators, whom I feel assured will not be upheld in their actions by either the chiefs of the tribe or yourself.

Trusting your good judgment will aid me so far as to accord my request, and with sentiments of the highest regard, I am, sir, very respectfully, your very obedient servant,

R. R. LIVINGSTON,

Col. First Regiment Nebraska Veteran Cavalry, Comdg. Sub-District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 17. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Franklin, Tex., June 2, 1865.

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II. From the precarious condition of affairs in the portion of this military department which lies south of the Jornada del Muerto, and including Fort McRae, and the possibility of trouble from organized or marauding bands of men from the direction of Texas; from the suffering, and in many instances starving condition of a portion of the citi-

zens of the United States along the Rio Grande, resulting from the present dearth of supplies, and, as the region named is far from department headquarters, and necessity for prompt action therein may often arise, the interest of the public service imperatively demands that Lieut. Col. Nelson H. Davis, assistant inspector-general, U. S. Army, on duty at these headquarters, remain temporarily at or in the vicinity of Franklin, Tex. And he is hereby empowered in my name to give such orders and instructions with reference to combinations of the troops for defense as unforeseen contingencies may render necessary; with reference to calling upon citizens for their personal aid with arms in the defense of their homes; with reference to affording all possible aid by issuing subsistence stores to the suffering poor; with reference to reducing, if necessary or expedient, the number of employés at any of the posts within the district named; with reference to the removal or destruction of stores or property to prevent the same from falling into the hands of the enemy, who may be too strong to be resisted at the point where said stores or property may happen then to be, and with reference to seeing that all the troops referred to are kept supplied with ammunition, subsistence, and clothing, and these as far as practicable from the depot on timely requisitions. Whenever in his judgment it is expedient, supplies may be drawn from any one of the posts to the other by his authority. These duties are devolved upon Colonel Davis in addition to those pertaining to his office as inspector-general, and such reports, requisitions, &c., as he may require from post or other commanders within the named limits will be promptly rendered, and finally, all his orders in my name will implicitly and immediately be obeyed. Should it be necessary, in the judgment of Colonel Davis, to send out scouts or spies to observe and give timely notice of the approach of an enemy, this is his authority for so doing.

By order of Brigadier-General Carleton:

ERASTUS W. WOOD,
Capt., First Vet. Infty. California Vols., and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SAINT PAUL, MINN., *June 2, 1865.*
(Received 10.45 a. m. 4th.)

Maj. Gen. J. POPE:

Will respond by letter concerning brigadiers of my command. I desire to remain in the Army. Our troops have disposed of six more of the murdering band of Sioux in their attempt to cross our lines near Wadsworth.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
June 2, 1865—12 m.

Major-General CURTIS,
Saint Paul:

I will send you up a cavalry regiment in a day or two, as [soon as] one reaches here. Several are on the way from Washington. Keep me advised about affairs in Minnesota.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
June 2, 1865—12 m.

Major-General CURTIS,
Saint Paul:

You must do what you think judicious about posting troops at Bayfield. You are on the ground and can tell the necessity better than I can. The reports from Minnesota are so contradictory that it is difficult at this distance to make out what are the facts. One officer says that Chippewas are leaving this part of the country, which makes it certain to him that Sioux are coming into it. Another says that Chippewas and Sioux who have been enemies for all time are allied to commit hostilities. Other reports equally contradictory were sent here without explanation. Please report to me yourself the condition of affairs. I cannot give you instructions about details under your own eye. The troops in your department are under your own command to be disposed of as you think best. The cavalry regiment I will send you as soon as it reaches here.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 2, 1865—9 p. m.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Commanding, Saint Paul:

You will immediately relieve all general and staff officers within your command whose services can be dispensed with and order them to proceed without delay to their respective places of residence, and report thence by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army. You will also report the names of all officers relieved under this order to the Adjutant-General of the Army. Acknowledge receipt by telegraph.

By command of the lieutenant-general:

R. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Saint Paul, June 2, 1865.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Commanding Department of the Northwest:

GENERAL: I am very apprehensive that unless an immediate demonstration be made against the savages now or recently congregated at Turtle Mountain, Devil's Lake, &c., they will attack by raiding parties, if not more formidably, our entire western frontier. I need not say that such a demonstration on their part would result in nearly depopulating many of our border counties and render desolate thousands of homes, many of which pertain to gallant citizens now absent in the Army of the Union. Much of the panic which would ensue would doubtless be baseless and discreditable to the men who ought to stand by and defend their homes, but I must take matters as they are; and the repeated raids upon our border have so alarmed our people that in too many instances whole neighborhoods abandon their homes upon the first appearance of a raiding detachment of savages. In view of all the circumstances I respectfully urge the following programme: First. The vigilant continuance

of all the defensive measures already adopted. Second. A prompt, vigorous, and continuous campaign against the savages at Devil's Lake, Turtle Mountain, or wherever they may be found, by a regiment or two from Minnesota in addition to the expedition now moving up the Missouri under General Sully. Third. The establishment, as early as practicable, of a strong and permanent post at or near Devil's Lake.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STEPHEN MILLER,
Governor of Minnesota.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 2, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. SULLY,
Sioux City, Iowa:

GENERAL: I received this morning your letter of the 26th ultimo. A boat was sent up a week since with abundant supplies for you. Two hundred thousand rations and a duplicate of ordnance and other things lost by sinking of boats. General Curtis has sent you orders what to do. I have only to say execute them. You know the conditions on which you are to make peace with Indians, very full instructions on that subject having been given you long since. It is, of course, desirable that peace be made on those terms, if possible, this summer. If any publications have been made in the papers at Sioux City or elsewhere, abusive of any army officers and making public the contents of any official communications which can be directly traced to any officer of the Indian Department, please send me copies, with a list of witnesses, to substantiate their publication by these parties. I will at once lay the matter before the new Secretary of the Interior, who I am satisfied will not permit differences of views and policy between officers serving under the War and Interior Departments to be made the subject of controversy and abuse in the newspapers. At all events I will test the matter fully. Acknowledge always the receipt of my letters and dispatches. I cannot know that you have received and are acting upon them otherwise.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
June 2, 1865—2.25 a. m.
(Via Council Bluffs.)

Brevet Major-General SULLY,
Sioux City:

General Curtis has given you orders what to do. Execute his orders. You have my orders about what to say and what treaties to make with Indians. I trust you will be prompt and energetic. Everything is in motion on the plains west of you under Generals Dodge and Connor. It seems to me you want too much. Boat loaded with supplies left here a week ago for you to Fort Rice.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA, *June 2, 1865.*

Major-General POPE:

It is the Cheyenne Indians that are in the Black Hills, and they want to fight. We are suffering greatly for want of paymaster. Some of the men have not been paid for over a year. All are without pay for six months.

SULLY,
General.

WASHINGTON, *June 3, 1865—11 a. m.*

General P. H. SHERIDAN:

It is probable a large force of cavalry will be required in Texas. If enough cannot be obtained in the West, let me know and I will send all that is required from here. I want Custer and Merritt left in Texas for the present. The whole State should be scoured to pick up Kirby Smith's men and the arms carried home by them.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE SOUTHWEST, *New Orleans, La., June 3, 1865.*

1. Bvt. Maj. Lawrence Kip, acting aide-de-camp, is hereby ordered to proceed to Mobile, Ala., for the purpose of communicating with Major-General Weitzel, commanding Twenty-fifth Army Corps, at that point. Upon the completion of this duty Major Kip will return to these headquarters without delay.

By command of Major-General Sheridan:

F. C. NEWHALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 3, 1865—1 p. m.*
(Received 5th.)

Major-General CANBY,
New Orleans:

You may turn over to railroad companies all their roads in your department, except such as it may be absolutely necessary for Government to run on their own account, and give them every facility for obtaining material for repairs and for running them, carrying all Government freight at such tariff as may be established by the Quartermaster-General, the corporations taking their chances hereafter of confiscation.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
June 3, 1865—10.20 a. m.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
New Orleans, La.:

Telegram from Washington informs that you have been directed to send seventy-five wooden pontoon-boats with bridging to Saint Louis,

if you can spare that number. Please inform me what number you can at the utmost send, and how soon they will be sent.

JOS. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.
(In absence of General Pope.)

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, DEPT. OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, June 3, 1865.

Lieut. Col. J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: In reply to the order of the major-general commanding, I have the honor to report the staff department over which I preside to be in a sound, healthy, efficient, and creditable condition, well supplied with all appliances for military use which fall to its business to furnish. The water avenues are clear, with floating transportation to meet current wants. Railways in excellent order, so far as road beds, bridges, embankments, rails, ties, station-houses, water-tanks, barracks for guards, offices, &c.; rolling-stock mostly new, constructed in the department, including locomotives. All the posts have sufficient land transportation, in fine order, with ambulances also in good order. Barracks, hospitals, stables, store-houses—the U. S. barracks have been thoroughly repaired and converted into an excellent general hospital; the marine hospital was finished and converted into a general hospital for sick and wounded soldiers; the Sedgwick hospital has been constructed and finished with gas, water, and most recent improvements. Thus expensive private buildings have been vacated, and public ones alone are now in use for hospitals. Extensive pest hospitals for citizens and contrabands have been erected and a fine contraband hospital is in use. Cotton presses have been converted into barracks for troops and prisoners; into stables for cavalry; extensive stables have been erected. Clothing, camp and garrison equipage—the supply is sufficient and well cared for. The department is very well supplied with horses and mules, with abundant forage and straw. Stationery supplies of general quartermaster's stores for issue and expenditure are limited, since for some time none of our requisitions have been filled, our wants not appearing to be understood. The department is in funds, and has paid all its indebtedness besides furnishing large sums to the Freedmen's Bureau for various purposes, including schools. Lumber—a supply of from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 feet on hand. New barracks for four regiments have been constructed at Brazos Island, Tex.; new wharf at that place. We have five steamers ready and suitable for the Rio Grande, of which four were constructed here. Of fuel we have a prodigious amount of hard and soft coal accumulated, and sufficient wood now seasoned and in secure yards for one year. It is believed that all public funds now in hands of assistant quartermasters will be faithfully accounted for, and the investigations without number have shown that the officers of this branch of the staff in integrity will compare favorably with any in this country or any other. This department has made steady progress in meeting the wants and necessities of the troops in spite of enormous difficulties, until the contrast of what it is with what it was found to be at first, may be pointed out with just pride to any one acquainted with the facts.

Most respectfully,

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, June 3, 1865.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: In compliance with directions received from your headquarters I have the honor to report as follows concerning the general condition of the city of New Orleans: In regard to health, cleanliness, quiet, good order, and safety of citizens under protection of the laws, I consider its condition, as compared with that of other large cities, to be eminently satisfactory, without, however, wishing to be understood as ignoring existing evils or as offering any excuse for relaxation of continued efforts for still further improvement. The experiment of cleaning the city by the contract system I could not but regard as a failure, and the approach of the sickly season rendering immediate action necessary, I directed an abandonment of that system and the immediate employment of sufficient force by the street commissioner to secure the cleanliness and health of the city. A marked and steady improvement in these respects has been the result, and with the enforcement of the sanitary regulations prescribed in general orders from your headquarters, and the assistance of the inspectors appointed by the same authority, I have full confidence that the city will again escape the pestilence formerly supposed to be inevitable in this climate. The police force of the city is well organized and efficient. It was anticipated that some trouble might arise from the numbers of paroled prisoners from the late rebel armies constantly arriving in our midst. These anticipations, I am glad to report, have proved groundless. No offensive disposition whatever has been manifested toward Union soldiers or citizens by the prisoners aforesaid. The supply of water to the city by the water works corporation I do not regard as adequate, either in a sanitary point of view or for protection against fire, and the condition of fire plugs and hydrants, for which the company is responsible, but which they fail to keep in repair, may suggest the necessity of some decided action by the authorities. The fire department is, for a volunteer organization, remarkably efficient and orderly. The present organization of the city government, though different from that of other cities, and in many respects imperfect, is, I am convinced, the best for the present circumstances and condition of society, and with the cordial assistance which the gentlemen in the co-ordinate branches are disposed to afford, I cannot but hope that municipal affairs may be administered successfully and to the satisfaction of the mass of the citizens until that time in which it may be thought best that they should, by an election, reassume the government of their city.

I have the honor to be, general, with great respect, your obedient servant,

S. M. QUINCY,
Colonel, U. S. Volunteers, Acting Mayor.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 150. } HDQRS. ARMY AND DIV. OF WEST MISS.,
New Orleans, La., June 3, 1865.

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8. Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, U. S. Volunteers, with that portion of the Thirteenth Army Corps now at Mobile, Ala., will report to Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan, U. S. Army, commanding Military Division of the Southwest, for orders.

9. Capt. J. W. Todd, chief of ordnance, Department of the Gulf, is hereby ordered to assume charge of the Baton Rouge Arsenal, La., including all public buildings, property, &c., appertaining thereto. The chiefs of the various staff departments will give the proper instructions to have all stores, &c., not ordnance property, removed at once. The commanding officer of the District of Baton Rouge will direct that officers and soldiers occupying quarters and barracks belonging to the arsenal shall vacate them, and will have such guards furnished to protect the grounds, buildings, &c., from injury or depredation as Captain Todd, or such officer as shall be designated by him to take charge, may require.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. H. DYER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 81. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, La., June 3, 1865.*

I. Under the authority of War Department General Orders, No. 95, of the 27th [17th] ultimo, the undersigned assumes command of the Department of the Gulf, embracing the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida, and relinquishes the command to Major-General Sheridan, U. S. Army, of so much of the late Division of West Mississippi as is not embraced in the limits of the present Department of the Gulf.

II. For convenience of administration and control the following districts are established: District of Louisiana, headquarters New Orleans, La.; District of Mississippi, headquarters Jackson, Miss.; District of Alabama, headquarters Montgomery, Ala.; District of Florida, headquarters Tallahassee, Fla. With the same view, such sub-districts as may be required by the interests and convenience of the service will be organized.

III. District and other commanders will immediately report by the quickest means of communication the number, character, and location of the troops under their command; the condition of the country occupied by them; the depots from which and the routes by which they are supplied; the quantity and character of the supplies that can be procured in the country at less cost than they can be furnished from the general depot; the character and present condition of the railroad, telegraphic, and other means of communication, and any other information or suggestions that may be useful.

IV. Staff officers who may become supernumerary in consequence of these changes will be reported by name, with appropriate recommendations in each case.

V. In addition to the stated returns and reports transmitted through the prescribed channels, copies of the following will be sent direct to department headquarters, viz: 1. Tri-monthly returns of the troops. 2. Summary statement of money received and expended. 3. Tri-monthly return of means of transportation. 4. Tri-monthly report of forage on hand. 5. Tri-monthly report of subsistence on hand.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Washington, La., June 3, 1865.

Capt. B. B. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, La Fourche District:

SIR: I inclose herewith a copy of an order issued from headquarters Hays' division (Confederate), which has come to my notice. Some 200 officers and men have returned to their homes in the vicinity of this post by virtue of this order, each bearing a copy of the order, and many of them having their arms with them. A great many of the deserters referred to in the order are also at their homes in this vicinity with arms in their hands. I desire to be informed what action I am to take in regard to these two classes of persons and the mode of procedure in each case. Another class, not so numerous as the two named, is of officers and men of Lee's, Johnston's, and Taylor's armies who were absent from their commands at the time those commands were surrendered, and are now here. What am I to do in the case of these persons? If any orders have been issued covering these cases I desire to be furnished with copies.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. L. RICE,
Lieut. Col. Seventy-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry, Comdg. Post.

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13. } HDQRS. HAYS' DIV., BUCKNER'S CORPS, ARMY OF WEST LOUISIANA, *Camp near Mansfield, May 19, 1865.*

The major portion of this command having deserted camp and gone to their homes, all the Government animals and most of the wagons having been forcibly taken possession of and carried away, the quartermaster's and commissary departments of this command and the post at Mansfield having been pillaged by the troops, all completely paralyzing the present military organizations, and rendering the maintaining of discipline and the subsistence of the troops longer impossible, brigade commanders are hereby authorized to disband the troops under their commands and to permit them to proceed to their homes, there to await further orders from their commanding officers.

By order of Col. R. Richardson, commanding Hays' division:

J. G. CLARKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
Alexandria, La., June 3, 1865.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: Your order directing me to change the headquarters Northern Division of Louisiana to Shreveport reached me on the evening of the 30th ultimo. On the 31st, after issuing the inclosed order* regulating my former command on the east side of the Mississippi, and also preparing the regiments designated for Red River, I left Baton Rouge to confer with Lieutenant-Commander Fitzhugh, U. S. Navy, as to co-operation of the navy in moving to this point. Remaining one day at the mouth of Red River waiting for General Dennis' division,

* See Special Orders, No. 100, p. 654.

and receiving no word from it, I started up, bringing with me two companies of First Indiana Heavy Artillery and the Sixth Missouri Cavalry, Lieutenant-Commander Fitzhugh sending the gun-boats Benton, Ouachita, and Fort Hindman. We reached Alexandria on the evening of the 2d instant without molestation. To-day the forts and other public property have been turned over, and the navy have received the iron-clad gun-boat Missouri. The fort on the north side of the river is in good condition, mounting fourteen guns of various calibers and equipments complete. Eight pieces of field artillery have been turned over, and up to the present time about 400 stand of small-arms. Not over 1,000 stand will be received at this point, the great majority of troops having carried their arms home. A moderate supply of ammunition and a number of large torpedoes have also been delivered to the ordnance officer. Nothing has been found yet in the way of quartermaster's or commissary stores. All cavalry and artillery horses have been carried off to the country, while everything with wheels has been sent into Texas. Brigadier-General Andrews, provost-marshal-general for General Canby, reached here this morning with the necessary blanks, and I have designated an officer to commence paroling at once. As soon as one regiment of infantry arrives I shall start for Shreveport and put matters in shape there. I learn that the Missouri and Arkansas troops have preserved their organization, and intend surrendering the public property in their possession in good condition. There will probably be from 6,000 to 7,000 of them to be sent from Shreveport by way of the Mississippi River to Arkansas and Missouri. There is a general disposition on the part of officers and men to carry out the terms of surrender and get home as soon as possible, and I look for almost perfect quiet in thirty days. I have ordered the field artillery, small-arms, and ammunition to be sent to New Orleans without delay. The forts will not be disturbed until special orders are received concerning them. Red River has fallen ten feet within the past two weeks, and is now receding at the rate of eight inches in twenty-four hours, but there is no trouble for boats drawing twelve feet of water even yet. I think it important, however, that supplies for Shreveport should be sent there without delay, and also for any point on Washita River that it is intended to occupy. Before leaving Baton Rouge I arranged for a tow-boat to bring to Alexandria two barges of coal, and at the mouth of Red River I stopped two more for this place. I would request that the chief quartermaster of the department be instructed to see that the coal has started. Upon arriving at Shreveport I will report the conditions of affairs at Natchitoches and that place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19. } HDQRS. NORTHERN DIV. OF LOUISIANA,
Shreveport, La., June 3, 1865.

In accordance with Special Orders, No. 142, extract 12, dated headquarters Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La., May 29, 1865, the headquarters of this command are transferred from Baton Rouge, La., to Shreveport, La. Commanding officers of posts in Northern Division will make the reports required by existing orders to these headquarters.

By command of Major-General Herron:

WM. H. CLAPP,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 20. } HDQRS. NORTHERN DIV. OF LOUISIANA, *Shreveport, La., June 3, 1865.*

For the benefit and information of planters and others living within the limits of this command, the following information as to the future policy of the Government in reference to labor is announced: There are no longer any slaves in the United States; all persons heretofore held as such became free by virtue of the Executive proclamation of January 1, 1863, commonly known as the Emancipation Proclamation. All attempts to retard the action of this proclamation or to evade its provisions will be considered as but a new manifestation of the spirit of resistance to the lawful authority of the Government. In this regard as in all others the armies of the United States will support and require obedience to her laws; at the same time to all who are disposed to submit quietly to the laws of the land, the greatest possible assistance will be given, and it is recommended to all such that the freedmen be employed under specific contracts at reasonable wages and kindly treated. No encouragement will be given the latter class to leave their former masters, and they must learn that they can not be supported in idleness or allowed to congregate at military posts. To be worthy of their freedom they must be industrious and honest. Their status will in no way be compromised by remaining at home and working for wages. Until the arrival of authorized agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, all needful information can be obtained from post commanders and provost-marshals, and it is made the duty of these officers to see that the spirit of this order is enforced. By the co-operation of the people in this part of the State, the major-general commanding hopes to establish quiet and good order, and to assist the country to recover from its present deplorable condition.

By command of Major-General Herron:

WM. H. CLAPP,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF EAST LOUISIANA, *Baton Rouge, La., June 3, 1865.*

The following officers are announced on the staff of the brigadier-general commanding: Capt. E. L. Hawk, One hundred and fourteenth Ohio Infantry Volunteers, assistant commissary of musters; Capt. P. W. Harts, Sixty-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry, judge-advocate.

By command of Brig. Gen. M. K. Lawler:

EDWARD HEMENWAY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 143. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NATCHEZ, *Natchez, Miss., June 3, 1865.*

1. Col. G. W. Jackson, Ninth Indiana Cavalry, will at once station one battalion of his regiment at Fort Gibson, Miss., and remove with the remainder of his command to Rodney, Miss., assuming on his arrival at that point the command of the post of Rodney.

2. So soon as the command of Col. G. W. Jackson, Ninth Indiana Cavalry, reaches Rodney, Miss., Col. W. C. Earle, Seventieth U. S. Colored Infantry, will turn over the command of the post of Rodney to

that officer and embark with the portion of the Seventieth U. S. Colored Infantry there stationed for Natchez, Miss., reporting at these headquarters immediately on his arrival. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By order of Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. W. Davidson:

B. F. MOREY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 3, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
General-in-Chief:

Letter of Mr. Poston, Delegate from Arizona, asking that regiment of cavalry be sent as escort to himself and other Territorial officers from Leavenworth to Arizona via New Mexico, to be left in Arizona for service against the Indians, with your indorsement thereon, just received. There is no trouble about going as far as Santa Fé, and if additional escort is needed to that place General Dodge will furnish it. The Department of New Mexico is not in this command, and I know nothing of condition of things there. Do you wish me to send a regiment of cavalry to that department? I have no authority otherwise to order troops out of this division.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON CITY, *June 3, 1865.*

Major-General POPE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

I do not want you to send troops out of your command, unless there is a military necessity for it. Mr. Poston and others will have to avail themselves of the protection of such forces as may be traveling on the plains to reach their homes.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
June 3, 1865—6 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
General-in-Chief:

General Reynolds asks for authority to fill up the Third U. S. Regular Cavalry, now at Little Rock, with recruits from discharged volunteer regiments. I have authorized him to do so. He asks that a field officer of the regiment be sent him, which I respectfully ask may be done.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
June 3, 1865—6 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Following dispatch from General Dodge just received:

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *June 3, 1865.*

Major-General POPE:

General Moonlight, with one column of cavalry and pack-mules, left for Powder River May 10. He reports that the Cheyennes seem to be breaking up into small parties. Two hundred lodges are trying to make their way south by the mountains. Troops are after this party. The Sioux, except 230 lodges, are in Black Hills; want to come in and treat. Little Thunder and Spotted Tail are at Laramie; do not deny that they have engaged in the troubles; say they were forced to it by Cheyennes. The Sioux all seem anxious to treat. Connor is evidently making every effort to carry out your instructions.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 3, 1865.

Col. T. S. BOWERS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a dispatch from the Adjutant-General of the Army directing that the regiments recruited from rebel prisoners and deserters be mustered out of service as soon as their places can be supplied by other troops. There are in this division the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and four companies of the Sixth U. S. Volunteers thus recruited. They are stationed along the overland routes across the plains, and at remote stations in the Indian country from Saint Paul to the Rocky Mountains. I cannot now replace them, as I have no infantry regiments in this division which can be spared from their present stations. The muster out of troops whose terms expire by September 30 takes from the Department of the Missouri alone 8,854 men; among these five regiments now on the plains. General Reynolds reports in detail the forces he has in Department of Arkansas and the force he needs. Since his report General Sheridan has taken from his command a division of 5,000 men to garrison Shreveport, La. I transmit inclosed a copy of General Reynolds' report, from which it will be seen precisely how he stands in Arkansas.* Of course, as time passes the number of troops in Missouri and Arkansas can be gradually reduced. I trust that in Missouri we will be able in a few weeks to get along with four or five regiments only, and by autumn with less still. If it is desired to muster out all these rebel regiments now on the plains and at remote stations in the Indian country, other regiments should be sent as soon as possible to replace them, as it will take the whole summer to reach and relieve them. I am using all the troops I can get on the plains to put down Indian hostilities and suppress the bands of lawless robbers and thieves which are more and more every day beginning to infest the frontier, and plunder as far as they can trains and emigrants. We will have for some time much danger from this source on the plains. The disloyal and vagrant elements set loose by the termination of the war are thronging toward the mining regions of Colorado, Idaho, and Montana, and wherever they

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* See Reynolds to Adjutant-General of the Army, May 31, p. 699., copy of which was also furnished by Reynolds to Pope.

find a chance they attack and plunder trains and mail coaches. All these outrages are of course laid at the door of the Indians, who are themselves sufficiently troublesome. I respectfully invite the attention of the General-in-Chief to my letters to him, and previously to the Secretary of War on the subject of Indian affairs. We need some decision of the Government as to a policy toward Indians. By throwing troops enough onto the plains the Indians can in a short time be exterminated, but such cannot be the purpose of the Government. If it could be understood what policy toward Indians was determined on by the Government we should better understand what course to pursue in the present situation of Indian troubles. The continued rush of emigration to the mines, making highways through the entire Indian country, and attended with outrages upon the Indians which are never heard of except in acts of retaliation, makes it pretty certain that Indian hostilities will continue until the Indians are exterminated or a more humane policy adopted, such as I have several times suggested within the past three years. I hope that the General-in-Chief will find time soon to consider this question, as his long experience on the frontier and his thorough acquaintance with the condition of the Indian tribes and the defects and abuses of the present Indian system enable him to decide these questions with far better understanding of them than any other official in Washington.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
June 3, 1865—6 p. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Little Rock:

Certainly, recruit Third U. S. Cavalry in any way you can. I have applied for a field officer of the regiment to report to you.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
June 3, 1865—6 p. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Little Rock:

Your dispatch of yesterday received. Appoint the necessary commissioners and complete the surrender of rebel forces in Arkansas according to your judgment.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 131. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., June 3, 1865.

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3. Capt. Horace D'B. Cutler, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers, having reported to these headquarters in obedience to special orders from the War Department, will proceed to Fort Smith, Ark., and report to Brig. Gen. Cyrus Bussey, commanding, without delay for duty.

4. The Twelfth Michigan Volunteer Infantry will proceed to Pine Bluff, Ark., and be reported to the commanding officer at that place for orders. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

5. The Fifty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry will be assembled with the least possible delay at Huntsville, and proceed to Pine Bluff, Ark., and report to the commanding officer of that post for orders.

6. The Thirty-sixth Iowa Volunteer Infantry will proceed to Devall's Bluff and be reported to Brigadier-General Shaler, commanding, for duty. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

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12. Pursuant to instructions from Headquarters of the Army, the following-named officers, whose services are no longer required, are relieved from duty in this department, and will without delay proceed to their respective places of residence, and report from thence by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army: Maj. Gen. J. G. Blunt, U. S. Volunteers.

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By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., June 3, 1865.

Brigadier-General SHALER,
Devall's Bluff:

Orders will issue to-day for Thirty-sixth Iowa Volunteers to go to Devall's Bluff. In carrying out this order it is expected that you will place one company of the regiment at the mouth of the river and one at Saint Charles. To meet an emergency the Twelfth Michigan and Fifty-fourth Illinois will have to go at once to Pine Bluff. Other troops will replace them soon.

By command of Major-General Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., June 3, 1865.

Brigadier-General BUSSEY,
Fort Smith:

Rebel soldiers reporting without arms will be permitted to go to their homes. Surrenders imply that arms are laid down. Where no arms are surrendered no notice should be taken officially. We have discovered a disposition to secrete arms and at the same time come in to secure a certificate of parole as a protection against further demands upon them. These certificates are at a premium now. Rebel General Dockery has just left here after concluding an agreement to surrender all forces and arms in the State on the 20th instant at Monticello, Camden, and Washington.

By command of Major-General Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *June 3, 1865.*
(Received 5.20 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE:

Colonel Potter, chief quartermaster, submitted the estimate for corn called for to supply General Connor to the Quartermaster-General on the 22d; telegraphed him the 29th; he got no answer. It requires 500,000 bushels. The contracts should be let as soon as possible. Would it not be well for you to telegraph about it? Time with us now is everything.

Respectfully,

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, June 3, 1865—10.50 a. m.

Captain BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

That portion of the Second Missouri Artillery within this department will be fully equipped as cavalry by the 9th instant, at Franklin, Mo.

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *June 3, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE:

The following dispatch from Fort Riley is sent for your information:

U. S. CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Fort Larned, May 31, 1865.

Col. J. H. FORD,
Commanding District of the Upper Arkansas:

Until Major-General Pope can be heard from, you will suspend the contemplated campaign against the Comanche, Kiowa, Cheyenne, and Arapaho Indians; this with view to making peace with these tribes, [and] establishing them upon reservations south of the Arkansas and east of Fort Bascom.

By command of Maj. Gen. John Pope:

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

General Ford has just returned from a scout that reported, and was about moving south of the Arkansas River after the tribes named. They stole fifteen head of stock six miles east of Fort Larned a few days ago.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *June 3, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE,
Fort Leavenworth:

You must do as you think best about Ford. General McCook had no authority from me to interfere in any manner with your troops.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
June 3, 1865—5 p. m.

Major-General DODGE, *Fort Leavenworth:*

You understand of course that it is extremely desirable to make a formal treaty of peace with all Indians on the plains in accordance with my instructions. It is desirable you can meet the Sioux in council at some designated point after they reach an understanding with Connor or his officers and have entirely ceased hostilities. I will meet them myself if necessary. Please bend your efforts to this end.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *June 3, 1865.*
(Received 5 p. m.)

Capt. JOS. McC. BELL:

I have the honor to report, in accordance with instructions of Lieutenant-General Grant, Maj. Gen. George Sykes, at Fort Leavenworth; Brig. Gen. S. A. Meredith, at Saint Louis (think he should not be relieved until Captain Colman's case is disposed of); Brig. Gen. J. H. Hammond, Fort Leavenworth; Brig. Gen. G. D. Wagner, Saint Louis; Maj. Champion Vaughan, additional aide-de-camp, Major Van Antwerp, Saint Louis; Capt. R. Graham, commissary of subsistence, Fort Leavenworth. This is all I think of now. Shall I relieve those as ordered by General Grant? Have ordered chief of staff department to send in list also.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *June 3, 1865.*
(Received 5.20 p. m.)

Major-General POPE:

The Indians that committed depredations on Little Blue, this side of Kearny, were the Pawnees. We traced them to their camp and found some of the stock there; will make them give up the men. Their reservation is near Columbus, on the Loup Fork.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *June 3, 1865.*
(Received 5.20 p. m.)

Major-General POPE:

I telegraphed General Grant requesting him to order one of the French bateau pontoon bridges built by us in Tennessee to Omaha, so that I can place it across Loup Fork and the Platte Rivers. It will be of great advantage to us, especially during high water. It will only cost the transportation from Nashville to Omaha. I can put it in without further expense to the Government. I should have sent dispatch through you but line was down. Please telegraph General Grant and approve the request. Detachments of the bridge pioneers might be sent with it.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
June 3, 1865—10.05 p. m.

Major-General DODGE, *Fort Leavenworth:*

Apprehensions are expressed by citizens of Mexico, on the North Missouri Railroad, that the company of Missouri State Militia stationed there will interfere in the election on Tuesday next. It is reported to me that the soldiers have threatened to do so. Please give such orders as will prevent the possibility of the interference of any troops in your department with any such matters either by word or deed.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *June 3, 1865.*

Major-General POPE:

Dispatch about Mexico received. Have instructed General Spalding, and also all the district commanders in Missouri, not to allow officers or soldiers to interfere in the election in any way, and referred them to the laws of Congress relating to it.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 3, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE, *Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:*

GENERAL: I transmit inclosed copy of a letter just received from Judge Hubbard, of Iowa.* Sully's cavalry, in consequence of stampede in Minnesota, is obliged to go to Devil's Lake. You must deal with these Indians in the Black Hills and establish the post at Powder River. I have sent up Michigan brigade, and will send one and perhaps two more cavalry regiments to you. It is absolutely essential, for reasons that will suggest themselves to you, that this Indian force in Black Hills be routed as soon as possible. The wagon road parties along the Niobrara and Little Cheyenne Rivers will not otherwise be able to carry on their work. You know how important these roads are and how deep the interest in Iowa in their completion. I have assured Judge Hubbard that you will clear out those Indians. Do not, therefore, fail to do it.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, June 6, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Brig. Gen. P. E. Connor, commanding District of the Plains.

It is very important that we should get after these Indians in Black Hills and whip them. I do not consider the wagon route safe, now that Sully has gone, until these Indians are used up. If necessary, an expedition could go there and return before the main expedition is made.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

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* See Hubbard to Pope, May 26, p. 618.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
June 3, 1865—12.45 p. m.

Major-General DODGE,
Fort Leavenworth:

General Stagg's cavalry brigade is now here. Will leave for Fort Leavenworth to-day or to-morrow.

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
June 3, 1865—3 p. m.

Major-General DODGE,
Fort Leavenworth:

The Michigan brigade, composed of four Michigan regiments, started for Fort Leavenworth.

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *June 3, 1865.*

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Saint Louis:

What is the condition of General Spalding's brigade now? What part is equipped and mounted? What portion has been sent me? Where is the rest of it? Where is Cole's regiment, that will be ready by the 9th, stationed? Has Morrill started the rest of Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry for Forts Riley and Larned?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
June 3, 1865—8 p. m.

Major-General DODGE,
Fort Leavenworth:

The brigade organization of General Spalding's brigade is broken up. Twelfth Missouri and Twelfth Tennessee are on their way to Leavenworth. Eleventh Indiana is marching to Rolla. Morrill has not yet sent Thirteenth Missouri to Fort Riley. I instructed him to send them upon arrival of the Eleventh Indiana. Could probably start at once before the Eleventh arrives. Third Illinois is ordered to Saint Paul by General Pope. Colonel Cole's regiment is at Franklin. How do the fish bite?

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 102. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, Mo., June 3, 1865.

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3. Companies A, F, and H, Thirteenth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, will move on the 4th instant, under the command of Capt. D. C. Mc-

Michael, with transportation, camp and garrison equipage, via Vienna, Mo., and Lawrence, Kans., to Fort Riley. Captain McMichael will see that proper receipts are given for all forage taken on the route by the command. The officers of the command will be held responsible for any depredations committed upon the citizens on the line of march. The command will take with them sufficient subsistence to last them until their arrival at Warrensburg.

By order of Col. John Morrill, commanding:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cassville, June 3, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. B. SANBORN:

SIR: Yesterday I came back from a five days' scout through the northern part of Arkansas. According to your orders I made efforts to accomplish a meeting with the leading Confederate officers in said part of the country. Finding Colonel Coffee was nowhere near, I communicated with Maj. J. W. Cooper, Indian Brigade, in sending him your instructions to me from May 17 last, and requested him (Cooper) to surrender under the terms named therein. His answer you will please find in copy No. 1. I then directed to him what you will see in No. 2, and at about 2 p. m. on the 30th of May last I, in presence of Capt. Ph. Rohrer and two lieutenants, met Major Cooper, and came after an hour's talk to the following agreement: Cooper would not surrender until caught, or ordered to do so by his superiors, but cease all hostilities against our party, and, furthermore, help us all he can in keeping down stealing, &c. I agreed to this, provided it meets your approbation, and with the clear understanding that this quasi armistice would be at an end whenever he did not come up fully with his promise. To explain to you why I wrote to Cooper twice, I would say it was pretty troublesome to get him to come. After long private conversations with some of Cooper's friends I was bound, in order to see him, to pledge myself of his safe coming and going whether he would surrender or not.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES M. MOORE,
Major Third Battalion, Fifteenth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS COOPER'S BATTALION,
On the Range, May 30, 1865.

Maj. JAMES M. MOORE:

I have the honor of receiving your communication of to-day. As for surrendering, I do not think that I am under any compulsion to justify an honorable surrender, and shall not until I am ordered by my commander. Desiring to go to my command, I am willing to meet you in order to prevent depredations on citizens; I am willing to cease hostilities.

Respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JAMES W. COOPER,
Major, Commanding Cooper's Battalion, First Indian Brigade, District of Indian Territory, C. S. Army.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

BERRYVILLE, ARK., *May 30, 1865.*

Maj. JAMES W. COOPER:

SIR: Yours of the 29th instant is at hand, and in reply I would say my main object in addressing my last to you was to cause hostilities to cease on peaceable citizens in this country. It is not in the least my intention to seek any ungentlemanly advantage of you. My directions from headquarters are simply such as you saw yesterday. I sincerely wish to see you before to-night, and you can rest assured at the end of our conference that you can go safe to any place you wish, no matter if you surrender or not. The bearer of this, Henry Woods, will specify time and place where our meeting shall take effect.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES M. MOORE,
Major, Commanding U. S. Forces.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, June 3, 1865.

DISTRICT COMMANDER OF DISTRICT OF NORTH KANSAS:

In accordance with directions of Lieutenant-General Grant, commanding Armies of the United States, suspend the muster out of cavalry under General Orders, No. 83, War Department, except in cases ordered by me.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
June 3, 1865—5.25 p. m.

General SPALDING,
Macon:

It is reported that the Ninth Missouri State Militia, at Mexico, intend to control the election at that place on Tuesday next. Strictly enforce the provisions of General Orders, No. 29, current series, War Department, on that occasion.

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *June 3, 1865.*

Brigadier-General SPALDING,
Macon:

Major-General Pope telegraphs that apprehensions are expressed by citizens of Mexico, on North Missouri Railroad, that the company of Missouri State Militia at that place will interfere with the election on Tuesday next. It is said that they have threatened to do so. This must not be allowed. Soldiers or officers will not interfere with the election in any way.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

MACON, *June 3, 1865.*

Col. J. H. BAKER,
Provost-Marshal-General, Saint Louis:

I have prepared no report of Truman's operations. He attempted to secure the surrender of guerrilla bands, and after an absence of twice the time agreed upon was obliged to return without accomplishing anything. In my opinion killing them is the best method of procuring their surrender, and this is being quite rapidly done at present.

W. T. CLARKE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
June 3, 1865—3.25 p. m.

Major-General BLUNT,
Fort Gibson:

The surrender of Kirby Smith changes whole aspect of affairs. Changes are being made everywhere. Your position and station not yet fixed. Will write further in a few days.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. FIRST SUB-DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Fort Scott, Kans., June 3, 1865.

Capt. J. H. WAITE,
Company C, Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry:

On relieving Captain Smith on the Trading Post he will turn over to you such instructions (verbal) as have been given him. I wish that you would establish a system of scouting, commencing with the company of the Fifth Kansas, stationed north of you. Instructions will be sent them to scout as far south as midway between your station and theirs, which is Coldwater Grove. A company of infantry is south of you at Land Settlement and Mine Creek. You should communicate with them as often as twice a week. They will be replaced by cavalry in a few days. I have instructed Captain Smith to leave a good reliable sergeant with you, one who knows the country and people; he can remain for a fortnight. There is a post-office and telegraph station at Mound City, by which you can communicate with these headquarters. All mail except such as reaches you by couriers will be sent there. Keep your men well in hand, and husband the strength of the horses except when on duty. Be careful and place scouting parties in charge of such non-commissioned officers as will prevent any impropriety on the part of the men. Encourage the recourses to civil law in all difficulties except such as are purely military in their nature, or where necessity demands your interference. Everything seems to be quiet at present, but it is no guaranty as to the future, judging by the past. This, with what verbal instructions will be given you by Captain Smith, will be your guidance until further notice.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. B. PEARSALL,
Colonel Forty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Commanding.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *June 3, 1865.*

Brevet Brigadier-General FORD,
Fort Riley:

You can come in and see me. The Fifteenth Kansas will march to join you, going by way of Eldorado, after Indians said to be in that section. The Thirteenth Missouri left Lawrence Friday. Seventy-five teams have been ordered to you.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., June 3, 1865.

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to inform you that since my last communication, dated May 25, I have been getting everything ready to move an expedition across the Arkansas River, building boats, &c., and had about 300 men at the crossing fifty miles above Fort Larned, when I received a copy of General Orders, No. 121, headquarters Department of the Missouri, ordering the immediate muster out of all cavalrymen whose term of service will expire prior to October 1, 1865, which took from my command the two companies of Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, serving in this district, and a large portion of the Second Colorado Cavalry. I immediately ordered Companies E and C, Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and all those of the Second Colorado Cavalry who would be mustered out according to the above-mentioned order, to Fort Riley, Kans., for muster out. Company E, Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, being a howitzer company, I detailed an officer and enough men to man the guns and set them to drilling. In the meantime the U. S. Senatorial Committee on Indian Affairs arrived at Fort Larned and advised no further offensive movements. Major-General McCook issued an order stopping all offensive operations against the Indians, by order of Major-General Pope. The Indians are as hostile as ever, but so far have not succeeded in doing us much harm.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. FORD,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 111. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, June 3, 1865.

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4. The companies of the Third Wisconsin Cavalry remaining after the detail order in paragraph 2, of this order, will proceed immediately under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Vittum, Third Wisconsin Cavalry, to the vicinity of the Big Blue. Lieutenant-Colonel Vittum will establish his troops at such station or stations as will enable them to protect that region from hostile Indians and to escort passing trains. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By order of Brig. Gen. Robert B. Mitchell:

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *June 3, 1865.*
(Received 5.10 p. m.)

Capt. J. McC. BELL:

Am to be ordered to Denver. Please have General Pope order up the three companies of the Seventh now in Dakota to that point.

H. H. HEATH,
Colonel Seventh [Iowa] Cavalry.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *June 3, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR,
Julesburg:

Captain Moer, at Omaha, has issued an order prohibiting trains from going north of Platte. Many private freighters prefer to go north of Platte and take their chances on crossing the Platte. Instruct Captain Moer to organize trains that desire to go that way to organize at Omaha with fifty armed men to a train to Kearny. Answer.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General, Commanding.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *June 3, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR,
Julesburg:

Could you make peace with those Indians? Representations are sent to Washington that they desire peace, and that we will not make it. Have they made any overtures to you or shown any disposition to make peace?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., June 3, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER FORT UNION, N. MEX.:

SIR: It has been officially reported to the Governor that yesterday a party of Indians, supposed to be the band of the Jicarilla Apache, Chief José Largo, attacked the herders of Mr. Alexander Valle and Donaciano Vigil at the Rio de la Vaca, about twelve miles from Mr. Valle's ranch on the Pecos, but between his place and Tecolote. Two herders were killed, their arms taken from them; also their horses and other animals. The general commanding directs that you at once start out a picked party of two officers and thirty men, one-half cavalry and the remainder infantry, well armed, and with twenty days' rations on pack animals. The officer in command will be directed to use every effort to get on the trail of these Indians, but before attacking them to be sure that they are the guilty parties. Should it appear beyond a doubt that these Indians are the ones who killed the herders and drove off the stock, they will be pursued until caught and punished, even if the men are compelled to go upon half-rations, and if the stock and property is retaken it will be returned to the owners. A man from the Pecos will meet the troops at Tecolote and guide them from there to the place where the men were killed, and Mr. Valle goes to his home in the morn-

ing, and will get up a party of citizens to co-operate with the military and act as scouts, &c. The officer who goes in command of this party should be particularly careful in guarding his own stock and in providing against a surprise, as this Indian, José Largo, is perfectly acquainted with the country over which the troops will travel, and has with him generally about thirty warriors.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT PAUL, *June 3, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Saint Louis:

The Chippewa matters are not immediately dangerous, and prudent action will, I hope, avoid conflict. Further investigations will be prosecuted and reported. Near Mankato new discoveries of two small bands of hostile Indians are reported and fresh excitement prevails. Every possible effort is being made to hunt down such sneaking vermin. It is also certain that in the vicinity of Devil's Lake and Mouse River, Dak. Ter., about 3,000 lodges of hostile Indians are located in several separate camps. Hurry forward the cavalry. I send papers promiscuously, but carefully sift and judge the probable truth of matters just as I have done for years past when surrounded with conflicting reports. The general appearance is not alarming, but enough to justify great caution and the need of more cavalry and more little howitzers. Sully's move up Missouri and another regiment of cavalry from this direction, both columns to demonstrate on the devils, will probably be sufficient. Small parties only may be troublesome. Colonel Adams is in pursuit of small party of Indians near Abercrombie.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., June 3, 1865.

His Excellency Governor S. MILLER:

Yours of yesterday in relation to Indian difficulties in your State and the remedy which you consider appropriate is duly received. In a recent letter to your adjutant-general I gave my own views of your dangers as I see them, and also, as far as seemed to me consistent with proper concealment and my knowledge, I gave my views of the purpose of the Federal Government. I am glad to see that our views generally coincide. The Government seems anxious to favor my requisitions and important changes in the destination of some troops, and a promise of re-enforcements by sending more should satisfy all of us that the fostering hand of the Government will be kindly extended toward your anxious frontier. In the meantime I have considerably increased the force of General Sibley in this district, and his force, it seems to me, is located to the best advantage and is extremely vigilant and active. I also learn with great pleasure that you have several hundred militia in service, and I hope you will have the adult men generally enrolled, organized, and armed, for with all possible efforts small bands of Indians can and may avoid our utmost vigilance, and the frontier neighborhoods in such instances must be ready to take up the pursuit. While small parties have recently crept within our lines and murdered

a defenseless family, I am glad to inform you their pursuit has proved fatal to most of them, and other small parties that are reported have been so hotly pressed they are likely to fall or escape with such hazard as to discourage new adventures. Our strong line of outposts and the movements of forces in the two district commands will keep the hostile lodges so remote that I can hardly believe these predatory bands will persist in their very long journey and hazardous attempts to rob and murder your people. However this may be, extraordinary efforts will be made to protect your settlements and restore the confidence of your people.

I have the honor to be, Governor, your very obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 3, 1865.

Hon. A. W. HUBBARD,
Sioux City, Iowa:

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 26th ultimo is just received. I have sent troops to General Dodge to act in conjunction with another large force under General Connor against those Indians in the Black Hills and locate the post on Powder River. General Dodge will attend to the whole business. I think you need have no concern about it. I will use all means at my command to secure safety to your wagon road parties and to keep peace on the plains. The stampede in Minnesota, gotten up and kept up for purposes unnecessary to explain to you, makes it necessary to send Sully's cavalry force in the direction of Devil's Lake. I don't anticipate any satisfactory results from such an expedition so long as the Indians can retire into the British Possessions and we are prohibited by the English Government from following them, but to quiet the alarm in Minnesota really felt by the people of that State it is necessary to make the attempt. Sully's change of movement will not at all interfere with operations against hostile Indians in the Black Hills and west of them, nor with the establishment of the post on Powder River. General Dodge will send a heavy cavalry force from the south and Connor a strong cavalry force from the west against the Indians. I trust, my dear judge, that you will make a thorough investigation of our Indian policy. The moment any one in any manner attempts to correct the abuses and frauds of Indian agents and others they set up a small paper at some frontier town and commence to abuse and vilify him. Aside from the disgrace brought upon the Department of the Interior by such conduct on the part of its officers, these publications do a vast injury to the public service and almost render it impossible to make even the necessary changes in Indian management, by deterring all honest officers from reporting the abuses which come under their own eyes, and for the evil consequences of which they are held responsible. Differences of opinion on the subject of Indian affairs between officers of the War and Interior Departments conveyed in official communications or acts should be discussed, and if necessary referred for the decision of the Government in a gentlemanlike manner, and not made the subject of personal abuse and detraction in the public journals. Officers of the army are prohibited from doing such things, and I think none of them have the desire to engage in such questionable transactions. The officers of the Indian Department are not so scrupulous and bring the Government into disrepute by parading in the papers, accompanied by gross personal abuse,

the official acts and letters of army officers. It is impossible under such a system even to arrive at any co-operation or harmonious understanding between military commanders and officers of the Indian Department on any matters of public business. When there is a difference of opinion on any matter pertaining to Indian affairs between military commanders and Indian agents, the former refers the question to the War Department for a decision. The Indian agent should be compelled to do the same and to keep such official differences, either of act or of opinion, out of the public papers. As I said before, unless the Interior Department enforces the same rules in this respect in reference to its officers that are enforced by the War Department, the Government is brought into disrepute and the public service into confusion and inefficiency.

I trust that this matter will engage your attention. I think we are now reaping the harvest of bad policy and bad management of our Indian affairs. The Indians seem to be hostile and active all over the plains, and keep up these hostilities from day to day in the constant expectation of having a treaty made with them which will exempt them from punishment for what they have already done, and at the same time furnish them with blankets, powder and ball, and such other supplies as they need. This has hitherto been the practice of our Indian Department, and the Indians naturally expect from day to day that the same thing will happen now. It has long been a saying of the Sioux Indians along the Platte, that whenever they are poor they have only to go down to the Overland Route and kill a few white men, and there will be a treaty of peace, which will supply all they need. Under such a system we cannot expect peace on the frontier except for short periods. At this time, especially, and doubtless for the future, the pursuance of such a policy is most unfortunate. The opening of the mining regions in the Territories has attracted such crowds of emigrants that the Indian country is penetrated in every direction; highways are made through it and the game driven off or destroyed. The Indians of the plains are thus being rapidly forced into narrower and narrower limits, where they will be less and less able every day to subsist themselves by hunting. Of course they lose no opportunity to rid themselves and their country of these swarms of white people, and as the habitual carelessness and ignorance of danger, or of the proper precautions against it, of emigrants crossing the plains is every day exhibited, the opportunities for attacking and murdering small parties are not wanting to the alert and watchful Indians. Some different system is needed for the future or we are likely to have an Indian war to the end of time, or at least until the Indian is exterminated. I wrote fully to the Government on this subject more than a year since and the War Department published my letter in the Official Army and Navy Gazette. As I proposed to do away with the present system of making treaties presenting the Indians with goods and money, and paying them annuities of both, and thus to a great extent do away with the complicated machinery of the Indian Bureau, I was of course attacked by all the officers and hangers on of that Bureau in all the public papers of the frontier. You understand all these matters well and are fully acquainted with the frauds and the abuses of the present system. I only hope you will fully represent the matter to Congress for the good of the Indian and for the sake of humanity, as well as for the best interests of the Government.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

SIOUX CITY, *June 3, 1865.*

Major-General POPE,
Saint Louis:

GENERAL: As a boat is about to go down the river with Colonel Du Bois, I write you in a hurry a few lines. The colonel will tell you all about the antics of Burleigh and company. I leave here in a few days for Pierre. There I will see a large body of Sioux, and will be better able to tell you what is going on than I can here, and also what is best to be done. I received a very long letter from General Curtis. Although it is a private letter, it contains instructions to me what to do. It appears Sibley reports the killing of four more Indians. General Curtis thinks it may be necessary for me to go east of Devil's Lake. Of course I will go where the general orders me, but I fear I will meet no Indians whatever. He is very anxious I should say nothing about where I am to go to any one. This I don't dare to do, for it would raise such a howl with the Dakota people that the world would hear it; but as far as the fear of the Indians knowing it, this they will know as soon as I strike north. The general also directs me to winter my troops at Rice. This will involve a very heavy expense, and I will require a large amount of stores sent there. I don't believe in the necessity of it whatever. If you have a large force there the Indians won't come there, or anywhere near, but will go somewhere else. A sufficient number of men left at these very remote points to protect themselves and the friendly Indians against the aggressions of the hostile Indians is all that is required. A campaign against the warlike Sioux, who are near the British line, is useless without I can cross that line. I have written to you this unofficial letter, making these suggestions. I am now 300 miles from my place for information, and can probably tell you just as much reliable information as General Sibley or General Curtis can tell you at their headquarters. What I don't like is that I receive orders to go to a certain point, which orders I have to obey, though I feel assured, while I am on the ground and can see what ought to be done, that I will do no good whatever by going where I am ordered to. I would beg leave to remind you that the term of service of my troops expires this winter, and without I direct Major Brackett's battalion to remain at Fort Rice I will have no troops to leave there, except what is left of the four companies of the First U. S. Volunteers and the battalion of the Fourth U. S. Volunteers, that is fast mustering itself out by desertion. I have caught a great many of them, and have them in the guard house. This is the reason why I have asked you for more troops, and because you telegraphed me you had some you could spare if necessary. I shall go in a few days, perfectly willing to go with what troops you may order, but the more I have the more good I can do. The reason why I write this is that you telegraph me you think I ask for too much. I have asked for nothing whatever but what you ordered me to take, and am not even able to obey your order in this respect, for I have not the number with me you authorized me to take.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY,
Brevet Major-General.

SAINT PAUL, *June 3, 1865.*

General A. SULLY,
Sioux City, Iowa:

Will have provisions at Fort Abercrombie if you should go to Red River, but think you may better return to Fort Rice. The hostile

lodges are near Devil's Lake, Mouse River, and Turtle Mountain, about 3,000 aggregate, but not united in councils or localities. Small war parties are coming down and troubling settlers, but troops are killing most of them. Look well for such parties near Spirit Lake. When can you move forward?

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *June 4, 1865.*
(Received 6th.)

Maj. Gen. J. A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff:

I have collected within the last ten days the following information in respect to the condition of affairs in Texas: Nearly all the Texas soldiers disbanded before the surrender of Kirby Smith. They broke into the magazine, supplied themselves with powder, destroyed most all of the Confederate Government property, and went to their homes. This was done in the spirit, I think, of General Hindman's address, and to avoid surrender and parole. There has been a great deal of discussion on the subject of going to Mexico, and there is an undoubted intention on the part of many to go. Some are for the Imperial side and some for the Liberals, and there is a very bad element in Texas. In view of the foregoing, which is unfavorable to quiet, peaceful pursuits, and to the fact that I have always believed that Maximilian's advent into Mexico was a part of the rebellion, I will advise that a strong force be put into Texas, and will order the Fourth Army Corps there as soon as sea transportation can be prepared. General Steele is off with his command to the Rio Grande. General Granger will get off as soon as the transports ordered by the Quartermaster-General get to Mobile. This delay on account of these transports is very bad. The Twenty-fifth Army Corps has not yet reported at Mobile Bay. Orders are there awaiting it. I will collect a cavalry force here to be sent as soon as transports can be obtained. This may seem like the employment of a large force to you, but it is always best to go strong-handed. The Imperialists are strengthening at Matamoras, and, according to report, the Confederate property at Brownsville, including fourteen pieces of artillery, has been taken across the river to that place.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 148. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., June 4, 1865.

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2. Capt. P. C. Hains, Corps of Engineers, is assigned as chief engineer, District of Louisiana. He will also, till further orders, retain charge of the funds and property of the engineer department now in his hands, disbursing and disposing of the same under direction of the chief engineer of the department.

3. First Lieut. A. H. Holgate, Corps of Engineers, will immediately report to Maj. Gen. P. J. Osterhaus, for assignment as chief engineer, District of Mississippi.

4. Bvt. Capt. A. H. Burnham, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from duty as chief engineer, Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, and

will report to Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith for assignment as chief engineer, District of Alabama. Until the completion of the field-works at Mobile, Captain Burnham will be stationed in that city, and give his personal attention to those works.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. H. DYER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
June 4, 1865.

Brig. Gen. T. W. SHERMAN,
Commanding Southern Division:

GENERAL: Please instruct General Cameron to be prepared to support the troops at Washington by any additional force that may be needed, and to notify the commanding officer (Confederate) that Washington is one of the places designated by General Buckner and myself as one of the places to be garrisoned by the U. S. troops and for paroling the Confederate troops under the convention of May 26. The notice from General Buckner has probably been delayed by accidental causes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

BRASHEAR CITY, *June 4, 1865.*

Maj. W. HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The Bart Able has just returned from Washington, where she arrived with Lieutenant-Colonel Rice's command on the 1st. The pilot says she is too large to make another trip, as the water up there is falling very fast. An old bridge two miles below Washington makes quite an obstruction, and it is doubtful if our boats can go above it in future. I gather from Colonel Rice's dispatches that there may be some difficulty with Confederate soldiers there. Captain Prescott, of the late C. S. Army, has a camp of 125 men at Washington armed, and there are reports that about 600 of the Reserve Corps, under one Colonel Thompson, scattered through the country. They had no information of the surrender, and agreed to an armistice of five days until they could receive information or orders. The colonel also states that the country is full of persons from Lee's, Johnston's, and Taylor's armies who have not been paroled. The gun-boat 49 will remain at Washington with Colonel Rice at present. I respectfully request that the Ohio Belle, or some other transport, be sent here for the purpose of keeping up communication with Washington and New Iberia. The Bart Able is too large, and will be sent to New Orleans to-day. The captain of the Cornie says she must go to New Orleans for a week's repairs, which leaves us but the little Camargo, which is now used to carry the mails.

Yours,

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, La., June 4, 1865.

Brigadier-General CAMERON,
Brashear City, La.:

The major-general commanding the department directs that you be prepared to support the troops at Washington by any additional force that may be needed, and that you notify the commander of the Confederate forces that Washington is one of the places designated by General Buckner and General Canby to be garrisoned by our forces, and for paroling the Confederates under the convention of May 26. Acknowledge receipt.

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Brashear City, La., June 4, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel RICE,
Commanding Post at Washington, La.:

Yours of the 1st is received. You will inform the commandant of any Confederate organization that by convention between Major-General Canby and Lieutenant-General Smith on the 26th ultimo all hostilities have ceased. You will also inform him that Washington is one of the places designated by said convention to be garrisoned by our troops, and as a point where officers and men of the Confederate Army are to report to be paroled. You will also inform him, as well as other officers and men of all organizations, reserve and otherwise, that Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, appointed by General Canby to take their paroles, is expected to be at Washington in a few days. I send you two companies of the Seventy-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry with twenty-five days' rations. If you think they are needed there you will retain them; if not, return them with the rations in the Camargo. I learn unofficially that there is a steam-boat lying at Washington. You will learn whether or not she belongs to the Government by the terms of surrender and report as soon as possible. Pending such investigation you may order her to report here.

By command of Brigadier-General Cameron:

JAMES R. FYFFE,
First Lieut., Thirty-third Illinois Volunteers, and Aide-de-Camp.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21. } HDQRS. NORTHERN DIV. OF LOUISIANA,
Shreveport, La., June 4, 1865.

In the occupation of this country the major-general commanding desires to impress upon the officers and soldiers of this command the fact that the war is over, and in future no foraging or lawless appropriation of private property will be tolerated. After the achievements of the past four years you should not permit your glorious record to be sullied by lawless acts, for by so doing you would change the admiration of the world into contempt. It is the mission of the army now to assist in the restoration of law and order, confidence, and good feeling among the people. It would be ungenerous to do less than this, or to forget now that the authority of the United States is established and acknowledged

over the whole country, that the prosperity of a part is the prosperity of the whole. In every way, therefore, the utmost care will be taken to teach the inhabitants that we are their friends and not their enemies, and that wherever the authority of the United States exists there is ample security for persons and property. No seizures of property will hereafter be made in any case without written instructions from competent authority, and commanding officers will be held responsible for the good conduct of their men. When in camp there will always be an effective system of camp and police guards, and no men will be permitted to leave camp except upon the pass of the regimental commander. The various camps will be located with a view to the health of the troops, and their sanitary condition closely attended to.

By command of Major-General Herron:

WM. H. CLAPP,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 104. } HDQRS. NORTHERN DIV. OF LOUISIANA,
Alexandria, La., June 4, 1865.

1. Brigadier-General Dennis, commanding First Division, Thirteenth Corps, will establish the following garrisons: At Alexandria, the Eleventh Illinois Infantry, Col. James H. Coates commanding the post; at Natchitoches, the Twenty-first Iowa Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Van Anda commanding the post. Supplies for thirty days will be left at each of the places above named, and officers designated to take charge of the commissary and ordnance departments.

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By command of Major-General Herron:

WM. H. CLAPP,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
Alexandria, La., June 4, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel VAN ANDA,
Commanding Twenty-first Iowa Infantry Volunteers:

COLONEL: Major-General Herron directs me to inform you that he has selected you to command the post of Natchitoches, where your own regiment will be stationed. In your intercourse with the people there the major-general commanding desires that you will do all in your power to restore confidence and promote good feeling. You will have no system of passes for the people, and will interfere in no way with trade and the transportation of products. All questions pertaining to these matters are in the hands of the Treasury agents, and they are fully instructed as to the liberal policy to be carried out. I inclose herewith copies of late orders having reference to the conduct of the troops and the condition of the freedmen.* You will endeavor to explain fully the questions arising out of the latter, and will carry out the spirit of General Orders, No. 20, from these headquarters, relating thereto.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CLAPP,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See General Orders, No. 20, June 3, p. 749, and General Orders, No. 21, June 4, p. 769.

MATAMORAS, MEXICO, *June 4, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. P. J. OSTERHAUS,
Chief of Staff, New Orleans:
(Through Brigadier-General Brown, commanding U. S. forces, Brownsville, Tex.)

GENERAL: In accordance with your instructions, I arrived here a few days since, and have but little to communicate upon the Lone Star project as yet. I would beg leave to recall to the recollection of the General-in-Chief that I mentioned Mr. J. A. Quinterro as one of the parties concerned in the affair, and that he had had an interview with Marshal Bazaine in January last in relation to it. Mr. Q[uinterro] was here last week in close conference with General Mejia, and returned again immediately to Monterey, and will be here again in a week. He is ostensibly enlisted in the Imperial cause, but in reality is working for an uprising in Texas, the French and Mexicans to hold the frontier. Of the other parties concerned in the enterprise two have gone to Europe; one was heard of in Montgomery two hours before General Wilson's entry into that place, endeavoring to purchase horses to go to Texas; one is now in San Antonio, and when I see Mr. Quinterro I will know what is expected of me. The citizens and foreign residents of this place are wholly enlisted in the Imperialist cause. Fortifications are being thrown up from bank to bank, encircling the city. There are thirty-five guns now here for defense. There are now about 600 Belgian troops and two battalions of Mexicans here. Four thousand infantry, artillery, and cavalry have just been sent off to Camargo, while 2,000 French troops are looked for from seaward. A camp of instruction has been established at Monterey. An officer formerly in the rebel service is now here, engaged in raising a regiment of Texans for service with the Imperialists. To sum up, it seems the enterprise I spoke of has received a sudden shock from the rapid success of the Federal arms, but is by no means extinct. What this delegation now gone to Europe may effect with those that are the followers remains to be seen, but certainly the feeling and spirit evinced by the Confederates generally and Texans in particular is most decidedly in favor of an uprising in Texas, at least assisting the Imperial against its enemies, particularly the United States.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. H. CAÑEDO.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF BRAZOS,
Brownsville, June 7, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded to Brig. Gen. P. Jos. Osterhaus, chief of staff. My information is that there is now no desire on the part of the Government of Mexico to interfere with the affairs of Texas. General Mejia informed me in a personal interview I had with him yesterday that the services of former Confederate officers had been offered to him, and that they had been declined, and that his instructions were to cultivate amicable relations with the Government of the United States. The captured correspondence of General Slaughter, C. S. Army, shows that the former relations of the rebels with the government of Maximilian were of a very friendly character.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, June 14, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of General Sheridan.

The within is an agent employed by me for the purpose of procuring information in relation to the place of landing rebels in Texas to establish in that State a definite republic under the protection of France.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

[Third indorsement.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTHWEST,
New Orleans, June 17, 1865.

Official copy furnished General Granger for his information.

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

VICKSBURG, *June 4, 1865.*
(Received 6th.)

Maj. S. L. WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Forces:

I have the honor to report the arrival of my command at this point. The troops are encamped from two to four miles from town; camp and water poor. If we are to remain here permanently I would recommend that we be ordered to the Big Black as the most suitable place for camping.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. LUCAS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *June 4, 1865.*

Major-General POPE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Relieve General Blunt from duty, and direct him to remain in Saint Louis until further orders. If you have not got a suitable officer to take his place I can send one.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., June 4, 1865.

Admiral S. P. LEE,
Commanding Mississippi Squadron:

ADMIRAL: The occupation of points in the southwestern portions of this department has rendered the carrying of troops and supplies by way of Red River important and necessary. I have the honor to request that you will issue such orders to commanding officers of gun-boats on Red River as will secure the passage of boats plying under authority from these headquarters without interruption. The recent disbandment of rebel troops has compelled hasty action and points have already

been occupied by troops in this department. A copy of letter (sent by steamer cleared by my order) to the commanding officer of the Third Division is furnished for your information. Anticipating the action of that officer, I respectfully request that you will approve.

I have the honor to be, yours, respectfully,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., June 4, 1865.

Lieut. Commander W. E. FITZHUGH,
Third Division, &c.:

CAPTAIN: The city of Camden, on the Ouachita River, having been recently occupied by troops of this department, I have the honor to request that you will permit steam-boats carrying troops or supplies under authority from these headquarters to pass up Red and Ouachita Rivers to points within this department. Recent developments and events have rendered immediate action necessary; hence this direct request to you. The attention of Admiral Lee has been invited to this matter, and it is expected that you will receive instructions for your future guidance from him.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *June 4, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE:

General Connor telegraphs that Indians attack some station on telegraph line daily. That he needs two more regiments of infantry and five of cavalry. Part of cavalry are now on road. Rest will be in few days. That his stock is poor. That he has no doubt Mormons are connected with depredations west of mountains. That he can supply troops west of Rocky Mountains with forage from Utah. If you can get two regiments of infantry who have over one year to serve it better be done, and have them shipped direct to Fort Leavenworth. The trouble now mostly west of Laramie. If Captain Coryell can send me 500 more horses I would like them. Approval of Colonel Potter's estimates arrived to-day.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

(Transmitted by Pope to Grant June 5.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans., June 4, 1865.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Comdg. Military Division of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report, in compliance with your indorsement of May 25, ultimo, on letter of Hon. William Hall, relative to one Harry Truman, that so far as Mr. Hall pretends to state facts he is to a very great extent incorrect. Harry Truman was tried in November, 1864, by military commission convened by General Rose-

crans, for offenses alleged to have been committed by him in North Missouri in June, 1864, and was sentenced to be hung. General Rosecrans disapproved the proceedings of the commission (see General Orders, No. 211, series 1864, Department of the Missouri), but ordered him (Truman) confined in Alton Military Prison until further orders. The record in the case was forwarded to the Secretary of War before I assumed command of this department. The Secretary of War ordered Truman released from confinement some time in March last, and on his release he was ordered to Washington, D. C., or some place East, by Colonel Baker, U. S. detective at Washington, and we heard nothing further of him until a few days prior to my departure from Saint Louis to this place, when I was telegraphed from Macon, Mo., that Truman was up there and had met Holtzclaw, Anderson, and other guerrilla leaders, who proposed to surrender, and an escort was asked to enable him to accomplish it. After consultation with my provost-marshal-general (Colonel Baker) I gave orders to the commanding officer at Macon to furnish him an escort, under charge of a most reliable officer, with instructions to allow no outrages to be committed, and for them to confine themselves to the simple purpose of securing the surrender of the guerrillas. After my arrival here I was informed that my instructions were being disregarded, and that Truman was acting badly, and I promptly telegraphed Colonel Denny, at Glasgow, to arrest him, which was done, and he is now in Saint Louis in the custody of Colonel Baker, provost-marshal-general. I inclose herewith Colonel Denny's* dispatch from Colonel Baker, and my dispatch† directing that an escort be furnished Truman. As Judge Hall has gone out of his way to reflect on me in this matter, I desire that he shall see this.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

SAINT LOUIS, Mo., *May 19, 1865.*

Lieutenant HARDING, Aide-de-Camp,
Macon:

Send good officer in charge of twenty men to accompany Truman in obtaining the surrender of the bushwhacking gangs. The officer must be careful and allow no outrages committed. Answer.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *June 4, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR,
Julesburg:

Five regiments of cavalry will leave here during the week, well mounted and well equipped and plenty of transportation. Six hundred horses have gone forward to you. No more stock. I will try to get the other 500 more infantry. I will have to get them from the East. Do you not think you could escort stages with 400 wagons?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

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*Not found as an inclosure.

†See inclosure.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *June 5, 1865.*

Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:

For the information of the lieutenant-general I transmit the following communication:

SOUTHWEST PASS, LA.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

I arrived off Galveston last Wednesday and communicated with Kirby Smith. On Friday afternoon he came off, and, after adding a short amendment to it, he signed the agreement and other arrangements for the surrender. He and his officers report that a complete disorganization of the rebel forces throughout the department commenced about the 20th of May The soldiers, under the lead of some of their subordinate officers, mutinied simultaneously in all parts and plundered the Government stores, arms, ammunition, &c. The people seem to be anxious that more force should be sent to General Washburn's [?] order without delay.

E. J. DAVIS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

A communication from Herron at Alexandria says that the Arkansas and Missouri troops had kept together and will surrender (as per agreement with the Government) property in their possession, but that most of the other troops had gone to their homes, carrying with them their arms. Everything on wheels at Alexandria had been run to Texas. The Twenty-fifth Corps has not yet reported at Mobile Bay, nor have the six steam transports reported yet. This delay is very annoying.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *June 5, 1865.*
(Received 6th.)

Bvt. Maj. Gen. M. C. MEIGS, *Quartermaster-General:*

I respectfully request permission to detain the steamers transporting the Twenty-fifth Army Corps for a limited period. We have been much inconvenienced for want of transports. The six steamers you ordered to report at Mobile have not yet been heard from.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *June 5, 1865.*

Lieut. Col. T. S. BOWERS, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Lieutenant-General Grant's dispatch dated Washington, May 31, p. m., informing General Sheridan that the Fourth Army Corps had been ordered to New Orleans, only reached him to-day.

J. W. FORSYTH,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., June 5, 1865. (Received 6.35 p. m. 6th.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT, U. S. Army,
Washington, D. C.:

Your dispatch of the 3d in relation to railroads has been received and the necessary orders issued accordingly.

Respectfully, E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., June 5, 1865.

Rear-Admiral H. K. THATCHER,
Commanding West Gulf Squadron, New Orleans, La.:

SIR: I am directed by the Secretary of War to send certain important prisoners of state to Fort Pulaski and Washington as early as possible, and take leave to ask if you have any gun-boat or transport bound north which could, without too much inconvenience, take these prisoners, and stop at Fort Pulaski to deliver those who are destined for that place?

Very respectfully,

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
New Orleans, La., June 5, 1865.

Col. S. B. HOLABIRD,
Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Gulf:

COLONEL: Transportation is required for the following regiments of cavalry immediately to Shreveport, on Red River: From New Orleans, Eighteenth New York Cavalry, 700 men and horses; Tenth Illinois Cavalry, 900 men and horses. From Baton Rogue, Third Michigan Cavalry, 800 men and horses. From Vicksburg, First Louisiana Cavalry, 650 men and horses; Second Illinois Cavalry, 450 men and horses; Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, ———. Major-General Sheridan is exceedingly anxious to have this cavalry transported with the least possible delay. Will you please cause the necessary steam transportation to be provided at the earliest moment practicable.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Mil. Div. of the Southwest.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., June 5, 1865.

Col. S. B. HOLABIRD,
Chief Quartermaster, Dept. of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

SIR: To secure the prompt execution of all orders that have been given, or may be given for the movements of troops into Texas, the major-general commanding directs that you take immediate measures to secure, by seizure or otherwise, all steamers and other vessels that are suitable for the navigation of Red River and the coast of Texas.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 84. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., June 5, 1865.

All points in Western Louisiana in rear of and covered by posts occupied by U. S. troops are declared to be within the limits of military occupation, as defined by the ninth section of the law of July 2, 1864

(see War Department, General Orders, No. 257), and all military orders or regulations restricting in any degree commercial intercourse with such section of the country are revoked. The requirements of General Orders, Nos. 63 and 65, from the headquarters of the Division of West Mississippi, will apply to the country above referred to, except that no foreign or general commerce can be allowed with any ports that are affected by the laws of blockade. The same rules will be applied to that part of the present Department of the Gulf east of the Mississippi as was not included in the limits of the late Division of West Mississippi.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 85. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, La., June 5, 1865.*

All railroads within the limits of this department, except such as it may be absolutely necessary for the Government to run, will be turned over to the companies owning them, to be worked on their own account, but under military supervision and control, subject to the condition that they shall first comply with the requirements of the 13th section of the Treasury Regulations of May 9, 1865, and that they shall carry all Government freight at such tariff as may be established by the Quartermaster-General. Military commanders will give to these companies all necessary facilities in procuring the materials necessary for repairing or running such of these roads as may be required for military purposes, or for transporting supplies to sections of the country that are destitute, but no expenditure on the part of the Government will be incurred without the previous sanction of the War Department. All applications for authority to introduce railroad material prohibited by the Executive order of April 29, 1865, will, after approval by the district commander, be forwarded for the action of the General Superintendent of Military Railroads. If any part of these roads has been repaired at the expense of the United States, the labor and material so expended will be turned over at its appraised value to be charged against any services that may be rendered by the company in the transportation of troops or supplies for the Government. This order will not be construed as determining any question of private interest that may be involved in this property, or as waiving any right of the Government to it, or any portion of it, as confiscable property.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 149. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, June 5, 1865.*

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XI. The following-named regiments will immediately be prepared for taking the field, and reported to and held subject to the orders of Major-General Sheridan, commanding Military Division of the Southwest: Eighteenth New York Cavalry, now at New Orleans; Tenth Illinois

Cavalry, now at New Orleans; Third Michigan Cavalry, now at Baton Rouge; First Louisiana Cavalry, now at Vicksburg; Second Illinois Cavalry, now at Vicksburg; Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, now at Vicksburg. Any deficiencies in horses, equipment, or arms, will at once be supplied from the cavalry remaining in the department. Brevet Major-General Grierson, commanding the cavalry forces of the department, is charged with the prompt execution of this order.

XII. Bvt. Maj. Gen. B. H. Grierson, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned to the command of the cavalry forces of this department.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. H. DYER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
Baton Rouge [Natchitoches?], La., June 5, 1865.

Col. A. DE BLANC,
Commanding Reserve:

DEAR SIR: Until the establishment of our post and matters are fully settled I would like to use the reserve force as a means of preserving quiet throughout the parishes. Can I have your co-operation in this matter? If so, please confer fully with Colonel Van Anda, commanding at this point. The reserve can be paroled at once, or as fast as they come, and still act in the way spoken of above until we get our cavalry fairly moving. They can do much good in preserving order among the negroes and putting down jayhawkers. Will you please give such instructions to them as will accomplish the end we have in view. I had hoped to see you here personally but will not be able to until my return from Shreveport.

With kind regards, colonel, I am, very truly, yours,

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MILITARY POST,
Natchitoches, La., July 12, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Brigadier-General Veatch, commanding Northern District of Louisiana, for instructions as to the propriety of continuing this order in force.

B. DORNBLASER,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
Shreveport, La., July 15, 1865.

Respectfully returned. It is not deemed advisable to retain this organization.

By command of Brig. Gen. J. C. Veatch:

BENJ. F. MONROE,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 61. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI, *Vicksburg, Miss., June 5, 1865.*

Having been officially informed of the acceptance of my resignation as major-general of volunteers, I hereby turn over the command of this department to Maj. Gen. P. J. Osterhaus.

I beg leave to make my acknowledgments to all the officers of this department for their cordial assistance during my brief control of it; and, also, to thank the officers of the Navy and agents of the Treasury Department for their polite offers of co-operation.

My best wishes in the future will be for them and for the civilians of this State, who have shown by their good behavior during a period when all civil authority was annulled and military authority but imperfectly substituted, a respect for order and right which does them honor.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 5, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
General-in-Chief:

Your dispatch received.* I have ordered General Blunt to Saint Louis accordingly. If Reynolds wants another officer in his place he will let me know. I presume he will recommend several general officers in his department to be mustered out.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *June 5, 1865.*
(Received 6 p. m.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Washington:

The following dispatch transmitted for your information.†

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 26. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., June 5, 1865.*

The following telegram from the General-in-Chief has been received:

WASHINGTON, *June 2, 1865.*

Major-General POPE:

You will immediately relieve all general and staff officers within your command whose services can be dispensed with and order them to proceed without delay to their respective places of residence, and report thence by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

R. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

In compliance with the above order department commanders within this military division will immediately relieve and order to their homes

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* See 4th, p. 772. † See Curtis to Pope, June 3, p. 763.

all general and staff officers in their respective departments whose services can be dispensed with, sending to these headquarters by telegraph a list of the officers thus ordered.

By command of Major-General Pope:

JOS. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., June 5, 1865. (Received 3.20 p.m.)

Capt. JOS. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The following report to the Headquarters of the Army is furnished for the information of the major-general commanding division:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., June 5, 1865.

Brig. Gen. R. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

Pursuant to instructions contained in your order of the 3d instant, Maj. Gen. J. G. Blunt and Brig. Gens. J. M. Thayer and J. Edwards and A. N. Duffié, also Capt. C. H. Gaubert, assistant quartermaster, have been ordered to their respective homes to report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army. The services of Brevet Major-General Salomon and Brigadier-Generals McGinnis, Shaler, Bussey, and Clayton cannot be dispensed with at present, nor can other staff officers be spared. The general officers retained on duty desire to remain in the service. Full report made by mail as early as possible.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., June 5, 1865.

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN:

GENERAL: Your order dated Cairo, Ill., May 29, 1865, was received by the hand of Major Parsons on the 1st instant. The troops to fill the order about 5,000, are designated and ordered to assemble at Little Rock and Pine Bluff, pending the arrival of transportation as per your order to Brig. Gen. Robert Allen, of May 29, 1865. One regiment of cavalry, Eighth Missouri (about 500 strong), started for Camden, Ark., on the 1st, with twenty days' supplies. Two light-draft steamers left this point yesterday for Camden with forage and subsistence and a battalion of veteran infantry as post garrison (Ninth Wisconsin, four companies, about 300 effective). Since Major Parsons left I have learned that troops from the Department of the Gulf are now en route for the Red River, and think it possible that the latter movement may obviate the necessity of moving so many troops from this department to the Red River. The order for 5,000 troops to go from this department to Shreveport will take (see list furnished Major Parsons) nearly all the white troops whose service does not expire before the 1st of October. The garrison at Camden ought to be increased, and it is very desirable to garrison one other point, say Washington, in the southern part of this State. Washington, Ark., has been the seat of the rebel State government, has not been visited by our troops during the war, and should have a garrison of about 2,000. If the troops that have gone to the Red River from the Department of the Gulf will render it unnecessary for those ordered from this department to go there, I will, if my views

are approved, at once garrison Washington with about 2,000 men and Camden also with not less than 1,000. From present indications and the present stage of the Arkansas River, it is by no means certain (my information makes it improbable) that Shreveport can be reached by the Red River in ten days from this date. If there should exist any uncertainty on this point when the water transportation arrives, I have plenty of land transportation here ready for the field and can nevertheless make the movement to Shreveport without any delay by land, and furnish the command on starting from the Arkansas River with thirty days' forage and subsistence. We cannot rely upon finding any subsistence on the route, but I now think (contrary to my opinion as expressed to Major Parsons when he was here) that it will be better to send the whole command, transportation and all, by land. It will require a large train, but we have it here ready for the road, and its use will save the expense of the water transportation even if the Red River remains navigable, of which I have great doubt. In fact, after maturely considering the matter, I would recommend that this movement be made overland, regardless of the condition of the river, as we have the transportation here to accomplish it, and the column will pass through a section of country most of which has not been visited by our troops. The trouble will not be in getting the troops to Shreveport, but in subsisting them there if the Red River should not experience a June rise. From Little Rock to Shreveport the best route is via Washington and Lewisville, total distance about 260 miles. From Pine Bluff to Shreveport, via Camden and Lewisville, is about 180 miles. The rebel troops in the Trans-Mississippi Department have been abandoned by their highest officers and have dispersed. Brigadier-General Dockery leaves here to-day and promises to exert himself to bring in as many as possible on the 20th instant at Washington, Camden, and Monticello, to be paroled in accordance with the surrender made to General Canby on the 26th ultimo. The troops in scattering took with them much public property, and we will lose many small-arms. I have directed the commanding officer of the cavalry now en route for Camden to use every endeavor to collect the Confederate cotton remaining on the Ouachita, which is about the only Confederate property of value to the Government except the artillery. My preparations are going on to carry out your order precisely as it stands, but if any modification should in your judgment be deemed advisable, please communicate it by the officer who bears this letter, Lieut. Col. S. C. Benham. Shall the whole 5,000 go to Shreveport, or a less number? If a less number, is the garrisoning of Washington, Ark., approved? (I cannot do this now if 5,000 go to Shreveport.) A reference to the list furnished Major Parsons will show that most of the remaining white troops will be mustered out as soon as others can replace them from General Sherman's division, which I am informed by Lieutenant-General Grant will take place without delay.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., June 5, 1865.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Military Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: Your letter of 26th ultimo, accompanying terms of surrender, &c., duly received. Brigadier-General Dockery, C. S. Army,

was at this place when your communication arrived for the purpose of surrendering all the C. S. forces that remained in Arkansas, all the officers senior to him having abandoned the department and their men. They have been coming in in squads at nearly all our posts. I have agreed to have commissioners at Washington, Camden, and Monticello on the 20th instant to parole all that General Dockery can assemble. They are already so scattered, and communication is so difficult at present in this State, that an earlier day could not be fixed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. ELEVENTH MISSOURI CAVALRY VOLUNTEERS,
CAVALRY BRIGADE, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., June 5, 1865.

Col. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Arkansas:

SIR: In view of the recently reported surrender of Brig. Gen. Joseph Shelby, rebel army, included in General Kirby Smith's capitulation, and of Capt. John Raibon,* partisan leader (lately reporting to Brigadier-General Shaler, at Devall's Bluff), I have the honor to make the following report, and respectfully ask the action of the commanding general upon the facts set forth. In the month of July last a scouting party of the Eleventh Missouri Cavalry (then stationed at Devall's Bluff), consisting of 120 men and officers, under command of Capt. Charles A. Williams, was sent northward toward Searcy. On the 27th of July, near West Point, a portion of the command, consisting of Capt. George W. Weber (Company M), Lieut. James S. Bainum (Company C), and twenty men, were surrounded and captured by a party under Raibon.† Three of the men were killed in the fight; three made their escape, and Captain Weber, Lieutenant Bainum, and fourteen men were taken off prisoners. The prisoners were taken to Jacksonport, then held by the forces under Brigadier-General Shelby, and some time after the enlisted men were paroled and forwarded to Benton Barracks, Saint Louis. Captain Weber and Lieutenant Bainum were held for a time in prison at Jacksonport, and it was supposed in this regiment for a long while that they had been transferred to the rebel prison at Tyler, Tex. Later, however, from one of the guard which took the party to Jacksonport (a deserter), from a Mrs. Prince, living between Jacksonport and Batesville, and from information derived from various and numerous sources by our scouting parties, a very different state of affairs has been developed. It is shown so clearly that those most acquainted with the circumstances entirely credit the story, that about the 1st of September, 1864, Captain Weber, Lieutenant Bainum, and Perry Fenlason, orderly sergeant of E Squadron, Eleventh Missouri Cavalry, were removed from the prison at Jacksonport by order of Brigadier-General Shelby (then having his headquarters about four miles up the White River), were taken up the north bank of the White River by a sergeant in command of guard, and near the house of Mrs. Prince, on Maginnis' farm, about eight miles from Jacksonport (a place known as the Island) were shot and killed. I have never learned that there was pretense that these unfortunate men were tried by any

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*Reference is probably to M. V. Raibon. See Shaler to Levering, May 22, 3.25 p. m., p. 543.

†See Vol. XLI, Part I, pp. 174, 175.

proper military tribunal, but it was claimed that the murders were committed in retaliation for some past offense of Captain Weber. The spirit actuating the guard is shown by this fact: On the way up the river, at a house not far from Mrs. Prince's, the prisoners were desirous of obtaining some breakfast, and the women of the house wished to prepare it for them, but this was refused by the sergeant, who said they would "get their bellies full in a short time," or words to that effect. Their bodies lay unburied until the troops under Major-General Mower, passing through that portion of the country, hearing of the fact, sought them out and gave them a soldier's burial. Captain Weber and Lieutenant Bainum were among the most excellent, reliable, and capable officers in the regiment, possessing the confidence and regard of all who knew them, and always rendering most efficient service for our cause. Frequent efforts have been made to learn directly from the rebel commanders more particulars; personal letters have been forwarded through the lines and official communications sent up for transmittal, but never from rebel sources could any reply be had. Now that these rebel officers are within our power, I ask, in the name of violated laws of war, of the bereaved families of Bainum and Fenlason, and of outraged humanity, that they be held to answer for this offense. No terms of surrender can protect them for previous illegal acts such as the crime thus alleged against the perpetrators. At the time the prisoners were sent from Jacksonport to their death Brigadier-General McCray was in command of that post. I do not know where he may be now, but I presume the proper authorities can call in Raibon at any time, and I respectfully request that this be done to the end of examining concerning the affair. I do not understand tl at he was responsible for the murders, but that they were commmited under orders from Brigadier-General Shelby; still, Raibon can doubtless throw much light upon the subject. If further information is needed upon the subject I would respectfully request that some officer of this regiment be ordered to Jacksonport and Batesville and take evidence concerning it. That country has not been occupied by our troops since the murders were committed until recently.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES F. DWIGHT,
Colonel, Commanding Eleventh Missouri Cavalry Volunteers.

SAINT LOUIS, *June 5, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Little Rock:

Above dispatch just received.* You will please relieve General Blunt accordingly and order him to report here. If you need an officer to replace him let me know.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., June 5, 1865.

Brig. Gen. A. SHALER,
Devall's Bluff:

The major-general commanding directs that the detachment of First Indiana Cavalry be placed at Saint Charles. One company of Thirty-

* See Grant to Pope, June 4, p. 772.

sixth Iowa can relieve the company of One hundred and twenty-sixth Illinois under Captain Knox at mouth of the river. Captain Knox should rejoin his regiment at Pine Bluff soon as practicable, at least so soon as his services as provost-marshal can be dispensed with.

Respectfully,

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *June 5, 1865.*

Major-General POPE:

The Secretary of War sent an order to me, I think through your headquarters, to remove all trespassers on the Delaware Reservation in land of the Union Pacific Railroad. The order was very stringent. General Mitchell proceeded to remove them, and several residents, one man named J. Dally, returned after being removed, and resisted. He was arrested and is now waiting trial. Judge Brewer, of district court, served writ of habeas corpus on me to appear and show cause of detention of the person Dally. I appeared to-day, and made answer as follows: Under General Orders, No. 315, War Department, 1863, the person named in this writ is detained by me as a prisoner, under authority of the President of the United States. Judge Brewer says that the answer is not sufficient, does not recognize the Secretary of War, but says I must answer under what clause of the proclamation of the President he is held (see last part of first section of President's proclamation, General Orders, No. 315), and has given me until to-morrow noon to amend my answer. If I do not amend they propose, of course, to arrest me. I wish to avoid this, though I am advised that my answer is sufficient. Please advise me if I am, and what clause shall I state he is held under. You are aware, if I quote a clause and they should prove he is not held under it, then I am personally amenable. This is an important case. If the man is released we can't carry out the order of the Secretary of War. There are some hundred trespassers who have had to remove, and who are all interested. I went to the court, saw the judge, and informed him I was disposed to comply with all orders of court and not to fight it; that I would consult you and make final answer to-morrow. Don't fail to answer to-morrow.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *June 5, 1865—1 p. m.*

General EWING,
Commanding:

Our men got in pursuit of the guerrillas who killed Mr. Hicks, and ran them into Mingo Swamp, where they scattered and the cover is so dense that they could not be followed. Three men who had been harboring them were taken, and attempting to escape were shot and killed.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

GLASGOW, *June 5, 1865.*

Brigadier-General SPALDING:

The Carters, noted guerrillas, have offered to surrender at Rocheport. They send word that the outlaws Anderson and Clement will also surrender, and the other guerrillas in Boone, if they can get good terms.

A. F. DENNY,
Colonel.

MACON, *June 5, 1865.*

Col. A. F. DENNY, *Glasgow:*

General Spalding directs me to say that you are authorized to receive the unconditional surrender of the guerrilla parties referred to in your telegram of this date.

W. T. CLARKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST SUB-DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Fort Scott, June 5, 1865.

Captain HUTCHINSON,
Company G, Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry:

CAPTAIN: The duties of your company stationed at Fort McKean will be as follows: To scout the country north of you, so as to connect with the scouting parties from Fort Insley, and to the southwest as far as Pawnee. You should also scout in your front as often as necessary for information as to the condition of affairs. You are particularly enjoined to prevent a system of depredations committed by lawless characters residing in this State over into Missouri, and vice versa. Civil law is in full operation in this State, and you will aid civil authorities wherever necessary. The portion of Missouri in your front is not so well provided for, and will need more protection. In all cases of difficulties between neighbors throw the matter into the hands of civil agents whenever practicable. I wish particularly that you would encourage the citizens residing in Missouri to begin to do something toward taking care of themselves, but have the soldiers abstain from all discussion of local affairs. Encourage the people to organize in both a civil and military sense, giving them to understand that the time is not far distant when national troops will be withdrawn from this vicinity. A copy of a telegram from the major-general commanding department will be your guide as to what course to pursue toward those who have lately been in arms against the Government, the enforcement of which will require constant watchfulness on your part. In all that takes place of any importance report the facts at once to these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. B. PEARSALL,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST SUB-DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Fort Scott, Kans., June 5, 1865.

Capt. JOHN HERBERT,
Company D, Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry:

CAPTAIN: The duties of your command at Ball Town, Vernon County, Mo., will be as follows: First, scour the country as far south

of you as to connect with the detachment stationed at Fort Insley, and north so as to connect with the troops, or rather cover those at the Trading Post. You will communicate with each station as often as twice a week and report anything of interest or importance to these headquarters. There is a detachment of the Fifteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry stationed at Land Settlement, about southwest of you, whom it would be [well] to communicate with occasionally. The people of Vernon County are represented by Captain Carpenter, of the Third Wisconsin, formerly stationed there, as being loyal and well disposed, but considerably discouraged. It is all right and important that their stock should be afforded protection, and you are authorized to arrest marauders of every description within the limits of your command, whether soldiers or citizens. There is no civil law at present in Vernon County, but the people are making efforts to have it and will with proper encouragement from the military. Place your scouting parties in charge of good men who will prevent lawless acts of every description. If the polls are opened for voting be careful and keep the men away from the same, and interfere in no manner except to avoid bloodshed. Have the soldiers abstain from entering into arguments about the local affairs of Missouri, and arrest no person for disloyalty except it be to the national Government; encourage the organization of the citizens in both a civil and military sense, in view of having them prepared to do without national troops. Wherever civil law is established give them every opportunity for carrying it into effect. Private Frank Longacre, Second Kansas Battery, has been a scout in that vicinity for some time and will be under your control. He is trustworthy and can render much assistance.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. B. PEARSALL,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST SUB-DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Fort Scott, Kans., June 5, 1865.

Capt. CHARLES PARKER,
Company E, Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry:

CAPTAIN: The duties of your company at Fort Insley will be as follows: To scout the country in your front and on either flank, [so] as to connect with the scouting parties from the troops stationed at Ball Town on the north and Fort McKean on the south. General protection to the people will be given and to prevent people from Kansas crossing over into Missouri and committing acts of depredation, or vice versa. Have the soldiers abstain from entering into arguments with the people about their local affairs, and in case of election being held keep the soldiers away from the polls, and interfere in no manner except to avoid bloodshed. Wherever difficulties occur between neighbors and recourse can be had to civil law, encourage and insist upon this way of disposing of them. Place your scouting parties in charge of good men, who will permit no depredations of whatever kind to be committed. Encourage trade and a strict return to peaceful pursuits, giving the people to understand that the time is not far distant when it will be expected of them to take care of themselves. Arrest no persons on account of opposition as to local affairs, but only on account of disloyalty to the national Government. Keep your troops well in hand,

and husband the use of your horses except when on duty. If anything of importance or interest occurs make reports immediately to these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. B. PEARSALL,
Colonel, Commanding.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *June 5, 1865.*

Col. U. B. PEARSALL,
Fort Scott:

Report immediately by telegraph at what stations the officers and men selected for bridge-building are, giving the number at such stations by telegraph. Send lists by telegraph of names of the men selected from Lawrence. Station one officer and twenty men with bridge-building party at Marmaton River, Fort Scott. One officer and twenty men with two Government wagons and twenty days' supplies to be sent to Mound City, to report on arrival by telegraph and await orders from Paola. One officer and twenty men to be sent to Ossawatomie with two Government wagons and twenty days' supplies, to report upon their arrival and await orders from these headquarters. It is of the utmost importance that these parties should be at the bridge-building stations immediately.

By order of Brig. Gen. Robert B. Mitchell:

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 111. } HDQRS. DIST. OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS, *Fort Riley, Kans., June 5, 1865.*

1. The commanding officers Squadrons C, D, E, and F, Second Colorado Cavalry, will at once report for duty to the commanding officer Fort Riley, Kans.

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6. The commanding officer Fifth U. S. Volunteer Infantry will relieve from duty with the regiment two companies, to proceed to the Cimarron Crossing of the Arkansas River. The battalion commander will report to these headquarters for further instructions.

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By order of Brevet Brigadier-General Ford:

JNO. E. TAPPAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS,
Julesburg, Colo. Ter., June 5, 1865.

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR,
Junction:

Families of Cheyennes and some Sioux, principally on Powder River, 220 miles from Laramie, balance on Tongue and Big Horn, spoiling for a fight. Colonel Moonlight says unless corn is furnished horses will have to be withdrawn from telegraph line. He is distributing Eleventh Kansas by battalions from the bridge to Laramie. Indians stole stock within eight miles of Laramie seven days ago. Detachment of forty men after them. Sixteen miles telegraph destroyed between Horse-shoe and Labonte a week ago. Must be all right now. Received dispatch

from George dated 3d instant. Indians crossed Platte northward. Mules stolen by Indians a few days ago have been retaken. This is all the news from Laramie.

GEO. F. PRICE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
June 5, 1865—9.35 a. m.

Major-General CURTIS, *Milwaukee:*

The Third Illinois Cavalry leave for Saint Paul to-day by river.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
June 5, 1865—9.35 a. m.

Major-General CURTIS, *Milwaukee:*

Have you sent orders to Sully at Sioux City? There is so much uncertainty about mails that important orders ought to be sent by messenger. Sully had received no orders from you about the movements up to June 1.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA, *June 5, 1865.*

Major-General POPE:

It is the Cheyennes and other tribes that are in the Black Hills and want to fight me. The Sioux have not come into Fort Rice, but large numbers of them are coming into Fort Pierre to talk with me. My troops will start Wednesday; I will start Friday.

SULLY,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, June 5, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. SULLY,
In the Field, near Sioux City, Iowa:

GENERAL: I telegraphed you about the 23d ultimo to demonstrate in the direction of Devil's Lake with all your available force, as General Pope had suspended the order for your movement west of the Missouri. I wrote you a few days after giving more full details of my wishes, urging your early movement, and expressing a wish that you would scout eastward and try and give me notice of your progress, especially of your arrival at Fort Rice, which I suppose may be the uniting place of your moving column. I have received in response your telegram informing me of probable delay because of the loss of two steam-boats, and another dispatch asking as to provisions if your movement should reach Red River of the North. I telegraphed you on the 23d instant that "we will have provisions at Fort Abercrombie on the Red River, but think you may better return to Fort Rice." Fearing some of these dispatches may not reach you, I have concluded to write this, and send it through from here, so there can be no doubt as to your knowing my wishes and expectations. The information brought here by intelligent

and, I think, reliable traders locate the hostile tribes nearly as follows: The remnant of Minnesota hostile Indians have 500 lodges on Turtle Mountain and about 200 lodges near Devil's Lake. The surrounding tribes are not very friendly to these Minnesota Indians, and they are, therefore, surrounded with danger. Poor and perishing, some of them straggle down to the settlements to steal and commit murder on their old reservation in this State. Near these hostile Minnesota Indians and on the south side of the Mouse River are the hostile Yanktonnais and tribes, said to be about 2,500 lodges. These lodges are also scattered in various bands, extending over a wide country 200 or 300 miles in diameter. They are also divided in council. It is my desire that your force may strike these hostile bands, so as to destroy or drive them still farther from our settlements. As they are in a very remote and cold locality, you will not have much time to operate there before winter, and not being prepared to remain, you will have to fall back to Fort Rice or Abercrombie, with a view of safety from the rigors of the season. Most likely we will next year establish a post at Devil's Lake, and I would desire to do so this year, but it is probably too late in the season to do so. If you reach Devil's Lake I desire that you will examine the country and locations with a view to such an establishment, and give me your best judgment as to its best position. Only small bands of hostile Indians have come down on this State, but they create great trepidation, and I am obliged to present all possible resistance and remedy to prevent a great stampede on the part of the frontier settlements. I hope you will leave ample force to guard the frontier settlements of Iowa [and] Dakota, and take most of the remaining forces to Fort Rice, and try to have large preparations made there for their comfort during the winter. If possible large crops of turnips and potatoes should be raised as a protection against scurvy and a convenience for food. I wrote you on this subject, and also directed that ample provisions of hay should be secured for wintering stock. I expect that Forts Rice, Wadsworth, and Abercrombie will be one great stronghold in the face of all great Indian nations that extend around the northwest from Lake Superior to the Black Hills. You will please acknowledge the receipt of this through this point, and send a copy of your letter through by mail to my headquarters at Milwaukee. In the same communication give me information as to your approximate force, your time of starting, and your probable arrival at Fort Rice and Devil's Lake, if you should get that far.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 150. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, La., June 6, 1865.*

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3. Capt. F. J. Crawford, commissary of subsistence of volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty as post commissary at Port Hudson, and will turn over to Capt. J. E. Howard, commissary of subsistence of volunteers, his successor, all public property, stores, and funds in his hands.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. H. DYER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *June 6, 1865—11.30 a. m.*

Major-General SHERIDAN,
New Orleans:

Can you get all the pontoon equipage you want at New Orleans? If not, how much do you want, and of what kind?

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., June 6, 1865.

Rear-Admiral S. P. LEE, U. S. Navy,
Commanding Mississippi Squadron, Mound City, Ill.:

ADMIRAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 1st instant, and to inclose an official copy of the order relating to the convention entered into on the 26th ultimo for the surrender of the Confederate forces and property in the Trans-Mississippi Department.* The second of the supplemental articles provides for the surrender of the men and material of the rebel navy to commissioners appointed by the respective squadron commanders. I have no reason to believe that this will not be carried out in good faith, and I am advised officially that the naval property at Alexandria has already been turned over to your representative, Commander Fitzhugh, U. S. Navy. The same course will no doubt be pursued with any other property that may be found within the limits of your squadron.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., June 6, 1865.

Captain FITZHUGH, U. S. Navy,
Commanding Naval Forces Mouth of Red River:

The principal points in Western Louisiana having been occupied by our forces, I have removed all military restrictions on the movements of persons and property in that country. No more military permits or passes are required.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. CAV. FORCES, DEPT. OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., June 6, 1865.

In pursuance of Special Orders, No. 149, current series, headquarters Department of the Gulf, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Cavalry Forces, Department of the Gulf. The staff will remain as heretofore announced for Cavalry Forces, Military Division of West Mississippi. Until further orders Brig. Gen. J. R. West will assume command of all cavalry now at New Orleans and Baton Rouge, La. Brig. Gen. T. J. Lucas will assume command of all cavalry at Vicksburg, Miss. Col. G. M. L. Johnson, Thirteenth Indiana Cavalry, will assume

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*See p. 604.

command of all cavalry at Columbus and Macon, Miss. All other regiments and detachments in the department will report directly to these headquarters.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. CAVALRY FORCES, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., June 6, 1865.

Capt. J. N. GIVENS,
Acting Assistant Quartermaster:

CAPTAIN: You will proceed immediately to Vicksburg, Miss., for the purpose of superintending the equipment of the cavalry at that point. The First Louisiana, Second Illinois, and Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, having been designated for immediate field service, will first receive your attention. These regiments will be fully mounted and equipped, after which all surplus stock will be used in mounting the Ninth and Tenth Indiana Cavalry. To this end serviceable mules will be used as well as horses. The regiment which requires the least number of animals to fully mount it, will be first equipped.

By order of Bvt. Maj. Gen. B. H. Grierson:

S. L. WOODWARD,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY FORCES, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., June 6, 1865.

Brig. Gen. T. J. LUCAS,
Commanding Third Cavalry Brigade:

GENERAL: Select camping-ground as near the river as possible. A portion of the command will be moved from there very soon. Officers leave here to-day and report to you to assist in the muster out, consolidation, and equipment of your command. Send returns for May without delay.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brevet Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Camp Parapet, La., June 6, 1865.

In accordance with instructions received from headquarters Southern Division of Louisiana, Brevet Major-General Sherman commanding, I hereby assume command of the troops at this post. Second Lieut. Benjamin D. Jones, Eleventh U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, is hereby relieved from duty under Special Orders, No. 42, extract 1, from these headquarters, and assigned to duty as acting assistant adjutant-general. First Lieut. Allen F. Cameron, Eleventh U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, is hereby assigned to duty as aide-de-camp.

NELSON VIALL,
Lieutenant-Colonel Eleventh U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 22. } HDQRS. NORTHERN DIV. OF LOUISIANA,
Shreveport, La., June 6, 1865.

The Confederate troops at this place will be paroled and allowed to return to their homes with as little delay as possible. Brig. Gen.

George L. Andrews, U. S. Volunteers, and Brig. Gen. W. R. Boggs, C. S. Army, have been placed in charge of this duty, and will furnish all needful information on the subject.

By command of Major-General Herron:

WM. H. CLAPP,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

VICKSBURG, *June 6, 1865.*
(Received 9.30 p. m.)

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

After the transfer of the military railroad between Vicksburg and Big Black and all property belonging to the Southern Railroad was almost complete, it appears that the president was utterly unable to put the road in order between Big Black and Jackson. No money, no credit, no energy is at the company's disposal, and if they had the force of laborers to do the work the company would look exclusively to the Government to furnish them with rations and the necessary materials, [and it] would not be completed in less than four or five months. Lieutenant Holgate, of the U. S. Engineers, made the closest investigation of the present condition of the road, and reports very fully on it. It is his positive opinion that the thirty miles between Big Black and Jackson could be put in sufficient repair for operating them in one month. The road is of undoubted utility to the Government, and almost a necessity to the people in Central Mississippi and Alabama, offering them a means of bringing their produce to market, and thus furnish a circulating medium in communities which now are entirely destitute and dependent on United States generosity. For these reasons I beg to suggest that the order to transfer the Jackson road to the company be rescinded for the present, and that it be repaired and put in running order by the military authorities. Doctor Emanuel, the president, will accept this change, and is anxious to have it made. There is iron enough to relay the whole length of the road, and this company has rolling-stock sufficient to operate it when completed. If I could receive the general's answer before Thursday morning it would be very desirable.

I am, very respectfully,

P. J. OSTERHAUS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., June 6, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. W. DAVIDSON,
Commanding District of Natchez, Miss.:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to request that you will please send an officer as commissioner to Waterloo for the purpose of paroling the officers and men of Ratliff's command (about 600 strong). The provost-marshal-general will send you the necessary blanks.

Very respectfully,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *June 6, 1865—11.30 a. m.*

Major-General POPE, *Saint Louis, Mo.:*

Will you require more cavalry after distributing the cavalry horses in your command to dismounted men? Two brigades are under orders for the West, but the roads are now so much used that it may be several days before they start.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 6, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Washington, D. C.:*

I think one brigade more will answer the purpose in this division. One of the brigades you allude to as being under orders for the West will be enough. Nearly all the troops now in Missouri are mustered out by late orders. We shall require very few in the State for the future, probably none at all by October 1.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 6, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Washington, D. C.:*

Does the amnesty proclamation of the 29th of May change or modify Special Orders, No. 215, paragraph 9, Headquarters of the Army? There are hundreds of men constantly arriving here from the late rebel armies who expect to avail themselves of Order 215, but who appear to be excepted by the tenth article of the amnesty proclamation of May 29. An immediate decision of this question is very necessary, as we are daily pressed by this class of men, and it is not known exactly what to do.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, June 6, 1865.

Major-General POPE, *Saint Louis, Mo.:*

Returning prisoners to be entitled to remain in any of the loyal States, Missouri, for instance, must become loyal men; that is, take the last oath prescribed.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *June 6, 1865.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT, *General-in-Chief:*

Please instruct me how to answer following telegram. You will see the necessity of an answer being given to-day.*

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

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* See Dodge to Pope, June 5, p. 784.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., June 6, 1865.

General W. W. ORME,
Special Agent Treasury Department, Memphis, Tenn.:

GENERAL: Major-General Reynolds instructs me to say to you that he has this day made request through the War Department to have trade restrictions "raised" within the limits of this department, and so much of Louisiana as is north of (and embracing places on) Red River. All rebel troops in the territory designated, and in fact in all country adjacent thereto, have been disbanded. They will be assembled in a few days and formal surrender made at Monticello, Camden, and Washington. The people throughout this country have money, but there are no supplies accessible to them, exposing the Government to the necessity of feeding them. Permits granted by you to reliable parties to take supplies into this district will be approved at these headquarters according to Treasury regulations, the points being within our lines.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., June 6, 1865.

Col. A. H. RYAN,
Lewisburg, Ark.:

The major-general commanding instructs me to say that you have no authority whatever over the civil government in your vicinity. You will call no meetings nor furnish guards unless specially authorized from these headquarters. This will not prevent your interference with military force to suppress any riot which may occur within your jurisdiction, whether called upon or not. The Governor of the State must devise means for reorganization of civil matters.

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *June 6, 1865.*
(Received 2.45 p. m.)

Major-General POPE:

Take General Sanborn if you think he can do more good in Minnesota than in Missouri. I suppose matters are getting very quiet in his district. I will have to hunt up some man to replace him; hardly know who.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
June 6, 1865—2.40 p. m.

Major-General DODGE,
Fort Leavenworth:

I have ordered the Third Illinois Cavalry from Benton Barracks to Minnesota, where cavalry is loudly called for. The Second Ohio and Eighth Illinois Cavalry are on the way here, and will be held subject to your orders.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
June 6, 1865—2.45 p. m.

General DODGE,
Fort Leavenworth:

General Sully dispatches from Sioux City, under date of June 2, that it is the Cheyennes who are in the Black Hills, and they want to fight. I send you up to-day 900 horses for Michigan Brigade; will send others as fast as I can get them.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
June 6, 1865—3.48 p. m.

General DODGE,
Fort Leavenworth:

My opinion is that whilst you had a perfect right to eject intruders on Indian reservations and arrest them if they persisted in returning, it was equally binding upon you to turn them over to the U. S. district court for trial as soon as possible after they were arrested. I think the laws of Congress on this subject plain. I sent your dispatch, however, to Washington and requested an answer to-day. I may possibly not receive one in time for you. If not, you had best act as I suggest. You cannot be held accountable for the arrest.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *June 6, 1865.*
(Received 1.30 p. m. 7th.)

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE:

Have you seen order mustering out dismounted cavalry? I perhaps have cavalry enough for present use, but I do not consider it prudent to be without a force that I can use in any emergency or call that is made on me. If they were sent forward in a week or two it might do. I think, however, you should have another brigade here.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *June 6, 1865.*
(Received 1.30 p. m. 7th.)

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE:

On reading General Grant's dispatch again my answer may be misinterpreted. If General Grant means more cavalry besides the two brigades he speaks of as being under orders, in addition to what has arrived there, I should say we do not need any more. In speaking of sending another brigade, I meant in addition to the Michigan Brigade and the Second Ohio and Eighth Illinois.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, June 6, 1865.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Commanding Military Division of the Missouri:

GENERAL: You have been notified of the action of Major-General McCook, under the orders of the Congressional committee, in stopping the expedition of General Ford south of Arkansas, that they might confer and, if possible, make peace with the Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Comanches, Kiowas, &c. Colonel Leavenworth started south a week ago to bring the chiefs up to the mouth of Cow Creek, and while we are endeavoring to make terms with them their warriors are strung along the route from Zarah to Lyon, dashing in on any train that they find off its guard. They are in parties of from fifteen to fifty, and hide in the valleys and ravines. These Indians now have their villages at Fort Cobb, and have driven out all friendly Indians and traders, declaring that they mean war and nothing else. They are composed of one band of Arapahoes, led by Little Rover; one small band of Cheyennes, three bands of Apaches, a large body of Comanches, also the Southern Comanches, and all the Kiowas, and they have no respect for our authority or power, and I have no faith in any peace made by them until they are made to feel our strength. I do not believe it will be a month before we hear of large trains being captured or attacked by them in force. They notified Jesus, the Mexican trader sent in by General Carleton, to leave, and it is said they murdered Major Morrison, a trader permitted to go in by General Carleton. It appears to me bad policy to give permits to any of the traders to go among them to trade. Not one of them will act as guide to take a force toward them.

Colonel Leavenworth satisfied the committee, and I think General McCook also, that the Comanches and others had not committed any depredations. There is not an officer or trader who has been on the plains but knows they have been in all or nearly all the outrages committed. I desire very much to have peace with the Indians, but I do think we should punish them for what they have done, that they should feel our power and have some respect for us. My plan to reach them is to start in three columns for Fort Cobb, viz: First, by Major Merrill's route; second, by Captain Boone's route; and third, from mouth of Mulberry Creek, on Arkansas. Make the parties about 400 or 500 strong, and march direct for their villages. This will draw every warrior after us and leave the Santa Fé route free. When we get down there if the Indians are so anxious for peace they will have an opportunity to show it, and we can make an agreement with them that will stop hostilities until the properly authorized authorities conclude a lasting peace. I have attempted to get these expeditions off twice. The first time they were stopped by General Halleck on Colonel Leavenworth's representations. He started to make peace; the Indians stole all his stock, and very nearly got his scalp. He came back for fight and wished to whip them, but has now changed again, and it is possible he may get the chiefs together, but I very much doubt it, and even if he does they will only represent a portion of each tribe. I have concluded, by representations of the Congressional committee made to General Ford, to wait and see the effects of Colonel Leavenworth's mission. I will have my troops at the designated points. If he should fail I will go forward and make the campaign as originally ordered. I desire to add that there is not a leading officer on the plains who has had any experience with Indians who has faith in peace made with any of these Indians unless they are punished for the mur-

ders, robberies, and outrages they have committed for over a year; and unless we have a settled policy, either fight and allow the commanding officer of the department to dictate terms of peace to them, or else it be decided that we are not to fight, but make some kind of peace at all hazards, we will squander the summer without result. Indians will rob and murder, and some Indian agents will defend them, and when fall comes I will be held responsible for not having protected the route or punished them for what they may have done. It must be evident to Government that I cannot be making war on Indians while other parties are at the same time making peace, as has been the case so far. Whatever may be the desire of Government, I will lend all my energies to carry it out and make every officer and man under me do the same. I cannot approve the manner the Indians have been treated, and have no faith in, nor will I allow such treatment as shown at the Big Sandy fight. If peace is concluded I trust that their reservations may be made at safe distances from overland route as possible, and that they be made to keep away from it.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

STATE OF MISSOURI, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
City of Jefferson, June 6, 1865.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Comdg. Mil. Div. of the Mo. and Ark., Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of 30th of May. My dispatch asking in general terms that Colonel Harding be directed to assist me in enforcing the law was certainly too broad and wholly inadmissible. It was sent hurriedly, and it now seems, under a misapprehension of the facts on my part. I understood that a writ was in the hands of a proper officer, and that he was unable to execute it for want of force; and in another instance just then brought to my knowledge the officers of the law were in Benton County the leaders of the lawless party, which is the case at present; and it was my desire then, as it is now, to obtain the services of a discreet officer and a company of men at Warsaw to protect the people from outrages of men who are in civil office, and who have defeated all my efforts to organize a company of militia in that county. I beg to assure you that it will be my highest ambition in the future, as in the past, to restore the civil law, and for your ready co-operation in this effort I shall ever feel grateful.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THO. C. FLETCHER.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF LICKING, TEXAS COUNTY, MO.,
Licking, Mo., June 6, 1865.

Colonel MORRILL,
Commanding District of Rolla, Rolla, Mo.:

SIR: I have been credibly informed that a scout of soldiers came in on the head of Big Piney, Texas County, Mo., on or about the 3d day of June, and committed a great many depredations upon the citizens, pillaged and robbed several houses, and killed one man after he had told them that he had surrendered and was paroled. Swore that they

would kill every damned man in the country. Swore that they were all a set of thieves. Acted very unsoldierly and violated existing orders now in force, which I believe to be wrong and will have a bad effect in bringing and restoring law and order among the citizens. It will lead them to believe that we will disregard said paroles and all obligations, and that they will believe that they won't have any protection from the Federal Government, and will return to their former mode of warfare. I would suggest that you demand of the commanding officer of the Springfield district the name of the officer in charge of said scout. They told that they belonged to Captain Turner, of the Sixteenth Cavalry Missouri Volunteers. I think we should act in good faith if we expect good faith. The bearer of said dispatch was present when they arrested the man that was killed. I think he is a man that might be relied upon for truth and veracity. I also send the affidavit of a lady who was insulted and her house pillaged by those men. The people generally show a willingness to return to their allegiance and lay down their arms and do all in their power to restore law and order. I don't think that such acts should be tolerated.

I have the honor, sir, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM MONKS,
Captain, Commanding Post.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS POST OF LICKING,
Licking, Mo., June 5, 1865.

Personally appeared before me Margaret Smyer, of Texas County, Mo., who, being of lawful age, deposes and says: I live on Hamilton Creek, on the waters of Big Piney, Texas County, Mo. On or about last Saturday, June 3, 1865, there came twenty men to my house dressed in Federal uniform, plundered my house, and threatened to burn my house and kill my son, and swore that they would kill him, and ordered him to go with them. They insulted and abused me and acted unsoldierly. The citizens stating that they had all surrendered, they disregarded what was told them; swore that they were all thieves, and that they would kill them all. They took a chunk of fire and threatened to set fire to Mrs. Greenly's bed and treated her in a disrespectful manner. One man I supposed to be an officer stated that his name was Lieutenant Smith, from Hartsville, of Company G, Sixteenth Cavalry Missouri Volunteers.

MARGARET SMYER.

The above affidavit was sworn to and subscribed before me.

WILLIAM MONKS,
Capt. Company K, Sixteenth Cav. Missouri Vols., Comdg. Post.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 112. } HDQRS. DIST. OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, June 6, 1865.

* * * * * * *

4. The Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, Col. E. C. Catherwood commanding, having reported to these headquarters in obedience to instructions from department headquarters, will go into camp near Fort Riley, Kans., until further orders, for the purpose of procuring the necessary quartermaster's stores and camp and garrison equipage

preparatory to an early and vigorous Indian campaign. The usual tri-monthly and monthly reports and returns will be made direct to the adjutant-general's office at these headquarters.

By order of Brevet Brigadier-General Ford:

JNO. E. TAPPAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., June 6, 1865.

Lieut. WILLIAM WISE,
Commanding, Eldorado, Kans.:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communications of the 27th and 30th of May, and one bearing date of June 3. Those of the 27th and 30th ultimo, relative to the advance of a large party of rebel Indians upon New Mexico road, the same were telegraphed at once to department headquarters for the information of the general commanding. No further report has yet been received in regard to the movements of these troops. Per advices received from department headquarters, the Fifteenth Kansas has been ordered into this district by way of Eldorado, for the purpose of moving against any rebel force that may be in that part of the country. You will report their arrival at once to these headquarters. Yours of the 3d has been referred to the provost-marshal District of the Upper Arkansas.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. TAPPAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS,
Julesburg, Colo. Ter., June 6, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Fort Leavenworth:

I have just returned from up the road. Indians attacked stage line west of North Platte; carried off stage stock; killed several persons. Send me four regiments of cavalry and two of infantry, with necessary supplies. The cavalry should come by forced marches. I will move my headquarters to Laramie in four days, and will move against the Indians as soon as cavalry arrives. Indians have made no overtures for peace; on the contrary, they are getting bolder every day. Please send me six traveling forges, 5,000 shoes and nails for horses, and same number for mules.

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT PAUL, MINN., *June 6, 1865.*

General JOHN POPE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

I send orders and instructions by telegraph and mail to General Sully. Will also send by express as you suggest.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
June 6, 1865—2.45 p. m.

General SULLY,
Sioux City:

You will invite the attention of the Congressional investigating committee to history of the removal of the Winnebago Indians and everything connected with the Crow Creek Agency. If you have an officer who is fully posted about Indian treaty making and other acts of Indian agents you had better send him with the committee to call their attention to the whole system. The examination into Indian affairs is very important, and if thoroughly made cannot fail to lead to the most beneficial results both to the Indians and the Government.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

SIOUX CITY, *June 6, 1865.*
(Received 8th.)

Major-General CURTIS:

The commanding officer at Fort Rice reports (May 22) Cheyenne, Sioux, and other Indians, several thousand lodges, collected on Heart River. Say they are going to clean out the upper country. The most of them came from the Platte Valley. The friendly Sioux Indians are coming into Fort Rice. A part of the Cheyennes attacked the fort again, but were repulsed.

SULLY,
General.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHWEST INDIAN EXPEDITION,
Sioux City, Iowa, June 6, 1865.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST:

SIR: I have just received a very important communication, dated May 22, from Fort Rice, which I report. The general will recollect I reported that there were some 3,000 lodges of Sioux Indians on the Heart River, and sent word they would come into Fort Rice. Some of them have come in and report that the Platte Valley Indians, Cheyennes and others, have joined this camp. They have learned that troops are after them and they are trying to get all the Sioux to join them. Large numbers have; how many is not known. Several of the friendly ones have come and encamped near Fort Rice. The intention of the Platte Indians and other hostile ones is to abandon the country south of the Big Cheyenne River, but intend to hold the upper country, which is well filled with buffalo and other game, and in order to do this they are going to commence to clean out all posts, commencing with Rice. It is also said they are well armed and supplied with ammunition by the English half-breeds, who urge them to make war. If these Indians would only remain in the country north of the Cheyenne and let the posts and passing boats alone it would be a blessing to all, for I do not think a sane white man will ever want to go into that country. Indians still continue to annoy Fort Rice; they are Cheyennes and others. A sentinel was badly wounded on the night of the 10th, and on the evening of the 22d a large force drove the men from the saw-mill into the block-house. The saw-mill is located on a creek half a mile from the fort. I caused to be built, on a hill close by, a block-house to protect this mill and the stables, in which is stationed a

small guard. The block-house is commanded by the guns of the fort. The communication also states that a Yanktonnais Indian came in from Wadsworth; left there fourteen days before. This Indian reports about 400 lodges of Santees at the Corn-Stalk Butte. This is not far from the Maison du Chien Butte. (See Government map.) My troops commence their march to-morrow. I start them before they are altogether ready, as I know the importance of getting up the country as soon as possible, and I will do the best I can with the means I have. I have sent a copy of this letter to Major-General Pope's headquarters, as I thought he would like to communicate it to General Dodge.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY,
Brevet Major-General.

SAINT PAUL, MINN., *June 6, 1865.*

HON. S. FINCH,
Mankato, Minn.:

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 27th ultimo, concerning an effort which is being made to procure blood-hounds to hunt down the skulking Indians in your neighborhood, and requesting my assistance in procuring transportation, was handed me by Major Evins, I believe, an officer of the State militia. I told the major it was not my province to interfere with any State matters designed to regulate the police or safety of citizens, but my inclinations, previous conduct, and best judgment were all opposed to the movement. I have publicly denounced the use of blood-hounds as dishonorable and despicable, and I could not allow my troops to directly or indirectly participate in such an effort to procure or use them. The cry of needless alarm and inordinate cruelty is constantly raised against us, and the belief that frontier men are themselves savages seems to prevail in some quarters, much to my vexation and often to our injury. I have met this feeling as a military obstacle in the way of procuring or retaining adequate force. This move is very likely to return upon us in the same way. Besides, Indians are not afraid of dogs; they like and eat them. The trial in Florida was a failure, a folly, and a disgrace which helped to break down Van Buren's administration. I have talked in this wise to Major Evins, who, being the near relation to the Jewett family (brother, I believe, of the unfortunate victim, Mrs. Jewett), is of course most anxious to secure some means of avenging the barbarous outrages of his kindred and protecting the rest of his people against their repetition. But I do not think the major will doubt my desire to do the very best I can in the efforts to guard the settlements, although I do not favor this blood-hound movement, and I am sure you will not doubt the sincerity of my purpose. I have been through the region of Arkansas where the rebels have freely used blood-hounds, and understand what I am talking about. Our Indian scouts are far better followers and hunters of vagrant Indians, and our troops, even if you have hounds, will be the only dependence. Troops are moving and more are coming. There is a vast difference between your danger in 1862 and to-day. Then you had some 6,000 foes in your own immediate neighborhood. Now those Minnesota Indians are most of them dead and the remnants are far away near Devil's Lake and Turtle Mountain, on the very border of the British Province, and there we will strike their settlement or frighten them still farther from you.

In this starving condition occasional efforts of a few may be made to your annoyance, and you may be sometimes approached by straggling Indians from other bands; all our frontier States are so annoyed. But the great rebellion being closed, our Federal Government will be better able to afford assistance, and your frontier will therefore hereafter have as good or better protection than usually occurs in the settlements of frontier States. I have also received a letter from Mr. Wise and from others of your neighbors. I may not have time to answer all that I would like to answer, but by writing you very fully I hope my views may be understood by the leading men of your place. Some delay of troops on the Missouri is occasioned by the loss of two steamers and by low water on the Mississippi, but this will shortly be overcome. General Sibley's troops are well located, and he is most earnestly and anxiously pressing every detachment to the utmost effort. We must not ignore all use of Indian antagonisms, and General Sibley's knowledge of individualities and tribes has been of great use to the Government in diverting Indian hostilities against Indian foes. The Sioux are now surrounded by hostile tribes of Indians, and this is likely to give the Minnesota foes ample employment. The Governor, too, seems anxious to do all he can, and I think so many different energies cannot fail to give your people protection and confidence; but, as before intimated, I must implore patience and a general confidence toward those who are in position. Mistakes and misfortunes attend military efforts everywhere; war is only an approximate service. Everybody has to divide upon some doubtful expedients, and antagonizing forces constantly try to baffle opposing designs. No mortals are more capable of doing this than Indians. They have more caution, because they are great cowards, and more cunning, because they practice crafty enterprise as their main chance. We are therefore very sure to be baffled in our efforts on many occasions, but this should not be the occasion for such disparaging demonstrations as seem to dishearten officers and soldiers. Indian warfare is generally very thankless sort of service, and yet no soldier should shrink from it, for in time of national peace that seems to be the only legitimate service. I go into it as a business and duty, and shall know all about it if I am able to comprehend it. I expect to visit all parts of my command, and may be in your place before a day transpires after you read this. I am cordially and earnestly supported by my comrades, and the idea of any negligence on my part and that of my command shall never enter into the calculation. It is not my style. I am going to work steadily, anxiously, but will most cautiously and coolly sift the confiding motives of men who act under local excitement which may mislead their cooler judgments.

I have the honor to be, judge, your very obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., June 7, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States:

GENERAL: The Weitzel fleet is ordered to rendezvous in Mobile Bay. It may have some difficulty in filling up with fresh water, which I understand it cannot approach within twenty-five miles. If the vessels arriving at Mobile can be telegraphed to repair to the mouth of the Mississippi and there await the collection of the whole fleet, it will be

easier to supply all deficiencies of coal and water than if they remain at Mobile. Unless there are controlling reasons to the contrary, I suggest that this be done, as there is no enemy to resist landing. Should not the vessels proceed with all speed to their ultimate destination and avoid confinement of men on shipboard in this hot season on the southern coast? This would shorten the voyage, and diminish also the cost of the vessels by discharging them sooner.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General and Brevet Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE SOUTHWEST,
New Orleans, La., June 7, 1865.

1. The order directing Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds, commanding Seventh Army Corps, to send a portion of his command to Shreveport, La., is hereby countermanded.

2. The transports ordered from Saint Louis to transport troops of Major-General Reynolds' command from White River to Shreveport will be sent without delay to Vicksburg, Miss., to transport troops from that point to Shreveport.

3. Bvt. Brig. Gen. G. A. Forsyth, acting assistant inspector-general, is hereby ordered to proceed to the mouth of White River and execute the foregoing order in relation to sending transports to Vicksburg. On the completion of this duty General Forsyth will return to these headquarters without unnecessary delay.

By command of Major-General Sheridan:

F. C. NEWHALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, June 7, 1865.

General R. A. CAMERON,
Commanding La Fourche District:

GENERAL: In answer to the letter of the mayor of Franklin, indorsed by you, the brevet major-general commanding directs, under authority from Major-General Canby, that the local commanders in your district west of Brashear organize boards to ascertain and report all cases of actual suffering from want of food and inability to purchase, and recommend the amount of provisions to be issued in each case. You are authorized to approve such proceedings and take action accordingly. Timely requisitions should be made upon the depots for such an additional amount of provisions as this exigency may call for.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., June 7, 1865.

Maj. Gen. F. J. HERRON,
Commanding Northern Division of Louisiana, Shreveport, La.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you turn over to any person who may present himself to you duly accredited

from the Governor of Louisiana the archives and any other records or property pertaining to the State of Louisiana that may have been or may be in the possession or under the control of the Governor or other executive officers of the rebel government of that State. If these records have not yet been surrendered you will take such measures for securing them as may in your judgment be necessary and proper. In transferring any papers or property from the military to the civil authorities you will direct accurate inventories to be taken, one copy of which will be delivered to the officer who receives and the other to be forwarded to these headquarters. A copy of this letter will be furnished to the Governor of Louisiana.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 106. } HDQRS. NORTHERN DIV. OF LOUISIANA,
Shreveport, La., June 7, 1865.

* * * * * * *

II. Brigadier-General Dennis will assume command of the city of Shreveport, La., and will be charged with its police and general management. The troops under his command will be camped outside of the city, and only men enough stationed within the city limits to do the necessary guard duty and preserve order.

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By command of Major-General Herron:

WM. H. CLAPP,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., June 7, 1865.

Maj. Gen. P. J. OSTERHAUS,
Vicksburg, Miss.:

The major-general commanding authorizes you to have the railroad between Big Black and Jackson put in running order, as suggested in your dispatch of yesterday, to be worked by the military authorities for account of the Government. General Canby intends to visit you some time in the course of the coming week.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 134. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., June 7, 1865.

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2. Brig. Gen. George F. McGinnis, U. S. Volunteers, having reported to these headquarters in obedience to orders, is assigned to command

of the post of Camden, Ark., and its dependencies, and will proceed to that place without delay.

* * * * * * *

4. The Fortieth Iowa Infantry Volunteers, Col. John A. Garrett commanding, will proceed without delay to Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, for duty at that post. The quartermaster's department will furnish necessary transportation.

5. Paragraph 8, Special Orders, No. 105, dated May 2, ultimo, from these headquarters, is hereby revoked. The troops in the District of South Kansas will be reported as a part of the Third Division, Seventh Army Corps, through Brig. Gen. C. Bussey, commanding division, headquarters at Fort Smith.

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By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Fort Gibson, June 7, 1865.

Col. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Arkansas:

COLONEL: For the information of the general commanding I deem it proper to call your attention to some facts to be considered in determining the amount of military force required, present and prospective, to preserve order in the Indian Territories. Since the muster out of the Indian regiments there is a disposition manifested among them (which I had anticipated) to organize in small bands, for the purpose of thieving and preying upon the country, and they do not hesitate to kill whenever necessary to accomplish their ends. To suppress this evil there can be no authority except military for a considerable period of time. In addition to the lawlessness and disorder already manifesting itself, still greater difficulties have to be encountered if the disloyal Indians should return to their homes under the terms of the surrender. The old feud existing between the two factions—proslavery and anti-slavery—before the war has become very much intensified during the events of the last four years, and I know that there is a bitter and determined feeling with the loyal Indians here against permitting the disloyal portion ever to return to their homes under any circumstances, and I am fully convinced that nothing but the presence of a military force can prevent frequent collisions of a serious character. In view of these facts I think that not less than a full regiment of cavalry will be absolutely required at this post and vicinity to preserve order in the Cherokee and Creek country. This I mean exclusive of the forces for the garrison of Forts Washita and Arbuckle, and other posts bordering on Red River, that will be required to preserve order among the Chickasaws, Choctaws, and Seminoles, &c. As the Choctaws have been united in political sentiment (all disloyal), there is likely to be less internal strife with them hereafter than among the other tribes. The Creeks and Cherokees have been nearly equally divided, and the feeling of the loyal portion is most intense and bitter; and, unlike the white population, they cannot be reconciled toward those who have taken part in the rebel cause and may now wish to return. I have had the very best opportunities to know the feeling

upon this subject. They are determined for revenge, and nothing but the prompt exercise of military authority will prevent serious trouble. I feel confident that the number of troops that I have named is the very least that will be required here to regulate affairs among the Cherokees and Creeks.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *June 7, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Saint Louis:

I tried to turn them over to U. S. district court, but they won't touch them, and my only alternative is to hold them in confinement until I could find some court that would try them. If I let them loose that was the end of it, as it is heard the citizens and court are in sympathy with squatters. We drove the men off and they sent the women back at night. Would I be justified, when they persist in returning in defiance of the order and defy us, in burning their cabins? I will act very carefully, and will not get into any conflict with the parties. But as Secretary of War has written me three orders on this matter, calling my attention to the fact that I had not kept the squatters off, I want to know concerning about the order, so it will stick.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
June 7, 1865—1 p. m.

Major-General DODGE,
Fort Leavenworth:

No answer received as yet from Washington in relation to arrest of intruders on Indian reservations. You had best act in accordance with my views telegraphed yesterday.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *June 7, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Saint Louis:

I have got until to-morrow at 2 p. m. to answer. The point I desire to decide in my own mind is whether the resisting of U. S. troops by a citizen is a military offense. When we tried to put this man off the reservation he resisted—showed fight. I can find no one here who can give me conclusive advice on it. Can not you ask some judge and let me know? If it is not a military offense I have no right to refuse to deliver the prisoner, and should produce him without any further contest.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
June 7, 1865—1 p. m.

Major-General DODGE,
Fort Leavenworth:

Be sure to attend to the Cheyennes in the Black Hills. I shall rely upon you for this. Sully telegraphs that it is the Cheyennes who are assembled in the Black Hills to fight. What do you wish done with the Second Ohio and Eighth Illinois Cavalry Regiments? They will both arrive here to-day. Answer immediately.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
June 7, 1865—4.40 p. m.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

The following is indorsement on paper referred to you relative to protection of Delaware reservation:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., March 22, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Maj. Gen. G. M. Dodge, commanding Department of the Missouri, who will take measures to enforce this order.

By command of Major-General Pope:

JOS. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JOS. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *June 7, 1865.*

Major-General POPE,
Saint Louis:

I have ordered Connor to make an immediate movement against the Cheyennes without waiting for other troops. Send the two regiments of cavalry you spoke of up here if they are mounted. As soon as I get the troops off, and if you think I can leave Missouri, I shall go west to see that your orders are complied with. I will have to return to Saint Louis first.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
June 7, 1865—3 p. m.

Major-General DODGE,
Fort Leavenworth:

Colonel Cole's regiment will be ready for orders to-morrow fully equipped. If ordered to the plains Colonel Cole desires to accompany his regiment. He can leave an assistant to keep up his returns as chief of artillery.

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *June 7, 1865.*

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Saint Louis:

See if General Sanborn wants any troops to replace those who go out under Order 83, and answer. I will not send Cole's regiment in place, as advised, at present. I want to know if the rest of Thirteenth Missouri has left Rolla. Where are the two regiments ordered here?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
June 7, 1865.

Major DE BOLT,
Macon:

To all returning Missouri rebel soldiers administer the oath of allegiance. They are excepted from the benefits of the amnesty by article 10 of President Johnson's proclamation. On the oath of allegiance they will be permitted to return to their homes. Keep a careful record in each case.

By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. H. BAKER,
Provost-Marshal-General.

(Same to Captains Lyle, Glasgow; Rogers, Warrensburg; Baker, Sedalia; Slaughter, Rolla; Ewing, Cape Girardeau; Bulkley, New Madrid; Braden, Springfield. Lieutenants Gannett, Mexico; Pollock, Weston; Whitney, Lexington; James, Lebanon; Hembree, Cassville; Shattuck, Pilot Knob; Chesmore, Charleston.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 127. } HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 7, 1865.

* * * * * * *

2. The second section Battery L, First Missouri Artillery, Second Lieut. George Ude commanding, having reported in compliance with orders from department headquarters, will report to Col. J. Weydemeyer, commanding post Saint Louis. Lieutenant Ude will at once encamp in some convenient place in the suburbs of the city.

3. Company I, Seventh Kansas Veteran Cavalry, Captain Anthony commanding, will at once march to Saint Mary's Landing, Mo., taking ten days' rations for men and animals, and what it is impracticable to carry in one wagon will be shipped by steamer to Saint Mary's Landing. On his arrival at the point designated, Captain Anthony will investigate the charge of alleged outrages upon the persons and property of citizens of Perry County Militia, under Captain Minor, and report the result of his investigation to these headquarters with as little delay as possible. After he shall have completed his investigation, Captain Anthony will march his command to Cape Girardeau and report to commanding officer Second Sub-District, unless he shall find it necessary to remain at Saint Mary's Landing longer, of which he will give due notice to these headquarters. Should it be necessary to purchase forage en route, Captain Anthony will purchase it, if possible,

from persons who have forage for sale, giving a receipt for the same, and retain a duplicate receipt, which he will present to the assistant quartermaster at Cape Girardeau for settlement.

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By order of Brig. Gen. George D. Wagner:

H. HANNAHS,
Major Fiftieth Missouri Volunteers and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
June 7, 1865—11.10 a. m.

Brevet Major-General SANBORN,
Springfield, Mo.:

Please turn over your command to the officer next in rank, and report to me in person without delay. Acknowledge receipt.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., *June 7, 1865.*
(Received 2.12 p. m.)

Major-General POPE:

GENERAL: Your telegram ordering me to report to you in person without delay has been received, and the officer next in rank is at the post of Mount Vernon. I will, however, be able to leave here on Friday or Saturday morning.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 140. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., June 7, 1865.

1. Col. John D. Allen, Fifteenth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, will, upon receipt of this order, turn over his command to the officer next in rank, and will then proceed to this post and assume command of the district, retaining the same until further orders.

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By order of Bvt. Maj. Gen. John B. Sanborn:

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., June 7, 1865.

Col. J. F. MCMAHAN,
Sixteenth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, Commanding Post:

COLONEL: I am directed to call your attention to the fact that complaints are constantly being made by citizens of this county of lawless and disorderly conduct on the part of soldiers presumed to belong to the garrison at this post. A system of petty plundering and pilfering is carried on throughout the town and the adjoining country, and citizens are threatened and even fired at if they attempt to protect

their property. Within the limits of this town it is represented that citizens are insulted and threatened by soldiers every night. Ladies are grossly insulted and the safety of every one endangered by the promiscuous firing so constantly indulged in, in the face of repeated orders to the contrary. In view of all these complaints, which are doubtless well founded, and for the purpose of terminating a condition of affairs so disgraceful to the command, the general commanding directs: First. That you renew the orders heretofore issued relative to the absence of soldiers from their camps without proper passes, limiting the number of passes and allowing none after dark except in urgent cases. Second. That you direct commanding officers at this post to allow no man to leave his camp with his horse, except when on duty requiring him to be mounted. You will cause camp-guards to be established and maintained at every camp of sufficient strength to enforce the above provisions, and will hold the officer in command of each camp responsible for their strict and impartial enforcement. When men are sent off on any duty the officer in charge will be furnished with a written detail which will protect him and his men. All men of your command found riding U. S horses or mules, who have not written orders allowing them to do so, will, after this order has been duly published, be arrested and sent to their commands in arrest and their names, company, &c., reported to your headquarters. In all such cases you will at once ascertain what officers or men are responsible for such violation of orders, and will cause them to be promptly punished, if commissioned officers, by arrest; if enlisted men, by confinement. A system of roll-calls, inspections, &c., at unexpected hours will also be adopted to assist in promoting these measures. Small patrols of reliable men will also be sent out around the outskirts of the town, who will take up and bring in all U. S. horses or mules found hitched near houses, refugee camps, and other similar places. You will take charge of the animals so brought in and ascertain the persons responsible for such violation of orders, and punish them as above. Running horses in and through the town will also be stopped at once.

Very respectfully,

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, June 7, 1865.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of several dispatches concerning Chippewa Indians from you, and also your letter of the 29th ultimo, which is just received; and although I have sent pretty full telegraphic reports, I deem it also necessary to write by mail. The reports concerning the Chippewas are contradicting and show a restless spirit, which some fear forbodes trouble. A band residing near Red Lake is especially distrusted; but there is nothing which, in my judgment, requires initial steps, such as the seizure of chiefs would be, and by a careful fulfillment of Indian treaties on the part of the Interior Department and an honest deportment of Indian agents, I believe peace may long continue with these tribes. They are the enemies of the hostile Sioux, and that animosity may prevent alliances against us and operate

against the strongest array of Indians which now remains hostile to the whites. All accounts concur in locating the remaining hostile Minnesota Indians and many other hostile Sioux north of this State of Minnesota and near the British line, probably on both sides of it. These Indians have their lodges at various points between the Missouri and Red Rivers, not united, but occupying several localities and representing different bands, more or less hostile to each other. Of these hostile bands (mainly Sioux) there are about 3,000 lodges, and probably 15,000 Indians, men, women, and children. It is from these hives predatory bands come occasionally to threaten and annoy the settlements, and it is these hostile lodges that I have directed General Sully to move against. They can, and no doubt will, retreat northward, but that will get them so far away from our frontier as to render our settlements much more secure and therefore more tranquil. No doubt there are also hostile Sioux west of the Missouri River, and General Sully apprehends some trouble from those if he goes far north of the Missouri River. If danger of this kind should seem imminent I may have to re-enforce Fort Sully, if forces for that purpose can be secured. I think, however, the force north is the most demonstrative and most dangerous to our settlements, and therefore most worthy of immediate attention.

My directions to General Sully are, to move with all his available force to Fort Rice, and demonstrate against the Indians in the region of Devil's Lake, but when he gets to Fort Rice I direct him to give me timely notice, so that I may order a halt or change his direction if circumstances develop important changes in the attitude of the foe. My telegraphic order to General Sully of the 23d was received by him on the 26th ultimo, so there must be some mistake in your understanding, expressed in telegraph day before yesterday, that he had not received orders up to 1st instant, for I have his letter of the 26th ultimo before me acknowledging the receipt of my order, saying, "I regret exceedingly the necessity of my going up to Devil's Lake." He must have meant I had not sent special or full instructions, which he also must have received very soon, for I sent by mail and other telegrams all needful directions concerning his movement, leaving details to himself. Indeed, the dispatch directing him to demonstrate in the direction of Devil's Lake in connection with my interview with him at Dubuque was all sufficient. I am sorry to hear of four boat disasters on the Missouri, which seems to delay his departure; but I trust these are being compensated and his movement must soon commence. I expressed another letter yesterday by scouts to urge him forward, as you suggested there might be miscarriage by mail. I find so much intelligence concerning my command concentrated here I feel it my duty to spend much of my time here, and during the summer I think my headquarters should be here. Milwaukee is so much more agreeable I want to hang on to as long as I can in justice to the service. In winter a point within railroad communications would be better than this point, but just now this seems a better point of command. I go in via Fort Ridgely, Mankato, and Winona to Milwaukee to-morrow. My desire is to quiet the very great fears in the region of Mankato without making public exposures of our movements against the foes that so much alarm the settlers on the Minnesota River. It will take me five or six days to make the trip.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

SAINT PAUL, *June 7, 1865.*

General JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General, Washington, D. C.:

If the Veteran Reserve Corps and Draft Rendezvous in this department were all under my command I could use the troops to great advantage that are now no use whatever. I would make only one command where we now have two, and place the feeble in such garrisons as require defenses. Garrisons in Wisconsin could be sent to Fort Ridgely and elsewhere in this State of Minnesota, where Indians threaten our border. Can't this matter be so arranged?

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis. June 7, 1865.

Major-General CURTIS,
Saint Paul:

Every member of staff thinks that your interests require your immediate presence. As you have seen most important dispatches, they don't wish to say your presence absolutely necessary. I would advise you to come, even if you go back to Minnesota.

T. J. WEED,
Major and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
June 7, 1865—3.15 p. m.

General SULLY,
Sioux City:

General Dodge will attend to the Cheyennes in the Black Hills. If you will settle with the Sioux, either by fighting or making peace, you will have accomplished everything that is desired from you.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

SAINT PAUL, MINN., *June 7, 1865.*

Brevet Major-General SULLY,
Sioux City:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 23d and 26th ultimo, by which I see you had arrived at Sioux City and received my telegraphic order directing your movement on this side of the Missouri on the 26th ultimo. I have sent several dispatches and letters which you had not received when you wrote. I also wrote you yesterday, sending by express across the country via Spirit Lake. In all these I urge you to move your available force with all due dispatch against hostile lodges of Sioux in the region of Devil's Lake; that you arrange supplies at Fort Rice sufficient to winter upon if occasion requires; that provisions will also be sent to Abercrombie for your convenience if it is found best to extend your movement to Red River, and that you select a point for a permanent fort at Devil's Lake. These

ideas are sufficiently detailed in the letters to which I refer, but I will send this by mail, and hope you may also receive them long before this reaches you. I am very sorry to hear of the disasters to our boats as mentioned in your letter of the 23d, but hope you have fully recovered. Our stock must depend on grass both summer and winter; we cannot get corn to our extreme posts at any reasonable rates when too much hazard exists, and you must therefore provide hay at all the outer posts sufficient to give the stock all they will eat. Well salted and amply supplied stock will live very well on hay in winter, and we know how to campaign on grass. You will also get into a buffalo country, and troops may use buffalo meat on the campaign; but light rations must also be conveyed, and for this you must have a considerable supply train. I return to-morrow to headquarters at Milwaukee, but dispatches will be opened here or at Milwaukee as you may send them, and important intelligence instantly telegraphed. Your dispatches through Council Bluffs generally come in about two days.

Hoping to hear from you often, I am, general, your obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTHWEST,
New Orleans, La., June 8, 1865. (Received 9th.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I will not require any cavalry from the East except the Eighth Illinois, now I believe at Saint Louis. I have organized two columns of superb cavalry of 4,000 men each. One is now en route to Shreveport, and will march through Austin to San Antonio. The other column, 4,000 strong, will be en route in a few days, and will march from Shreveport to Houston. Cavalry cannot be transported across the Gulf, nor can it cross Western Louisiana, as the country is covered with water. I have countermanded the order for troops from Little Rock; the time of service of most of that command will expire in a few months. The transportation got for it by General Allen will be used for cavalry. The six steamers which the Quartermaster-General promised have not yet been heard from. Indeed there has been a dead-lock on movement of troops since General Steele left, as every suitable transport was sent with him.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *June 8, 1865.*
(Received 1.30 p. m. 9th.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Washington:

The following telegram has just been received from South Pass. It is not official, but I deem it correct:

[Special, True Delta.]

JUNE 8, 1865—8 a. m.

Brownsville is again in possession of the Federals. Brigadier-General Brown entered the town at the head of his forces at daylight on the morning of the 31st of May. The Confederate forces did not await their arrival, but unceremoniously left the day

before, first selling their artillery to the Imperialists in Matamoras. Slaughter's forces are scattered. He is at the head of a marauding party, levying taxes upon cotton from the interior. The forces of Cortina were hovering near Matamoras on the 22d. Mejia marched out there to drive him out. It was rumored in Brownsville on the 30th that the Imperialists were driven instead. Health at Brownsville and Brazos excellent. Business at Matamoras at a standstill. Steam transport Patron left Brazos at noon 3d instant. H. G. Agnew commands. P. S. Rushwood in Brownsville heard report that Galveston had surrendered.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *June 8, 1865.*
(Received 1.30 p. m. 9th.)

Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff:

I have to request that I be authorized to order the following-named regiments, now serving near Memphis, Tenn., to Shreveport, La.: Seventh Indiana Cavalry, First Iowa Cavalry, Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, Second Wisconsin Cavalry, Fifth Illinois Cavalry. My instructions do not authorize me to give the necessary order in these cases. I need these regiments here and they can be taken from Memphis and will then have a sufficient cavalry force in the country.

Please answer without delay by telegraph.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

JUNE 8, 1865.

Respectfully furnished for the information of Major-General Sheridan.*

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER, DEPT. OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, June 8, 1865.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding:

Permanent works, Gulf Coast, estimated minimum artillery garrisons: *Time of peace.*—Fort Taylor, 1,000 men; Fort Jefferson, 1,500 men; Fort Pickens, 1,350 men; Fort Barrancas and redoubt, 400 men; Fort Morgan, 500 men; Fort Gaines, 300 men; Fort Ship Island, 250 men; Fort Macomb, 400 men; Fort Pike, 450 men; Fort Livingston, 200 men; Fort Jackson, 800 men; Fort Saint Philip, 530 men; Battery Bienvenue, 80 men; Tower Dupré, 30 men. Estimates based generally on ten men for each heavy gun, and four for each flank howitzer now in position. No reference had to the capacity of existing quarters.

Respectfully submitted.

M. D. McALESTER,
Brevet Major and Chief Engineer.

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*Indorsement on letter from Houston to Banks, January 22, 1864, concerning routes from the Mississippi River to the interior of Texas, for which see Vol. XXXIV, Part II, p. 125.

Estimated garrisons required for permanent works, Department of the Gulf.

Designation of permanent works.	Major McAlester's estimate of minimum artillery garrison.	Estimated garrison, Totten's report, 1851.		Pieces artillery.		New estimate.		
		Peace.	War.	Mounted.	Full.	Heavy U.S. artillery.	Infantry.	Aggregate.
Fort Taylor	1,000	1 co., say 60	1,000	124	179	1 co., 125	200	325
Fort Jefferson	1,500	1 co., say 60	1,500	99	420	1 co., 125	300	425
Fort Pickens	1,350	1 co., say 60	1,260	87	150	1 co., 125	200	325
Fort Barrancas and redoubt.	400	1 co., say 60	.....	22	29	1 co., 125	.....	125
			250	19	19	.....	.....	.....
Fort Morgan	500	1 co., say 60	700	71	71	1 co., 125	100	225
Fort Gaines	300	½ co., say 30	400	30	30	1 co., 125	100	225
Ship Island	250	½ co., say 30	400	13	23	1 co., 125	100	225
Fort Macomb	400	1 co., say 60	300	37	46	1 co., 125	.....	125
Fort Pike	450	1 co., say 60	300	39	47	1 co., 125	.....	125
Battery Bienvenue	80	.....	100	6	8	.....	.....	.....
Tower Dupré	30	.....	50	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Fort Jackson	800	1 co., say 60	600	87	87	1 co., 125	200	325
Fort Saint Philip	530	1 co., say 60	600	53	53	1 co., 125	200	325
Fort Livingston	200	½ co., say 30	300	17	24	25	.....	25
Total	7,790	10½ cos., say 630	7,760	704	1,192	11 cos., 1,400	1,400	2,800

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTHWEST,
New Orleans, June 8, 1865.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date relative to the two heavy artillery regiments now serving within your command. The general directs me to say in reply that he desires that one of the regiments named (whichever one you may choose to select) may be held in readiness to go to Texas, and subject to his orders.

I am, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 152. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., June 8, 1865.

1. Lieut. Col. J. G. Chandler, of the quartermaster's department, is hereby relieved from duty in this city, and will proceed by first opportunity to Mobile, Ala., and report for duty to Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, commanding Thirteenth Army Corps.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:
C. H. DYER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTHWEST,
June 8, 1865.

Brevet Major-General GRIERSON,
Commanding Cavalry, Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: I herewith inclose orders for the movement of the Eighteenth New York Cavalry. Steamers will be at Travisville to-night, in

readiness to transport about 400 men of the above-named regiment. It is important that the transport should not be detained, but loaded and sent off with dispatch.

Very respectfully,

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. CAV. FORCES, DEPT. OF THE GULF, *New Orleans., La., June 8, 1865.*

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III. The Sixteenth Indiana (mounted) Infantry will proceed without delay by the most direct and practicable route from Thibodeaux to New Orleans, La., reporting upon arrival to these headquarters for further instructions. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation for men, horses, and camp equipage.

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By order of Bvt. Maj. Gen. B. H. Grierson:

S. L. WOODWARD,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
Shreveport, La., June 8, 1865.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS, *New Orleans:*

GENERAL: Since the occupation of Baton Rouge by the U. S. forces this point has been the rebel State capital, and all of the State officers with the exception of Governor Allen were here when I arrived. I served an order upon them requiring that all State records and property should without delay be turned over, and that they would not be permitted to leave the place until this was done. In a few days I will have all these documents boxed up and will send them to you to be passed over to the proper authorities. They comprise the records carried off from Baton Rouge and the rebel State records since that time. The State treasurer has, among other things, about $1,000,000 of bonds, the securities of various banks, the school fund, and other matters. All this property, which is exceedingly valuable, will be sent to you as soon as it can be properly packed, and an officer will go down in charge of it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
Shreveport, La., June 8, 1865.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: We reached Grand Écore on the 5th instant, leaving the Twenty-first Iowa Infantry and two squadrons of the Sixth Missouri Cavalry as garrison at that place. Maj. Gen. H. T. Hays made that point the headquarters of his district, and had with him about 600 men. At least 2,000 will be paroled there, many of them stragglers from the other commands. Twenty-one pieces of artillery and 500 stand of small-arms were turned over to the ordnance officer at that point. Late on the evening of the 6th we reached Shreveport,

the troops, however, not getting here until the evening of the 7th instant. Brigadier-General Dennis has been assigned to command of the post, the remnant of his division being camped one mile from town. There will be but little public property turned over aside from artillery and ordnance stores, although Generals Buckner, Fagan, and the other officers show every disposition and make every effort to have the property pass into the hands of our officers. When it was known here that commissioners had gone to New Orleans to negotiate there was a general breaking up of the organizations, the troops scattering in every direction and carrying with them everything, public and private, they could lay hands upon. The single exception to this was in the case of the Missouri troops, who retained entire their organization and protected all the public property we have received. Their conduct has been very good. They have acted in good faith, and have turned over everything, and immediately upon receiving their paroles took the oath of allegiance as provided in Special Orders, No. 215, Headquarters of the Army. At least 5,000 Missouri and Kentucky troops will take the oath here. Just after reaching Grand Écore five boats came down with one brigade of Missouri men that General Fagan had started to Alexandria, he not having rations to feed them. I directed them to land at Alexandria, procure paroles, and take the oath (that being their desire), and from that point proceed to Baton Rouge, where transportation will be furnished them home.

All of the Missouri and Northern Arkansas troops I will send to Baton Rouge, where they can be cared for until boats are sent up. Owing to the great scarcity of provisions, I have been compelled to send them away from here as rapidly as possible. There will be paroled at this point about 15,000 in all. The artillery and ordnance stores will be sent to New Orleans without delay. The Treasury agents sent up by Mr. Flanders have arrived and are collecting the Government cotton. We will get quite a large amount on the Red and Washita Rivers, but much has been run off by the soldiers and other persons, so that it will require a little time to collect it. With the approval of the Treasury agent I have passed several boats loaded with private cotton out of Red River and to New Orleans. There is an immense amount of private property, cotton, &c., along this river waiting an opportunity to get down, and I believe it should be pushed through while the river is up. The country is badly off for supplies, and I hope all parties will be permitted to bring them up. It will do much toward restoring good feeling. Captain Fitzhugh, of the Navy, accompanied me to this point, and leaves to-day for the Mississippi. He received from the rebel naval officer the iron-clad gun-boat Missouri and a supply steamer, the Cotton. We found in the quartermaster's department but two boats, the Champion and Beauregard. As soon as supplies arrive I will send a regiment of infantry to Marshall, where there is a large amount of ammunition and other property. A messenger reached me to-day from Col. W. H. Dickey, announcing his arrival at Monroe, and also the arrival of the garrison at Camden. The stage routes are mostly operating, and in a few days the telegraph will be at work to Galveston, Camden, and other points. I have written Colonel Beckwith about supplies, and would specially request that a good quartermaster be sent here. The work is too great for a green hand. Will report by every mail.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
Shreveport, La., June 8, 1865.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: Some time ago the various tribes of Indians in Texas and the Indian Territory were invited by the rebel authorities to meet in council at Fort Towson, there to meet agents of the Confederate Government and arrange a treaty. This council will be held on the 10th instant, and I learn that representatives from a majority of the tribes will be present. General Buckner has furnished me with copies of his communication to General Cooper, commanding the Indian Territory, and his instructions to General Throckmorton and Colonel Reagan, the commissioners appointed to meet the Indians, which I inclose herewith, together with copy of a letter written to me by General Dunning* [Cumming]. This is a matter of importance and a fine opportunity to meet the chief men of the different tribes, and to have at the same time the co-operation of the Confederate commissioners. I have taken the responsibility of also sending two commissioners to be present at the council. They leave here to-morrow and will carry General Buckner's letters to the rebel commissioners. The effect of this meeting, I feel confident, will be good. I have instructed my commissioners to notify the Indians that all of the rebel armies have been captured or surrendered; that the Government at Washington controls the entire country as formerly; that the Indians are expected to return to and remain quietly at their homes, not interfering in any way with the whites or the Indians who have been in our service; that bad faith on the part of any of them will cause the United States Government to send troops and punish them; that they can prepare an address to the Government at Washington which the commissioners will bring back with them to forward, and finally that they can appoint a grand council to meet about six weeks later than this at some point in the Territory, at which a representative of the United States Government will meet them. I thought the latter would be a good plan to communicate with all the tribes and that if the authorities at Washington did not see proper to send an agent to meet them the military division commander might, and thus save a great deal of trouble on the border. The commissioner appointed by me, Lieut. Col. A. C. Matthews, leaves to-morrow, accompanied by two Confederate officers and an escort of one company of the Sixth Missouri Cavalry. It will take him four days to reach Fort Towson, and he will probably be gone from here two weeks. I hope for much good from this conference and trust my action in the matter will meet your approval.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, June 8, 1865.

Brig. Gen. D. H. COOPER,
Commanding Indian Territory, Doaksville, Ind. Ter.:

GENERAL: I inclose communications addressed to General Throckmorton and Colonel Reagan, commissioners for negotiating with the prairie Indians. You will please read them, forward them to their

* Only one inclosure found.

address, and be guided in your own action by the instructions therein given. Give every assistance in your power to the commissioners appointed by General Herron, and employ all your influence to bring their pacific mission to a successful conclusion.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. BUCKNER,
Lieutenant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Fort Morgan, Ala., June 8, 1865.

Brig. Gen. R. H. JACKSON,
U. S. Volunteers, Commanding:

GENERAL: Major-General Sheridan directs that you proceed with your command to Brazos Santiago at the earliest possible moment, and there report to Maj. Gen. F. Steele for instructions. From the Twenty-fifth Army Corps you are to furnish garrisons for Indianola and Corpus Christi, one brigade at each point; the balance of the command will be landed at Brazos Santiago, and report as above directed. After supplying your transports with fuel and water, they will push forward at once, without awaiting the arrival of the remainder of the fleet, to their ultimate points of destination. As soon as the troops and stores are disembarked you will order the fleet to rendezvous at New Orleans, La., reporting to the chief quartermaster, Department of the Gulf, or Division of the Southwest.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GORDON GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Memorandum.]

Make requisitions by return steamers for such supplies, transportation, ordnance, camp and garrison equipage, and medical stores as you are in need of upon the proper staff departments at New Orleans.

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN, U. S. Army,
Commanding Military Division of the Southwest:

Official copy of the above furnished for information. I verbally instructed General Jackson to exercise his discretion as to sending into Indianola and Corpus Christi vessels of suitable draft to enable them to cross the bars and enter the harbors above mentioned. Also to leave copies of this order for those following him for their information. General Weitzel is not expected for eight or ten days.

GORDON GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

JUNE 8, 1865—9.40 p. m.

I have just returned from Fort Morgan. The Second Division, Twenty-fifth Corps, has arrived. I have directed that the division proceed to Brazos Santiago as soon as fuel and water can be taken on board, dropping one brigade each at Indianola and Corpus Christi.

GORDON GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., June 8, 1865.

General W. W. ORME,
Special Agent Treasury Department, Memphis, Tenn.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding instructs me to inform you that the military force heretofore stationed at Norristown, on the Arkansas River, has been transferred to the post of Dardanelle, nearly opposite, and to request that the agreement entered into with you in April, 1865, for a monthly allowance of supplies equal to $10,000 for the town of Norristown be transferred and made to apply to Dardanelle.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c.,

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Camden, Ark., June 8, 1865.

Col. JOHN LEVERING,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.:

COLONEL: I sent report by way of Pine Bluff, which you may not have received yet. I arrived here at 9 a. m. on the 6th. Found all quiet. There are a few bushwhackers and thieves south and west of here. There are 250 of the Eighty-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry here, sent by order of Major-General Herron, without any instructions except to occupy the place. They came up the river within fifteen miles of this place on the steamer White Cloud. The citizens that are acquainted with the river tell me that boats drawing not more than three feet of water can reach this point for the next week. The river is falling slowly. A great number of the citizens are without any means of subsistence. The country is entirely destitute of provisions. Brigadier-General Dockery left here yesterday morning to try to concentrate his command for the purpose of having them paroled. The corn issued to me from Captain Haskell's warehouse was almost worthless. I will hardly be able to make it last my stock until the train can return from Pine Bluff.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. F. GEIGER,
Colonel Eighth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, Commanding.

[JUNE 8, 1865.—For Pope to Dodge, relating to Ford's expedition, &c., see Part I, p. 359.]

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *June 8, 1865.*
(Received 2.35 p. m.)

Major-General POPE:

I received your dispatch about McCook's order. I know General McCook acted under instructions from the committee. They started runners to the Indians to make an agreement to meet them. Had I ordered Ford to proceed it would only tend to mix matters. I am willing they should try, and as stated, and I shall wait to hear from runners. The committee think the military are in the wrong; that we should act wholly on the defensive and conciliate the Indians. I could get an interview with the Indians. They desire to treat with an

officer, if they treat, but I had seen Stanton's order that I had no business treating with Indians; it was my duty to fight them, &c., and get a lasting peace, to show our forces in their country, which I will do as soon as I know Colonel Leavenworth has failed. There is plenty of time to operate in that country, and we are ready to start the moment we hear from them. General Ford has been here, and I have instructed him fully, giving him instructions you sent me about Connor's operations and peace. I told him if they were willing to give up stock captured, to make a lasting treaty, he could make a formal one for stopping of hostilities until you or I could meet them; but if they did not control their men we would put all our forces on them. They have no respect for these Indian agents or any peace made by them. Possibly they might respect any arrangements General McCook and the committee should make. I do not want to put anything in their way of accomplishing it. We will learn from them in ten days. My letter was written that my views should be known, but that, while hostilities are going on, all overtures for peace or all orders for fight should come through one head, and that the military commander, that there may be entire concert of action.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *June 8, 1865.*

Major-General POPE:

I desire orders to make the contracts immediately for forage and fuel in Utah. General Connor says it must be done immediately or we shall fail in getting them.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *June 8, 1865.*

Major-General POPE:

Is all the cavalry that is ordered to you coming dismounted? The Second Ohio is reported at Saint Louis dismounted and needing field equipments.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *June 8, 1865.*

Major-General POPE:

Following dispatch received to-day from General Connor:*

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
June 8, 1865—10.15 p. m.

Major-General DODGE,
Fort Leavenworth:

I do not think the offense of resisting the military in the case of trespassers on Indian reservations a military offense which renders the

* See June 6, p. 799.

offenders liable to trial before military courts. This act is a violation of the laws of the United States and punishable through U. S. courts. Please make me an official statement of the whole affair, to be forwarded to Washington. Send me as soon as possible a list of general and staff officers whom you have ordered to their homes. I have sent on the list you telegraphed me a day or two ago.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, June 8, 1865.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Commanding Military Division of the Missouri:

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward the following communication of General Connor, in relation to Mormon affairs.* I have no doubt that the Mormons are engaged in the Indian troubles indirectly. I approve the course General Connor pursues, viz, protect Gentiles and Anti-Polygamists, and aid them in every way consistent with his duties, invite immigration of that class of people, develop the mineral resources, root out gradually but surely that blotch on our continent; but at the same time avert any direct conflict. As soon as the troubles on the plains are settled, which I believe will be done this summer, General Connor will go to Utah. I shall send another regiment of infantry there as soon as possible. Under the judicious policy so far pursued there the power of the Mormon church is waning; they see it, and no doubt will make extraordinary efforts to avert it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *June 8, 1865—4.30 p. m.*

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Hold Colonel Cole's regiment for the present where it is. I want horses for the cavalry here first. If they are all furnished, fit up the Second Ohio.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

STATE OF MISSOURI, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
City of Jefferson, June 8, 1865.

Major-General POPE,
Comdg. Military Division of the Missouri and Arkansas:

GENERAL: In the effort to secure the co-operation of the people of Callaway County to hunt down bushwhackers and enforce the law I have every indication of complete success. Under the lead of the sheriff companies are being organized in every township of the county. All the best citizens are taking hold in earnest and compelling the co-operation of those who hesitate. The people of that county complain to me of the orders and acts of the provost-marshals in reference to the family and property of Doctor Martin. The recent order requiring the citizens to take their teams to move the family of the

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* See Connor to Dodge, May 28, p. 646.

doctor to Mexico, the manner of enforcing that order, and the arrest of Mr. Baynham, growing out of that affair, has for a time broken up the organization against bushwhackers I had effected in that neighborhood, through the efforts of Mr. King, the sheriff. The bearer of this and the gentlemen who accompany him are regarded as men of honesty, and though their sympathies, for aught I know, may have been with the rebellion, they evidence a disposition now to assist in enforcing the law and restoring peace and security to their county. I respectfully suggest that if they, or any persons, are subjected to fine or sentenced to labor without conviction or trial by civil or military tribunal it will destroy the confidence we have been so rapidly gaining. The sheriff informs me that these men have taken hold in earnest to assist him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THO. C. FLETCHER.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 9, 1865.

Major Barnes will inform me immediately if there are any orders given by General Dodge which justify the action herein reported of provost-marshals in Callaway County. If so, by what authority General Dodge issued such orders.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 9, 1865.

Colonel Baker, provost-marshal-general, now has in his possession a report from the local provost-marshal in relation to the matter. I have not yet seen it, but have called on Colonel Baker to forward it at once. The desired information will be furnished as soon as possible.

Respectfully, &c.,

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 38. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., June 8, 1865.

I. The general commanding having been ordered to duty elsewhere, hereby relinquishes the command of this district, and transfers the same to Col. John D. Allen, Fifteenth Cavalry Missouri Volunteers.

II. To the officers and soldiers of this command, who have obeyed all orders with promptness and alacrity, and labored with an upright zeal to restore order, establish the supremacy of the laws, and break down and destroy all armed opposition to the Government, the general commanding tenders his warmest thanks and sincerest wishes for their future happiness and welfare. The general commanding would also express his heartfelt gratitude to the citizens and inhabitants of this entire section for the willing and strong support they have given to all measures adopted by him to drive out the public enemy and restore peace, and for the better protection of life and property. At the same time he would congratulate them upon the improved condition of their

country, the return of peace, and the bright prospect of plenty and comfort in store for them in the early future. Your long and anxious labor and sacrifice for the maintenance of the authority of the Government, and for self-preservation, should bind you together by indissoluble ties, and induce you to co-operate in all efforts to improve your condition. By co-operation and concert of action you will speedily make this section what nature designed it to be—the paradise of Missouri, the Elysian field of the West.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST SUB-DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Fort Scott, June 8, 1865.

Capt. CURTIS JOHNSON,
Comdg. Co. E, Fifteenth Kansas Vol. Cav., Osage Mission, Kans.:

CAPTAIN: I am in receipt of yours of yesterday. In reply I will state the change proposed is postponed for the present. Your regiment is under marching orders, as Major Haas should have informed you ere this. Draw rations from Humboldt for next ten days. Keep your men well in hand, and clean out those bushwhackers if possible. Report the result of the party you have sent out, and as soon as they return get the men in condition to march. If you have not saddle blankets use gunny-bags instead. Be in readiness to turn over surplus property of all descriptions, so that when the order comes there will be no delay. Send estimate to Major Haas of the number of horses yet required to mount your company, and confer with him regarding the proposed move.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. B. PEARSALL,
Colonel, Commanding.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *June 8, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR,
Julesburg:

Have your proper staff departments in Utah make their contracts for forage and fuel in such manner as the best interest of the Government will be served.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *June 8, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR,
Julesburg:

I have five regiments of cavalry which will get off this week, and two Monday or Tuesday. The infantry I have to get from the East. This cavalry is all armed with Spencer rifles, and veterans from Sheridan's and Sherman's armies. It is important that you should put a force in the Black Hills immediately. If it is not done they will trouble those wagon-road parties. Can not you send a good officer up there with 800 or 1,000 cavalry and get after that force?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
South Loup Fork, Nebr. Ter., June 8, 1865.

Lieut. F. A. McDONALD,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fort Kearny, Nebr. Ter.:

LIEUTENANT: I immediately started in pursuit of the Indians who killed one of my men, according to instructions I received from you. Struck their trail due west, followed them to Cedar Creek, and found they had left suddenly. One of their party lay there dead, and I think killed by one of my men. Found portion of mail matter, Grubb's horse, belonging to the soldier they killed, stabbed and left. Most of their provisions left on the ground. They then took due course north. We followed on and found ourselves within two miles of my camp, west. Here we captured a pony and saddle. They still kept due north. Camped for night and pursued them early. Rained quite hard during night. We could not trace them beyond the stream north of my camp, about fifteen miles, should judge. I was obliged to abandon the trip and returned to camp. Their course was directly northwest from my camp. Some of the men belonging to the command think them Yanktonnais Sioux. Party consisted of about thirty. They took a course through the most unbroken country I ever traveled.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

JAS. B. DAVID,
Captain Company E, Seventh Iowa Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Bascom, N. Mex., June 8, 1865.

Maj. WILLIAM McCLEAVE,
First California Cavalry, Comdg. at Fort Sumner, N. Mex..

MAJOR: Sergeant Andrews and his party, whom you sent as escort to Mr. Watts, arrived here safe and I send them back this morning. They have been rationed to include the 10th instant. In my letter which I sent you by Gañado Blanco I forgot to tell you that information was brought to me the other day from parties on the lookout below this post that the Comanches have during this spring killed some twenty Navajoes, whom they encountered in small parties on the Llano Estacado. They are continually watching, and I allow myself the suggestion to acquaint the Navajoes with this fact, and not to permit them to go too far away from Sumner, for the Comanches and Kiowas are sure to catch them.

Very respectfully, major, your obedient servant,

E. H. BERGMANN,
Major, First New Mexico Cavalry, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., June 8, 1865.

Maj. ROBERT H. ROSE,
Commanding Fort Wadsworth, Dak. Ter.:

MAJOR: You are respectfully informed that your dispatches of 26th ultimo and of 1st and 2d instant have been duly received. The former appears to have been unaccountably delayed. It is quite gratifying to note the success of the scouts under your immediate command in the

destruction and dispersion of raiding parties of the hostile savages. They are receiving a just meed of praise at the hands of the public generally, and the zeal and fidelity thus evinced will strengthen the representations made in their behalf and that of the other surrendered Indians by General Sibley to the superior military authorities. General Curtis has forwarded an indorsement of the brigadier-general commanding, strongly urging that aid be given to these people, to the Secretary of the Interior, with his own strong recommendation to that effect, and it is to be hoped the appeals will produce corresponding favorable action on the part of the Government. The recommendation contained in your dispatch of the 24th ultimo for an increase in the number of sub-chiefs of scouts, and for the appointment of S. J. Brown as interpreter, is under consideration, and you will probably receive instructions by Major Brown, who intends to leave on the 10th instant on his return. A regiment of cavalry (Third Illinois) left Saint Louis on steamers for this district on 5th instant. General Sibley will probably push them forward to the front as soon after they arrive as practicable, but it is well that you keep this information private inasmuch as it has been found that any intelligence touching military movements which once leaves these headquarters soon reaches the hostile camps by way of Red River. General Sully is moving to Fort Rice with instructions to march against the Indians said to be concentrated in the Devil's Lake region, but he has been delayed by the sinking of three steamers and a lighter on the Missouri laden with Government supplies. The train for Fort Wadsworth has left and will probably be at Sauk Center on 12th instant, taking the new route which will pass between Big Stone Lake and Lac Traverse.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SIOUX CITY, *June 8, 1865.*
(Received 10.20 a. m. 10th.)

Major-General POPE:

Reports from Fort Rice, dated May 22, say the 3,000 Sioux Indians on Heart River have been joined by the Indians from the Platte River, and say they are going to clean out all the forts. Fort Rice was attacked last night; nobody hurt. The Sioux who don't want to fight are coming into Fort Rice; also reported large camps of Minnesota Sioux Indians north of Fort Berthold. My troops start to-morrow. I will do the best I can.

SULLY,
General.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHWEST INDIAN EXPEDITION,
Sioux City, Iowa, June 8, 1865.

ASST. ADJT. GEN., MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI:

SIR: I have received the letter of the agent for the Blackfeet which the general directed to be sent to me. I agree with the writer that the movements of troops will have the tendency to drive the hostile Indians to the vicinity of friendly tribes. It has already done so. I, however, don't think there is much danger for the Blackfeet yet. There

is much more for the Crows, who are also friendly. The section of country now occupied by Cheyennes and other hostile Indians is of such a nature it will take a long time and some trouble to completely drive them out. It is, besides, a good country for game, berries, and wild fruit. Eventually it will be well to have troops stationed at Fort Benton, or near there, but it will be next to an impossibility to get the necessary supplies there this year, for they already report the river falling above.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY,
Brevet Major-General.

CHICAGO, *June 8, 1865.*
(Received 4.15 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Pursuant to your orders I have given directions for the immediate discharge of all volunteer troops in the Northern Department, except the Eighty-eighth and One hundred and twenty-eighth Ohio Volunteers and the Veteran Reserve Corps. The Eighty-eighth is stationed at Camp Chase, and the One hundred and twenty-eighth at Johnson's Island. The interests of the service require that these regiments shall be retained a few weeks longer.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTHWEST,
New Orleans, June 9, 1865—10.35 a. m. (Received 3 p. m. 10th.)

Bvt. Col. C. B. COMSTOCK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I find here all the pontoon equipment I shall want.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTHWEST,
New Orleans, June 9, 1865. (Received 10.30 p. m. 10th.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Washington:

The following is the latest information I have from the Rio Grande:

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Brownsville, Tex., May 30, 1865.

Col. J. S. CROSBY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Gulf:

I have the honor to report that I moved on this place from Brazos de Santiago the evening of the 28th instant, and arrived here at daylight this morning. The enemy evacuated the place, having first delivered six pieces of artillery, battery wagons, forge, and transportation wagons to the Mexican commander at Matamoras and sent a large amount of cotton across the Rio Grande. We captured 500 bales of cotton and several hundred head of cattle, with a few mules and horses. The rebel forces on the Rio Grande are greatly demoralized and nearly broken up by desertion. The reports of the confinement of General Slaughter by

his own men and subsequent release by paying them about $20,000 is confirmed. I am informed that the enemy is crossing cotton in considerable amounts above on the Rio Grande.

I am, colonel, &c.,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE SOUTHWEST, *New Orleans, La., June 9, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. Volunteers, having reported to the major-general commanding for duty, is hereby announced as chief of cavalry for the Military Division of the Southwest, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Major-General Sheridan:

F. C. NEWHALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE SOUTHWEST, *New Orleans, La., June 9, 1865.*

1. Bvt. Maj. Vanderbilt Allen, Corps of Engineers, is hereby appointed receiving and disbursing engineer officer for the Military Division of the Southwest, and will assume the duties of the office without delay.

By command of Major-General Sheridan:

F. C. NEWHALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 153. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, La., June 9, 1865.*

1. The officer in charge of the pontoon-bridge train at Baton Rouge will report to the commanding general of the Military Division of the Southwest for orders.

2. The provost-marshal-general of the department will turn over to Capt. C. D. Mehaffey, First U. S. Infantry, the following prisoners now in his custody: A. B. Moore, late self-styled Governor of Alabama; George W. Gayle, author of a certain inflammatory article in the Selma Dispatch of December 1, 1864; John Cantler and Watson Graves, witnesses in the case of Gayle. Captain Mehaffey will be furnished with a guard of one non-commissioned officer and ten men of the First U. S. Infantry, and will proceed with this guard and the above-named prisoners by the steamer Constitution, which leaves this port to-morrow morning, the 10th instant, at 8 o'clock. On her way to New York the steamer will touch at Fort Pulaski, where the prisoner Moore will be delivered to the commanding officer, in accordance with the orders of the Secretary of War. The other three prisoners will be taken to New York, and thence to Washington, where Captain Mehaffey will turn them over to the provost-marshal of that department, together with the documentary evidence in his possession, reporting the fact to the Secretary of War. On completion of this duty Captain Mehaffey will return to this city by first opportunity. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

6. The Sixth Michigan Heavy Artillery is hereby transferred to the Military Division of the Southwest. The commanding officer will at once report by letter to Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan and prepare and hold the regiment in readiness at the points where it is now serving (Forts Gaines and Morgan, Ala.), to embark at a moment's notice.

* * * * * * *

12. Capt. George N. Carpenter, commissary of subsistence of volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty as post commissary at Thibodeaux, and will turn over all public property in his possession to such officer as the commanding officer at that post may designate.

13. Capt. Joseph Rudolph, commissary of subsistence of volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty as post commissary at Ship Island, and will report to Col. M. P. Small, chief commissary Military Division of the Southwest, for orders.

14. The commanding officer at Ship Island will detail an officer from his command as acting commissary of subsistence, who will receive all public property turned over to him by Captain Rudolph, commissary of subsistence.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. H. DYER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, June 9, 1865.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this day of General Orders, Nos. 81 and 82, from your headquarters. The troops of this command now west of the Mississippi River are as follows: First Louisiana Infantry, at Donaldsonville and on La Fourche; Seventy-eighth Colored Infantry, at Donaldsonville and on La Fourche; Fourth Iowa Light Battery, on La Fourche; Sixteenth Indiana (mounted) Infantry, on La Fourche and Plaquemine; Third Rhode Island Cavalry, on La Fourche; Ninety-eighth Colored Infantry, Brashear and New Iberia; Seventy-fifth Colored Infantry, on railroad and at Washington, La.; one company Louisiana cavalry, at Washington, La.; Twenty-fifth New York Battery, at Brashear; one company Wisconsin heavy artillery, at Brashear; one company Missouri light artillery (dismounted), at Brashear; one battalion (four companies), Eleventh Colored Heavy Artillery, at Brashear; one battalion (four companies), Fifty-sixth Ohio Volunteers, at Algiers; one battalion (four companies), Eleventh Colored Heavy Artillery, at Plaquemine. I propose that the battalion of the Eleventh Colored Heavy Artillery, the company of First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, and the company of Tenth Colored Heavy Artillery, now at Brashear, remain there in charge of the defenses. That six companies of the First Louisiana Infantry remain in charge of the defenses at Donaldsonville; four companies of the same regiment, the Fourth Iowa Light Battery, and four companies Sixteenth Indiana (mounted) Infantry be stationed for the present at Thibodeaux. That the four companies Fifty-sixth Ohio Volunteers remain at Algiers. That the battalion of Eleventh U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery now at Plaquemine remain in charge of those defenses until evacuated. That the post of Plaquemine be evacuated at once,

its armament removed, and the fortifications razed. That the Sixteenth Indiana (mounted) Infantry remain on duty between the Mississippi and Grand Rivers until its term expires, at which time the probability is that no mounted troops will be longer required. This arrangement will render available for immediate duty in the front or elsewhere the Seventy-eighth Colored Infantry, the balance of the Seventy-fifth and Ninety-eighth Colored Infantry, the Third Rhode Island Cavalry, the Twenty-fifth New York Light Battery, the Missouri Light Battery (dismounted), and after the evacuation of Plaquemine one battalion of the Eleventh Colored Heavy Artillery.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, June 9, 1865.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF:

In response to the third paragraph of General Orders, No. 81, Department of the Gulf, just received, I have the honor to report that the last tri-monthly report of this command (May 31) shows the numbers and condition of the troops of this command at this time, excepting that five companies of Ninety-eighth and three companies of Seventy-fifth Colored Infantry and one company of Louisiana cavalry have been thrown out from Brashear to the front since that date. That portion of the railroad between Terre Bonne and Bayou Bœuf is submerged, rendering it necessary for the present to supply Brashear by sea route. All other posts are supplied by steamers, except Thibodeaux and stations on railroad, which still have the advantage of the rail. This road will not be in operation throughout its length until the waters fall and some repairs are made upon the submerged portion.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
Shreveport, La., June 9, 1865.

Col. A. C. MATTHEWS,
Commissioner:

MY DEAR SIR: You will proceed with as little [delay] as possible to Fort Towson, and from that point to Council Grove, where a grand council is now being held, at which the different tribes of Indians in the Territory and Western Texas are represented, and will present to Governor Throckmorton and Colonel Reagan, the commissioners of the Confederate States, the official documents in your possession addressed to them. These commissioners will give you every assistance in their power in accomplishing the object of your mission, which is to make a temporary treaty or alliance with the Indians on behalf of the United States. You can state to the council that the war between the Confederate States and the United States is at an end, the entire Confederate Army having surrendered and turned over all arms and public property to the agents of the United States; that hereafter the

Government at Washington will control the entire country as formerly; that it is the desire of the United States to be on terms of friendship with all the Indian tribes; that this object can be accomplished by their returning to their homes and remaining quietly, not interfering in any way with the whites or the Indians who have been in the U. S. service; that if they will do so the United States will not interfere with them; that they can prepare an address to the Government at Washington, and hand it to you for transmittal, or send a bearer, whom you will conduct to this place, to be forwarded to Washington. You will also suggest that another grand council be held about the 1st of August at some point in the Territory, at which council commissioners direct from Washington will meet with the council, and arrange a full and complete treaty. These are the main points, and you will use every exertion in making an arrangement with the tribes for peace and quiet. The cavalry force now being prepared for operations in the Indian country will not be sent forward if the council will agree that the various tribes shall keep quiet. Upon completing this mission you will return to this point and report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 23. } HDQRS. NORTHERN DIV. OF LOUISIANA,
Shreveport, La., June 9, 1865.

Persons having in their possession Confederate Government or State cotton will immediately notify the agent of the U. S. Treasury Department at this place and turn over the same to him. Persons having knowledge of such cotton are required to make immediate report of its locality. If after thirty days from the date hereof any such cotton that has not been reported is found in the possession or on the premises of any person they will be arrested and punished. All arms which were the property of the Confederate Government, including muskets, pistols, sabers, &c., must be turned over and delivered to the ordnance officer. Any person retaining possession of such after thirty days from the date of this order will be arrested and summarily dealt with. By promptly notifying the officers of the United States of the locality of such property of the Confederate Government as was included in the terms of the late surrender, citizens will the sooner receive the benefits of unrestricted trade and civil government. Prompt measures will be taken to bring to punishment any person or persons guilty of riotous or lawless conduct, and paroled Confederate soldiers are cautioned to refrain from any interference with citizens, and to remain quietly at their homes, strictly observing the terms of their paroles. Any persons committing depredations upon citizens or property, if captured, will be promptly and severely punished.

By command of Major-General Herron:

WILLIAM H. CLAPP,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

JACKSON, *June 9, 1865.*

Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN:

I assume command this morning. Will there [be] an order from your headquarters dividing the State into sub-districts? Are all the troops

stationed in the State to report to the commanding officer of this district? Garrisons at Grenada, Macon, Columbus, Meridian, Pascagoula, &c., were furnished from other commands. What will be their relation to these headquarters?

P. J. OSTERHAUS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jackson, Miss., June 9, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Gulf:

COLONEL: There is a good deal of marauding going on in such sections of this State as are without the protection of our troops—that is to say, over by far the greater portion of the State. In all Northern Mississippi there are but some 200 cavalry (at Grenada), and the reports and complaints from there about jayhawking bands are very frequent. A similar state of affairs reigns in Southern Mississippi. If the cavalry now concentrating at Vicksburg (General Lucas' command) could be ordered to assist in suppressing the above-described irregularities it would be done much more effectively than it is possible with the scant means at my disposition, and it would help greatly to restore quiet to the alarmed people. You will oblige me greatly by communicating to me at an early date the general's decision in this matter—whether I can dispose of the available cavalry or not.

I am, colonel, very respectfully,

P. JOS. OSTERHAUS,
Major-General.

JACKSON, *June 9, 1865.*
(Received 9.20 a. m. 11th.)

Colonel CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Please let me know when I can expect General Canby. I would prefer to await his arrival before dividing up the State into sub-districts. Are all well?

P. J. OSTERHAUS,
Major-General, Commanding.

JUNE 11, 1865.

Answer.—General Canby intends leaving here for Vicksburg Wednesday evening, the 11th [14th] instant.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., June 9, 1865.

Maj. Gen. P. J. OSTERHAUS,
Jackson, Miss.:

The cotton belonging to the Southern Railroad Company may be shipped subject to the express condition that the interests of the United States shall not be prejudiced thereby. The division of your command into sub-districts is a matter for your own decision. The question in relation to troops within the limits of your district and assigned from

other commands will be answered in course of the day. On the 5th the commanding officer at Jackson was instructed to send Governor Clark here, in order that we might forward him to Fort Pulaski, according to instructions from the War Department. The steamer leaves to-morrow morning, and there has been ample time to have the prisoner forwarded. Please ascertain who is responsible for this dilatoriness.

By order:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., June 9, 1865

Maj. Gen. P. J. OSTERHAUS:

Please let the troops within your command remain in their present positions until General Canby has seen you. Those belonging to other commands will, until otherwise directed, report to and receive orders from you only. General Smith has been so advised. For the formation of sub districts you are authorized to act as you think best.

By order:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jackson, Miss., June 9, 1865.

Brig. Gen. M. L. SMITH,
Commanding District of Vicksburg:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that the Second Battalion, Fifth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Major Hissong commanding, be ordered to report immediately to the commanding general post of Jackson. The battalion will be provided with necessary transportation and equipage, including shelter-tents.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. WARREN MILLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jackson, Miss., June 9, 1865.

Brig. Gen. M. L. SMITH,
Commanding District of Vicksburg:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the commanding general to inform you that First Lieut. T. C. Hulaniski, commanding Company L, Second Illinois Light Artillery, has been ordered to report with his battery to you for duty, and that the men of that command now on detached service at these headquarters will be returned as soon as they can be relieved by another detail from the cavalry.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. WARREN MILLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 136. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, *Little Rock, Ark., June 9, 1865.*

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3. Troops stationed at Brownsville on the military railroad will report to Brig. Gen. Alexander Shaler, commanding at Devall's Bluff, Ark.

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By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., June 9, 1865.

Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER SHALER,
Commanding Second Division:

The Twelfth Regiment Michigan Infantry, having been permanently detached from your command, the major-general commanding directs that Colonel Graves and all other officers and enlisted men of that regiment be ordered to join their command at this place immediately.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., June 9, 1865.

Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER SHALER,
Commanding Second Division:

The major-general commanding directs that you send one company, or if your judgment directs, two companies, of the Ninth Kansas Cavalry to Brownsville, Ark., to relieve the detachment of the Ninth Iowa Cavalry now stationed at that post. Please dispatch immediately.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 105. } HDQRS. 1ST DIV., 7TH ARMY CORPS, AND POST OF LITTLE ROCK, *Little Rock, Ark., June 9, 1865.*

Col. L. Gregg, Fourth Arkansas Cavalry, is hereby appointed to command the post Cavalry Brigade, and will relieve Col. M. M. Trumbull, Ninth Iowa Cavalry Volunteers, immediately.

By order of Bvt. Maj. Gen. F. Salomon:

A. S. KENDRICK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Camden, Ark., June 9, 1865.

Col. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Arkansas:

COLONEL: Your communications of 29th ultimo are received. Am glad to know that the major-general commanding approves of my action thus far. A few days since I sent a party of cavalry into Colum-

bia and Union Counties to look after public property. They were absent six days. Found a four-gun battery near Magnolia, in Columbia County. Two of the guns had been taken about twelve miles from town and hid. The party also report a good many mules, horses, and wagons, formerly belonging to Confederate Government, and brought in twenty-seven muskets which they found in the houses of citizens. I have sent a small party with team to Gilmer, Tex., for the purpose of getting the books and records of the U. S. land office belonging to this district. The former receiver accompanies the party. I learned that he had taken the records to Gilmer by order of the State authorities, and sent for him to report. He knows just where they are, and says that everything is secure. The party goes via Shreveport, and are ordered to report to General Herron for any advice or instructions he may be able to give them. Expect them to return in fifteen days. I find that General Orme, Treasury agent at Memphis, is giving permission to a great many persons in this section to collect Confederate cotton, and allowing them one-fourth of all they collect in pounds of cotton, or of the net proceeds after the cotton is sold, for their services. One of the persons having such authority is a man named Chidester, who is quite notorious as a former Government mail contractor in this country. I presume you have heard of him. If not, the Attorney-General can give you all information in regard to him. I think the whole thing is wrong, and in Chidester's case I have determined that he shall not touch a bale of Government cotton if I can help it, and I think I can. If you think I would be justified I will stop the whole proceeding. I think that the deputy marshal, regularly appointed Treasury agents, and Government aids, with the assistance of the military, ought to be able to attend to that business. The appointment of these outsiders is a regular swindle. Chidester tells me that he can make $100,000 out of it in sixty days. Wouldn't it be better for the Government to have that amount? Now that the war is over, I feel like crushing out the thieves and swindlers. As soon as outpost train returns we will give the cotton business some attention ourselves. If my letters are too long or bore you let me know. I may write about some things that you do not care to be troubled with. As we are very short of officers at this post, I have ordered four companies of Twelfth Michigan to report here for duty. We have many details to send into the country, and I think it will be necessary to keep small parties at different points to prevent the stealing of Government property, cotton particularly, which I am informed is being done to a considerable extent. I send a party to Union County for that purpose to-morrow. It is actually necessary. All very quiet here. We are now getting a respectable supply of forage on hand.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. F. McGINNIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
June 9, 1865—9.02 a. m.

Major-General DODGE,
Fort Leavenworth:

The Second Ohio Cavalry is here at Benton Barracks. Let me know whether you want it at Leavenworth. It has 200 horses, but will be mounted immediately.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *June 9, 1865.*
(Received 6.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE:

A part of the Michigan Brigade, nearly two regiments, go out of service July or August. It will be useless to send them on the plains. Don't you think so?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *June 9, 1865.*
(Received 6.30 p. m.)

Major-General POPE:

I do not think it desirable to send any troops up here whose term of service expires before October 18. We cannot get them on the plains and back before their time expires. I have ordered a regiment out of Missouri to replace those in Michigan Brigade. I would like Second Ohio fitted out, but Captain Coryell says he has not got horses to fill requisition for Michigan Brigade. Let him fit that brigade out first.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *June 9, 1865.*

Colonel MYERS,
Saint Louis:

Can you fit up Cole's regiment at Saint Louis with transportation for regiment and for sixty days' supplies, and send it to Omaha from Saint Louis? I have got to move one column up that way, thence up Loup Fork to east base of Black Hills. This will save long travel. Answer to-day.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

JUNE 9, 1865—8 a. m.

Major-General DODGE,
Fort Leavenworth:

Colonel Cole's regiment is all mounted and fully equipped, 600 strong. Will fit up the Second Ohio Cavalry as expeditiously as possible.

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 154. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., June 9, 1865.*

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3. The Second Regiment Missouri Light Artillery Volunteers, mounted and equipped as cavalry, will proceed forthwith to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and report to the major-general commanding the department for further orders.

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By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEAR WARSAW, *June 9, 1865.*

General SANBORN:

DEAR SIR: Having learned that there has been a communication forwarded to you in regard to my shooting one of Smith's spies, and not knowing the exact purport of it, I have concluded to give you the statement in full. In the first place, Captain Hill's company came through from Lebanon to this place; on the route murdered twenty-three men, missing me only fifteen minutes. About the same time John Smith's crowd caught James Taylor, a discharged soldier, formerly of your command, and who belonged to the Seventh Missouri State Militia, as well as I remember, stripped him naked in the presence of his wife, and cut his throat from ear to ear. This man Davis that I shot lives in what is called here Smith's confederacy. Every loyal man has been burnt out or murdered that lived in his scope. I took Davis out of Warsaw; gave him a sign of the Knights of the Golden Circle. At the first sign he looked me close in the eye, at the second he smiled, and to the third sign he responded. One more word of recognition, and he opened his bellows. He told me that he knew where Smith's [crowd] were, and would take me to them, but would not tell any person of their whereabouts unless they wanted to go to them. He said he came to town the day Hill's company came to the ferry and demanded the boat, expecting to find the rebels in Warsaw. Knowing that there were no troops he supposed they would cross, being aware of their intentions, and stated that Smith intended remaining in this county, and would cut more of their damned throats before they quit. He acknowledged being in town for information for Smith, all of which Mark Gentry, of the Eighth Missouri State Militia, heard. Gentry was with me; has been tried and acquitted. General, there would have been no disturbance had it not been for the rebels in Warsaw. There are but four or five loyal men in the place. There is not a radical Union man in the county but what is my friend, and there is not a rebel sympathizer but what is down on me. These Knights of the Golden Circle that want the civil law enforced so bad in this case never say anything about writs for Smith's crowd, which has been within from three to ten miles of Warsaw for two years. When Taylor was murdered I heard a dozen men remark that it was nothing more than they expected; they were afraid that Smith would kill every discharged soldier that returned to this county. I do not intend being tried by civil law if I can help it. If the sheriff or his deputy were to come on me I would surrender, but if those rebels undertake to arrest me it is as good as I want, for I will be sure to strike fire, let the consequences be what they will. I have not been five miles from Warsaw, nor have I lain out an hour. I have plenty of friends here, but am going to leave to-day.

Your most obedient servant,

D. G. HART.

P. S.—Show this to Jinks. Tell him when I burst another cap I will write to him.

GLASGOW, *June 9, 1865.*

Capt. W. T. CLARKE:

On receipt of General Spalding's order to accept unconditional surrender of Clement and Anderson, I sent order to Captain Harris, at Fayette, to receive their surrender and send them to Glasgow. He proceeded to and received the surrender of eight of the scoundrels, and left them at Rocheport under guard, while Anderson and Clement were to hunt up the rest of their men and have them there by Sunday

next. Captain Harris sends me a dispatch that Captain Cook, of Columbia, has ordered the prisoners kept at Rocheport subject to his orders. Is Captain Cook acting under orders from General Spalding in this matter? This conflict of authority must be settled speedily.

A. F. DENNY,
Colonel.

MACON, *June 9, 1865.*

Col. A. F. DENNY:

Send at once to Captain Cook with this dispatch:

Captain COOK:

Colonel Denny has full authority to manage affairs connected with the surrender of Anderson's and Clement's guerrillas. You will keep your hands off these men until you are ordered to take them into custody.

GEO. SPALDING,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

GEO. SPALDING,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

LITTLE PINEY, [MO.,] *June 9, 1865.*

Colonel MORRILL:

SIR: On the 15th ultimo I killed 2 bushwhackers, Adam Morris and another man, who said his name was Davis. I captured from them 2 horses, 1 U. S. horse and 1 gray mare, that has since died, and killed another in the fight. The U. S. horse I send with this report by Captain Monks.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN SAMPLES,
Captain Citizen Guard.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *June 9, 1865.*

Brevet Brigadier-General FORD,
Fort Riley:

Colonel Leavenworth telegraphs you to get General Pope's answer to General McCook's order. Has he not done anything yet toward getting those chiefs together? I don't understand what he means.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT SCOTT, *June 9, 1865.*

Capt. JOHN PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Reports just received from Captain Johnson, at the Osage Mission, state that large parties of bushwhackers have made their appearance in the vicinity of Lightning Creek. Captain Johnson reports his men fired upon, and a party sent out by him came across a body too strong for them to cope with. Four men came in there and delivered themselves up, claiming to be discharged soldiers of the Ninth Kansas, and have been to Stand Watie's forces on Canadian River. They report large bodies of bushwhackers coming up from below, and reports were current among the rebels that Shelby with 5,000 cavalry had just left Boggy Depot for New Mexico; also that Cy. Gordon and Dick Yeager are in Missouri with their commands. The post at the

mission states that the schoolboys saw bushwhackers yesterday near the crossing of Walnut Creek between here and the mission. I will send the letter by mail to-morrow. If these reports are not exaggerated beyond precedent my cavalry force is too small to patrol the country properly. Company E, of the Seventeenth Illinois, will reach the Mission to-night, and Captain Johnson starts for Humboldt to-morrow. The companies from there leave also. Humboldt will be left without any force.

U. B. PEARSALL,
Colonel, Commanding.

CAMP OF COMPANY E, FIFTEENTH KANSAS VOL. CAV.,
Osage Catholic Mission, Kans., June 9, 1865.

Col. U. B. PEARSALL,
Commanding First Sub-District of South Kansas:

SIR: I have the honor to report that a member of my company who was returning from the escort of Major Snow, U. S. Indian agent, was followed for several miles and fired upon by bushwhackers. They only succeeded in putting a ball hole through his jacket. As soon as he came in and reported I started out detachments after the bushwhackers. One party came upon a body of some fifteen or sixteen, but being too weak to attack returned to camp. I immediately started out with about twenty men; found their trail, followed it nearly to Lightning Creek, and night and a heavy storm coming on I was forced to return. I also have the honor to report that early this morning four men came in and gave themselves up. They claimed to be discharged soldiers from the Ninth Kansas and have been prisoners to Stand Watie's forces, on Canadian River. They report large bodies of bushwhackers constantly coming up from below, and it was a current topic of conversation among the rebels that Shelby with 5,000 cavalry has just started from Boggy Depot for New Mexico. I also acknowledge the receipt of your communication of yesterday, and in obedience thereto shall start for Humboldt if relieved in time by detachment Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry at daylight to-morrow. The four prisoners whom I have sent to Major Haas this morning also report that they learn from some of the rebels that Cy. Gordon and Dick Yeager, notorious bushwhackers, are already in Missouri, having gone up in advance of the force of Stand Watie, taking their commands with them. Father Shoemaker reports that eight bushwhackers were seen by some of the schoolboys from the mission yesterday near the crossing of Walnut Creek on the road between this place and Fort Scott. When they discovered they were boys they withdrew into the woods.

I have the honor, sir, to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CURTIS JOHNSON,
Captain, Commanding Company.

CHICAGO, ILL., *June 10, 1865—12.30 p. m.*

Major-General SHERIDAN,
New Orleans, La.:

The Eighth Illinois Cavalry has not gone West; but if more is required, take any that is being reserved in Canby's or Thomas' commands, and if necessary I can replace it.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CHICAGO, ILL., *June 10, 1865—11.30 p. m.*

Brigadier-General RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:

Please show the following dispatch to the Secretary of War, and if approved forward it:

Major-General SHERIDAN,
New Orleans, La.:

If the rebels moved their artillery and public property to Matamoras after Smith's surrender, demand its return to you. If the demand is not complied with, go and take it, and all those engaged in its transfer.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *June 10, 1865.*

Bvt. Maj. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff:

I have not received an answer to my dispatch of the 8th instant asking to have the following regiments of cavalry placed under my orders, viz: Seventh Indiana Cavalry, First Iowa Cavalry, Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, Fifth Illinois Cavalry, Second Wisconsin Cavalry. I am anxious to hear from you, as the regiments are now scattered and will have to be concentrated.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

General Thomas telegraphed to know if the regiments had been sent as directed on the 9th instant.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 296. } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, June 10, 1865.*

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7. Maj. Gen. J. A. Mower, U. S. Volunteers, will immediately, after the termination of his present leave of absence, report in person to Major-General Sheridan, U. S. Army, at New Orleans, La., for duty. The following officers of his personal staff will accompany him: Maj. Jacob C. De Gress, aide-de-camp; Capt. Charles Christensen, aide-de-camp; Capt. Luke O'Reilly, aide-de-camp.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE SOUTHWEST, *New Orleans, La., June 10, 1865.*

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2. Bvt. Maj. George L. Gillespie, chief engineer, Military Division of the Southwest, is hereby ordered to proceed to Mobile, Ala., on duty connected with his department, upon the completion of which he

will return to these headquarters without unnecessary delay. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

3. Maj. T. W. C. Moore, acting assistant inspector-general, is hereby ordered to proceed to Brownsville, Tex., for the purpose of communicating with Maj. Gen. F. Steele at that point. Upon the completion of this duty Major Moore will return to these headquarters without delay. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Major-General Sheridan:

F. C. NEWHALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTHWEST,
New Orleans, June 10, 1865. (Received 11th.)

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER,
Commanding Thirteenth Army Corps:

Colonel Sawtelle, chief quartermaster, sends over another steamer to-day. This, with those he has already sent, will furnish transportation for 1,800 men. Get them off for Galveston. There is not a very wholesome state of affairs in Texas. The Governor, all the soldiers, and the people generally are disposed to be ugly, and the sooner Galveston can be occupied the better. Slaughter sent his artillery over to Matamoras, and has gone up the Rio Grande.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTHWEST,
New Orleans, June 10, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER PONTOON TRAIN,
Baton Rouge, La.:

Major-General Sheridan directs that a train of twelve boats be put in complete readiness without delay to move to Shreveport. Please acknowledge receipt.

F. C. NEWHALL,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES ON THE RIO GRANDE,
Brazos Santiago, June 10, 1865.

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
Commanding Military Division of the Southwest:

GENERAL: Your letter of instructions dated New Orleans, June 2, 1865, is just received. I wrote to General Canby on the 7th instant about matters here, and requested him to inform you on your arrival in New Orleans in regard to them. Requisitions have been made on the proper staff officers of the Department of the Gulf to supply our immediate necessities. Lumber for the quarters to be erected at this post is arriving daily, and if the mechanics were here the work might commence at once. I have given authority for the erection of a hotel on private enterprise for the accommodation of transitory officers, &c. It is a necessity. The bridge across the Boca Chica was completed

yesterday, and the troops can move up the Rio Grande as the boats arrive for the transportation of supplies up the river. There are now only twenty six-mule teams on the island. My order was to bring a six-mule team for every 200 men of the command that came with me from Mobile, but for want of transportation or some other cause all the regiments have not complied with the order. Boats drawing over nine or ten feet of water cannot cross the bar of this harbor with safety, and there is only one small steamer to lighter. General Canby informed me that four others had been ordered here for that purpose and to ply on the Rio Grande. I hope they may be sent over immediately, as they are very much needed. There is no water on the island except what is condensed by machinery. The condensers produce only 6,000 gallons per diem, so that it will be necessary to move the troops destined for the Rio Grande and the "movable column" to the river at once. Brigadier-General Brown had on my arrival a total of 1,915 effective, stationed as follows: The Sixty-second U. S. Colored, 675; Thirty-fourth Indiana Infantry, 300; Second Texas Cavalry, 250 (50 mounted); total 1,425 at Brownsville, and the Forty-sixth U. S. Colored, 490, at Brazos. I have been waiting to hear from you before designating the stations on the Rio Grande above Brownsville. I suppose it will be best to establish a camp for the "movable column" as near Brazos as practicable. We have a depot at Clarksville, nine miles from here, and one small steamer to supply Brownsville at present. The hauling is very heavy, and when the posts are established up the river it will be necessary to have more land transportation or steamers that can cross the bar at the mouth of the Rio Grande. The people at Bagdad say that Walker's division of rebels is in Mexico at Piedras Negras, and that it is going to Sonora to join Doctor Gwin. Yesterday I saw Doctor Cañedo, a secret-service man sent here by General Canby. He goes to New Orleans to-day, and can give you all the rumors and tell you what he saw. When the rebels see the President's late proclamation I think they will declare for the Imperialists. A strong feeling of sympathy between them has been manifest. The rebels would like to be sure of being on the winning side, and if they could be pardoned for past offenses I think they would join the Liberals, believing that it is the popular side in the United States. I will write you again by the first opportunity. Please send me the order announcing your staff.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTHWEST,
New Orleans, June 16, 1865.

Official copy furnished Major-General Granger for his information.

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 154. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., June 10, 1865.

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6. The entire bateau bridge equipage (except wagons), and corresponding to ninety bateaus, received from Engineer Bureau on requisition

of Maj. M. D. McAlester, corps of engineers, dated September 21, 1864, together with the complete land transportation of the detachment of the bridge, in charge of Lieut. A. M. Conrad, at Baton Rouge, La., will be transferred to Bvt. Maj. V. Allen, corps of engineers. The First Company Pontoniers, U. S. Volunteers, Capt. J. J. Smith commanding, will report to Major Allen for orders.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. H. DYER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Brashear City, La., June 10, 1865.

Maj. W. HOFFMAN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Southern Div. of Louisiana, New Orleans:

The water having fallen here more than a foot, which equals six feet in the Catahoula, as that bayou rises or falls six inches to one at this point, at which rate it will not be long before it will be impossible to enter that stream with steam-boats, I would respectfully ask what preparations I shall make to have the garrison at Washington supplied during the summer months? It is believed that good beef can be purchased there at 6 or 8 cents, but otherwise everything will have to be sent up by the Catahoula while it is up or sent by wagon train a long route under guard from New Iberia. I would respectfully suggest that if they are to remain that there be sent to them, with the exception of beef, subsistence for six months and forage for six months, including only half rations of hay. New Iberia, being differently situated, can be supplied at all times of the year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jackson, Miss., June 10, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. W. DAVIDSON,
Commanding District of Natchez:

GENERAL: I am directed by Major-General Osterhaus to acknowledge receipt of your communication of May 28 ultimo, and to say in reply: General Canby forbids, emphatically, all searches for Government cotton by the military authorities. It is exclusively in the province of the Treasury Department to collect all produce belonging to the United States Government, and any assistance which that Department may need of the military in bringing the produce to market can only be rendered where there is no doubt of the right of the United States Government to seize. The course of action proposed in your communication above referred to is fully approved by the major-general commanding.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. WARREN MILLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., June 10, 1865. (Received 6.35 p. m.)

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY:

I have to request that trade restrictions of the Treasury Department be raised or abolished within the limits of this department and that portion of Louisiana north of and including places on Red River. Many of the people have money, while the country south of Arkansas is destitute of supplies, farming implements, &c. In present condition of affairs they will have to be fed at public cost. Our troops now occupy Camden and will soon be at Washington and Shreveport.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., June 10, 1865.

Brig. Gen. C. BUSSEY,
Fort Smith:

Fort Gibson will be held. The Fortieth Iowa is designed to replace the Second and Fourteenth Kansas until troops can be sent to relieve them in time.

By command of Major-General Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

QUITMAN, VAN BUREN COUNTY, ARK., *June 10, 1865.*

Lieut. Col. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Seventh Army Corps,
Department of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.:

GENERAL: I dislike very much to so often trespass upon your time, knowing the vast amount of business that necessarily comes before a district commander and of greater importance than this can possibly be, but seeing from your letter of the 25th ultimo that you did not understand me in regard to the kind of commands I wish disarmed, hence it is I trouble you again. It is not your home colony companies, composed of good, honest citizens, whose antecedents are clear and will do justice to all parties, I object to. Something of this kind I hope will soon be established for our protection, as we have been paroled in good faith and wish to return to our homes and again resume our several avocations unmolested; but it is these squads or companies that you call jayhawkers or marauders, which are very numerous in our country, and call themselves independent companies, I object to, headed by Chris. Denton, Thomas Kampton, Dick or Nath. Williams, and others, who say what they do is under the direction of the U. S. authorities. About the 1st of this month, after I had ordered my men to gather up all arms and U. S. property and report at Jacksonport, in pursuance to General Orders, No. 8, issued from General M. Jeff. Thompson's headquarters, for the purpose of being paroled, some of these illegal bands above spoken of caught one of my men, held him as a prisoner of war, and perhaps have killed him; did not at least permit him to report and be paroled; took four or five guns that had been collected, pillaged a house, and even took out of it feather beds. These are the squads or kind of men that our paroles are no protection for us in any way what-

ever, and when we lay down our arms at the same time we lay down our lives, should we offer to return to our homes. And these are the bands we are so desirous and respectfully ask that you disarm, and not any legal body of men that you may authorize, for we well know the position you occupy, and your better judgment would dictate that such men would not restore order and peace in the country, and, of course, are not recognized by you.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. R. WITT,
Colonel Tenth Arkansas Regiment.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Searcy, Ark., June 11, 1865.

Upon consultation with Colonel Witt, who desired me to indorse this paper without sending it through his intermediate commanders, to whom I generally report, I have the honor, in complying with his desire, to respectfully indorse his within-given opinion in regard to these bands calling themselves "independent companies." I have no doubt whatever that these depredators are jayhawkers and not members of home colonies properly authorized. These robbers are very quiet at present, but if some protection is not granted, paroled insurgents and other peaceably disposed men will be, to say the least, insecure in the pursuit of agriculture, &c. The case is therefore respectfully submitted to you.

Very respectfully,

OTTO F. DREHER,
Captain, Third Minnesota Veteran Volunteer Infantry, Commanding Detachment, and Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
June 10, 1865.

Major-General DODGE,
Fort Leavenworth:

I will endeavor to have Michigan Brigade and Second Ohio fitted out. These troops are sent for service on the plains. Of course you must send them out and get all the service out of them you can. Push forward everything you have and urge on the Indian campaign. We must settle with the Indians this summer. Use all vigor and speed.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *June 10, 1865.*

Major-General POPE:

I would like to have those two cavalry regiments at Saint Louis (Second Ohio and Eighth Illinois) fitted up there as soon as possible. The discharge of men in Michigan Cavalry Brigade only leaves about two good regiments. Please answer about the prospects—what the prospects are. Have balance of men belonging to the Michigan Cavalry Brigade (some 1,200 in all) arrived in Saint Louis yet?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
June 10, 1865—4.20 p. m.

General DODGE,
Fort Leavenworth:

I know nothing and have heard nothing of the 1,200 men of Michigan Brigade of whom you speak. Where were they left and when? There are now 900 horses on the river going to Leavenworth in charge of the men of Michigan Brigade who were left here for the purpose.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *June 10, 1865.*
(Received 4.20 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE:

We are doing everything in our power to forward the expedition. I instructed General Connor to strip his line of cavalry, and I would replace it by cavalry from here, which he is doing. I am shipping one column to Omaha, which goes up the Loup Fork, and thence north along east base of Black Hills. General Connor goes with other column along west base and up Powder River. Both columns under his command. Horses for Michigan Brigade not arrived yet.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
June 10, 1865—4.20 p. m.

General DODGE,
Fort Leavenworth:

Bear in mind about the post on Powder River to be established by Connor. Your supply departments must have supplies on hand for this purpose at Laramie.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *June 10, 1865.*
(Received 11.15 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE:

All the supplies for Powder River post are well on their way there. I am also sending a water-power saw-mill to be put up there. Since I have been here the quartermaster has sent forward 2,000 wagons loaded with supplies for all points on the plains.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *June 10, 1865.*

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Saint Louis:

I want Colonel Cole's regiment fitted out and furnished with transportation and everything. Transportation enough to carry sixty days' rations and 200 rounds of ammunition, and all put on boats and shipped

to Omaha. I want them to get off immediately. Telegraphed Colonel Myers yesterday, but got no answer. See him and have it done right off. Colonel Cole better go in command.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *June 10, 1865.*

Col. WILLIAM MYERS,
Saint Louis:

Ship all of Cole's regiment to Omaha and furnish supplies and transportation for them from Saint Louis. We cannot do it here. If necessary take any transportation in Saint Louis or any other point, so that we are not delayed. They must strip themselves of everything except what is actually necessary for said service, and can carry their ammunition in their company wagons. They want to take sixty days' rations from the time they leave Omaha.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 144 } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Fort Leavenworth, June 10, 1865.*

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VII. The Fifteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry will move with their camp and garrison equipage and transportation to Council Grove. On their arrival at that post they will report to Bvt. Brig. Gen. James H. Ford for further orders.

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By command of Major-General Dodge:

JOHN WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 155. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., June 10, 1865.*

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10. The special order from these headquarters directing the Second Missouri Artillery to proceed to Fort Leavenworth is hereby revoked. Col. N. Cole, Second Regiment Missouri Light Artillery, will assume command of his regiment and proceed with it without delay to Omaha, Nebr., reporting through the sub-district commander to Brig. Gen. P. E. Connor, commanding District of the Plains. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 39. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI, *Springfield, Mo., June 10, 1865.*

I. In compliance with Special Orders, No. 140, current series, from these headquarters, I hereby assume command of the District of Southwest Missouri.

II. All orders now in force and all staff officers now on duty will be recognized and obeyed until otherwise ordered.

JOHN D. ALLEN,
Colonel Fifteenth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers.

GLASGOW, *June 10, 1865.*

Brigadier-General SPALDING:

Nine of Anderson's and Clement's men came in and surrendered to-day. Captain Harris has gone to have another interview with them. Expect Anderson, Clement, and eight more in to-morrow.

A. F. DENNY,
Colonel.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *June 10, 1865.*

Lieut Col. D. J. HYNES,
Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry:

You will immediately abandon your post at Papinsville, Mo.; move two companies of your regiment west between Butler and Bates Counties, Mo., and the Kansas line, making camp near Marais des Cygnes River. Move the remaining companies now with you at Papinsville to Humboldt, Kans., making that point your regimental headquarters. You will draw your supplies from Fort Scott and report to sub-district commander at Fort Scott.

By order of Brig. Gen. Robert B. Mitchell:

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Post of Fort Leavenworth, Kans., June 10, 1865.

Capt. JOHN PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of North Kansas:

CAPTAIN: Visiting Fort Sully yesterday I became again of opinion that this place should be given up and abandoned without delay. As a fort this place has no importance whatever under the present circumstances, and I trust will never have again. There are two 32-[pounder] siege guns and quite a lot of ammunition that should be removed and stored at the U. S. arsenal. The lumber about these premises is calculated to be at least 15,000 feet, and we have use for this stuff elsewhere. Keeping it there it will soon decay and be worth nothing in a very short time. Besides this it takes me a corporal and three men daily to guard that property. I therefore respectfully request through you to the general commanding to authorize me to remove all property from Fort Sully and give it up as a fort for the present. In case of emergency the place can easily be put in condition again.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GUST. HEINRICHS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Post.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, June 12, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded, and recommend the abandonment of the fort.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General.

FORT SCOTT, KANS., *June 10, 1865.*

Capt. JOHN PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Reports of soldiers discharged from the Second Kansas partially confirm the statements from Osage Mission sent last evening. Two messengers just in from Fort Gibson report a fresh trail of bushwhackers near Timbered Hills, and learned that eight had crossed the road, three yesterday, going east. Have warned all the outposts.

Very respectfully,

U. B. PEARSALL,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, June 10, 1865.

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR,
Julesburg:

I shall start from here by boats two regiments (Twelfth Missouri and Second Missouri) to Omaha, 1,000 strong, with sixty days' rations and transportation from the day they leave Omaha. They are ordered to march to Loup Fork as soon as both regiments reach Omaha and await instructions there from you. They ought to be at Omaha by Saturday next if they have good luck. Saw-mill will be shipped to you.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS,
Julesburg, Colo. Ter., June 10, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Saint Louis:

I am doing everything possible to hurry up the expedition. There is not a horse at Laramie for the service. No grass there. Not a pound of corn has arrived for Laramie. I am crossing the Sixteenth Kansas over the Platte at this point in a rickety scow. The Sixth U. S. Infantry is 100 miles east of here yet. The troops for the protection of the road are distributed, and matters in that respect working well. I had to keep the Sixteenth Kansas up to this time in the vicinity of Cottonwood in order to get something to eat for their horses. My two California companies have arrived at Laramie; horses in good order. I will start north with them and Sixteenth Kansas as soon as some corn arrives, which I am expecting daily. Will you send the force as I requested to east base of Black Hills? Could you not send me two regiments of infantry and two of cavalry who have more than one year to serve to send to Utah? Send one year's clothing to Laramie for Sixteenth Kansas. I may leave them at Powder River. It has nearly two years to serve, and men are almost naked.

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General.

[JUNE 10, 1865.—For Dodge to Connor (two dispatches), and Dodge to Mitchell, relative to movement of troops against Indians in the Northwest, see Part I, pp. 348, 349.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Post Cottonwood, Nebr. Ter., June 10, 1865.

Capt. GEORGE F. PRICE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Julesburg, Colo. Ter.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to inclose a table of stage stations and distances between them from Fort Kearny, Nebr. Ter., to Julesburg, Colo. Ter. The stations designated by red ink [asterisk (*)] are garrisoned by troops from this post.

I am, captain, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. M. O'BRIEN,
Major, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, Commanding Post.

[Inclosure.]

List of stage stations between Fort Kearny, Nebr. Ter., and Julesburg, Colo. Ter., with distances between each station.

Fort Kearny Station to Craig's Station, 10 miles; Craig's Station to Platte Station, 10 miles; Platte Station to Plum Creek Station, 15 miles; Plumb Creek Station to Willow Island Station, 15 miles; Willow Island Station to Midway Station,* 10 miles; Midway Station to Dan. Smith's Station,* 10 miles; Dan. Smith's Station to Gillman's Station,* 10 miles; Gillman's Station to Dan. Trout's Station,* 12 miles; Dan. Trout's Station to Post Cottonwood,* 4 miles; Post Cottonwood to Box Elder Station,* 3 miles; Box Elder Station to Jack Morrow's Station,* 10 miles; Jack Morrow's Station to Bishop's Station,* 10 miles; Bishop's Station to Fremont's Springs Station,* 10 miles; Fremont's Springs Station to O'Fallon's Bluffs Station,* 2 miles; O'Fallon's Bluffs Station to Elkhorn Station,* 10 miles; Elkhorn Station to Alkali Station,* 15 miles; Alkali Station to Sand Hill Station, 10 miles; Sand Hill Station to Diamond Springs Station, 10 miles; Diamond Springs Station to Elbow Station, 10 miles; Elbow Station to Butte Station, 10 miles; Butte Station to Julesburg Station, 10 miles.

GEO. M. O'BRIEN,
Major, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, Commanding Post Cottonwood.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. SOUTH SUB-DIST. OF THE PLAINS,
Denver, June 10, 1865.

The undersigned, having been relieved by Special Orders, No. 25, dated headquarters District of the Plains, Julesburg, Colo. Ter., June 7, 1865, hereby relinquishes command of this sub-district.

GUY V. HENRY,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Wilwaukee, Wis., June 10, 1865.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

A report from Fort Rice brings news of several thousand hostile lodges congregating on Heart River to clean out settlements. Another attack on Fort Rice was repulsed. Have sent my chief of staff, Colonel Weed, to General Sully, at Sioux City, with orders to hurry forward

his column. I wish you could send another regiment of cavalry up the Missouri to support the rear of Sully. Mustering out weakens our forces. I wrote you from Saint Paul before leaving on the 7th.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
June 10, 1865.

General H. H. SIBLEY,
Saint Paul:

A report from Fort Rice of 22d ultimo, through General Sully, speaks of large combinations of Indians on Heart River threatening to come down on settlements. They again attacked the fort and were repulsed. I wish you could get reports through from Rice. I send Major Weed with dispatches to General Sully.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
June 10, 1865—5.20 p. m.

Brevet Major-General SULLY,
Sioux City:

Your dispatch of 8th and letter of 3d received. It will not, I suppose, be practicable to keep your whole command at Fort Rice for winter. Neither does General Curtis design to bind you down to particular points, as you suppose. The general object of your movement only is pointed out. The manner and the route you must determine as circumstances arise. I desire you to do the best you can to bring Sioux Indians to peace.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

SIOUX CITY, *June 10, 1865.*

Major-General POPE,
Saint Louis:

GENERAL: There is a matter I wish to write to you unofficially, just as I would talk to you if I could see you, and that is in regard to Colonel Dimon, commanding First U. S. Volunteers and the post at Fort Rice. I admire his energy and pluck, the determination with which he carries out orders; but he is too young—too rash—for his position, and it would be well if he could be removed. He is making a good deal of trouble for me, and eventually for you, in his overzealous desire to do his duty. Toward yourself and myself he is very friendly and anxious to carry out his instructions, and he is one of the best disciplinarians and most energetic men I have met with. Perhaps when I see him and talk to him I can change matters and curb him; but if I cannot do this, and I feel it necessary to act, I should like to have the authority to do so, and I think the best way would be an order making his headquarters in Minnesota, with his other battalion, or any way you may think best. I do not wish to hurt his feelings, but I think the interests of the Government would be advanced by having an older and cooler head at Fort Rice. This regiment was raised and organized by Ben. Butler, and he is too much like him in his actions for an Indian country, but he

is just the sort of a man I would like to have under me in the field. The latest news from the upper country is May 30. The Sioux have gone on a hunt, but a large crowd will meet me at Pierre as soon as they hear I am coming up, and I don't think there will be much trouble with the majority of the Sioux, except a great deal of talk. I regret very much I have not some few presents to give to those chiefs who have proven themselves true friends to me. I would like to present them in the presence of the troublesome ones. The Cheyennes and others still trouble the garrison at Fort Rice. I feel sure the Platte Indians are on the Heart River, yet I may be mistaken. General Dodge will have a long march of it to overtake them if this is so. I hope the order to muster out troops that have to serve only till October 1 will be revoked. If it is not, I can do nothing. This is to be regretted, for the appearance of a respectable force, I think, might secure a lasting peace. A small force would invite an attack, which, although it might be resisted, could not punish. The consequence would be the warlike party of Sioux would have the ascendancy, and the work of the last two years in a measure lost. The last of my expedition left yesterday. I will not leave for a few days, as I can overtake them at Pierre with ease. You tell me to acknowledge your letters. This I make it a rule to do, but there is great irregularity in the mails. I do not always acknowledge your telegrams on account of expense. The officers and men are suffering very much for want of pay.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY,
Brevet Major-General.

SIOUX CITY, *June 10, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. J. POPE,
Saint Louis:

GENERAL: In case some of the Cheyennes or other Platte Indians should express a wish for peace on the condition that [they] should occupy the country north of the Big Cheyenne River and behave themselves, would it be well to grant it them? I shall no doubt have a great many questions of this sort to talk over with the Indians. Depredations near Fort Rice still continue. An officer was badly wounded nearly in sight of the fort. The nature of the country back of the fort is such—broken up with ravines and high hills—it affords a good hiding place for small parties. I would like authority, as I had last year, to take into service a small body of Indians, paying them the same as soldiers and giving them rewards for every scalp they bring in—say, $50 per scalp. I have Indians I know I can trust in this business, for I have so compromised them with their nation that it is to their interest to serve me.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., June 10, 1865.

Brevet Major-General SULLY,
In the Field:

GENERAL: Yours of the 3d instant acknowledging the receipt of mine of the 25th ultimo, and expressing some apprehension that you

had not received all of my communications, is just received. I wrote you by different routes from Saint Paul very recently and as full as I think necessary. As to your having less confidence in Sibley's scouts than I have, of course, that you cannot very well determine. All scouts are alike liable to the charge you name of trying to make out a case for their employers, but I have had enough of Indian and white scouts to duly appreciate your reasons for distrusting their reports. Still, it is from varied and a multiplicity of testimony truth sometimes evolves, and the matter of evidence is nothing, but for it everything, and in the main you do not differ from General Sibley as to the main fact. You say in this letter here before me that the Santees and some of the unfriendly Sioux are near the British line and will continue to send small parties to murder until the English Government stop them or allow us to. This is just the view taken by General Sibley; it is to stop them ourselves, which we have a right to do. It may or may not be necessary to go onto British soil to do this. None of our recent movements have extended so near the line as to make this matter of crossing *sine qua non*. A new application for leave to cross the line has been made, but that, I think, is not likely to succeed, and we must operate the stronger on our own side. You speak of Cheyennes being in your district. That may also need our attention, but your district was up the James, so that most of the hostile Indians near the British line, of which you speak, are also in your district, especially those on Mouse River. I suppose 1,000 men with reasonable equipments will be a sufficient force to move, as I have suggested, against the hostile lodges that are above Fort Rice. Their presence is abundantly proved, not by scouts, but by their attack on the herd at Fort Rice and the attack on the Minnesota settlements. If any news of approaches from the west reach the settlements of Dakota such efforts as seem necessary will, of course, be made as soon as possible to check them. For this matter, however, re-enforcements may go up from the Platte. Let me know what news you have from the Cheyennes. They were badly whipped and frightened by Chivington and Mitchell below the Platte last year, and they may try to join the Sioux and do some mischief north of the Platte this year. We must also see to this. I have determined to send my chief of staff, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Weed, to carry this letter and to explain to you more fully my wishes, and if possible to aid in determining and securing whatever is necessary for your early and energetic movement.

I have the honor to remain, general, your obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTHWEST,
New Orleans, La., June 11, 1865.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to request you to order Brigadier-General West, U. S. Volunteers, to report to him for assignment to duty in Texas.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 155. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, La., June 11, 1865.*

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5. Capt. A. H. Jumper, Twenty-sixth Indiana Infantry, is hereby relieved from duty as provost-marshal, parish of Plaquemine, and will rejoin his regiment. Capt. George W. Cole, Second Battalion, Eleventh U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, is announced as provost-marshal of the parish of Plaquemine.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. H. DYER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, June 11, 1865.

Lieut. Col. CHARLES B. GASKILL,
Eighty-first U. S. Colored Infantry:

I am directed by the brevet major-general commanding to say that he has the pleasure to state that the condition of your regiment is superior to almost any volunteer regiment he ever inspected, and in many important points it is equal to that of the best-instructed regular troops. These important points are as follows: General cleanliness and care of arms and clothing, a life and spirit on the part of field and company officers in their personal movements and in the conveyance of their orders and commands, thus inspiring the rank and file with a high degree of interest in their duties and gaining their respect and confidence. The maneuvers, with but few exceptions, were made in that prompt, well-connected, and shoulder-to-shoulder manner that must have been pleasing to every soldier present. The general commanding congratulates the lieutenant-colonel upon his success in the training of his regiment, and hopes that it may be retained in service as an example around which may rally a large number of regiments of this description of troops.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 24. } HDQRS. NORTHERN DIV. OF LOUISIANA, *Shreveport, La., June 11, 1865.*

Great and sudden changes in the condition of any class of people are always productive of suffering, and the transition of the blacks from a state of slavery to freedom cannot fail to cause temporary suffering to all classes. Already this is being manifested by the negroes leaving their homes and setting out en masse for the military posts, and with no definite purpose except to leave the scene of their former bondage. The result of this state of things, if allowed, would be—

First. The loss of the crops and the entire ruin of the agricultural interests in this part of the State.

Second. Untold suffering, starvation, and misery among the blacks themselves.

Without attempting, therefore, to regulate all the various interests arising out of this question, and which pertain properly to the Freedmen's Bureau, the major-general commanding deems it his duty to make such rules as in his opinion will best prevent suffering and restore quiet at the present time. It is therefore ordered: That all persons heretofore held as slaves remain for the present with their former masters and by their labor secure the crops of the present season. The only place where they can obtain a living for themselves and their families is in the field, where they have been accustomed to work. If found wandering about the country or gathering at military posts they will be arrested and punished, and all transports and private steam-boats running on Red River are prohibited from carrying this class of people, except upon a military pass, which will be given only in exceptional cases. If necessary for them to leave home, or visit any of the military posts, they will be furnished with a pass by their employer to prevent their arrest as vagrants. But, while it is found necessary during the present unsettled state of the country to make these orders relative to the blacks, the planters are reminded that the matter depends largely on them, and that only by fair treatment of the hands can they hope to mature and harvest their crops and carry on their plantations. Definite contracts must be made with the negroes, which will be binding for the balance of the present season. Planters who endeavor to do this in good faith will be assisted in all proper ways and will do much toward restoring quiet and confidence.

By command of Major-General Herron:

WM. H. CLAPP,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jackson, Miss., June 11, 1865.

Brig. Gen. M. L. SMITH,
Commanding District of Vicksburg:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to inform you that he has concluded arrangements for rebuilding the Southern Railroad from New Orleans Junction to Big Black, and that as this line will be within the limits of your sub-district he will expect you to interest yourself in the undertaking, rendering such aids and facilities as may be required from time to time, and giving direction and control where you find it necessary in the progress of the work. The general further directs that you will at once place working parties on the road to report to and be under the direction of Major Mann, engineer, in the following numbers, and between these points: Between Big Black and Edwards Depot, 200 men; between Edwards Depot and Bolton Station, 200 men; at Clinton, 100 men. These parties must be armed, equipped, and provided with at least ten days' rations. Spikes have been ordered, and you are directed to put at work cutting ties all men of the above details that you can provide with axes. The general will make application to the War Department to have the men detailed upon the duty of rebuilding the railroad paid 40 cents per day extra while so engaged.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. WARREN MILLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15. } HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., SEVENTH ARMY CORPS, *Devall's Bluff, Ark., June 11, 1865.*

The undersigned hereby assumes command of the First Brigade, Second Division, Seventh Army Corps. Existing orders will remain in force as heretofore. Lieut. J. M. Thompson, Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry, is announced as acting assistant adjutant-general at these headquarters, and will report at once.

F. M. DRAKE,
Lieut. Col. Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry, Bvt. Brig. Gen., Comdg.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *June 11, 1865.*
(Received 11 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE:

The 1,200 men left Baltimore on the evening of 31st; they must be stopped at Parkersburg. Cannot you have them ordered forward? These delays are a great disadvantage to me.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 11, 1865—10.15 a. m.

Major-General DODGE,
Fort Leavenworth:

Lieutenant-Colonel Davis telegraphs from Little Rock under date [of] yesterday that he has paroled over 7,000 officers and men, and will have a few hundred to parole at Helena and Mound City on his way home. He starts to-day.

GEO. C. TICHENOR,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 156. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., June 11, 1865.*

1. Battery E, Second Missouri Light Artillery, having reported in accordance with Special Orders, No. 130, paragraph 2, current series, headquarters Department of Arkansas, will proceed to Benton Barracks, Mo., the commanding officer reporting to Col. B. L. E. Bonneville, U. S. Army, commanding post, who will assign it to quarters temporarily.

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By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *June 11, 1865.*

Brigadier-General SANBORN:

There is not any concentrated force in Northeastern Arkansas. I went as far south as Powhatan road to cross the swamps there, Pocahontas and Poplar Bluff. Found it impossible, so I had to come to

Cape Girardeau, and will go down the river by land. There are three brigades, viz, Freeman's, Dobbin's and McCray, on furlough east and west of Black River. They made every exertion to concentrate them as I was passing through. It is impossible to get these men together, and they say they will never serve in the Confederate Army again. I will remain here until the 13th. My stock is in better condition than when I left.

JOHN E. PHELPS,
Colonel Second Arkansas Cavalry, Commanding Regiment.

FORT LYON, *June 11, 1865.*
(Received 9 p. m. 14th.)

His Excellency A. JOHNSON,
President of the United States:

We have received no answer to our telegram from Lawrence, Kans. Send this by express. Our messenger waits a reply at Denver. From all we learn we can probably have peace with the Indians on the New Mexico routes without further hostilities south of the Arkansas, if we are authorized to treat with the chiefs. Will you authorize us to do so? If offensive war is to go on against the Comanches, Kiowas, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes, it will cost probably $40,000,000 and require near 10,000 troops to make it effectual.

J. R. DOOLITTLE,
Chairman.
L. S. FOSTER.
L. W. ROSS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., June 11, 1865.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS A. DAVIES,
Commanding District of Wisconsin:

GENERAL: My son has shown me your letter in relation to the orders requiring me to report brigadier and staff officers who can be dispensed with. The orders were sent and action demanded while I was at Saint Paul. Yesterday I received another dispatch demanding a report of my action—the orders placing Veteran Reserve troops and all troops relating to staff of General Fry and Surgeon-General Barnes out of my command. Your force becomes hardly sufficient for a brigadier, and I must, in conformity to my reasonable construction, relieve and order you and General Campbell to your homes, there to report for orders to the Adjutant-General of the U. S. Army. This order does not seem to include past honorable services. In another order a merit roll is to be forwarded, in which your services should be mentioned. Let me assure you, general, that in this separation as comrades in the service I regret exceedingly. Your honesty and fidelity, your zeal and meritorious services, are appreciated by me, and you may be sure of my best wishes for the long enjoyment of the honors you have won in your early and long-continued efforts which have aided in the suppression of the great rebellion and the glorious triumph of our country.

I have the honor to be, general, your very obedient servant,
S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTHWEST,
New Orleans, June 12, 1865. (Received 14th.)

Brevet Major-General RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff:

The subject of transportation has given me great annoyance and been the cause of very great delay. General Merritt is off to Shreveport this morning and will be able to get off with his cavalry column for San Antonio in ten days. The Twenty-fifth Army Corps is still en route. Granger will get off for Galveston in a day or two. I heard from Steele at Brazos Santiago. There is nothing practical in the surrender of the Texas troops of Kirby Smith's command. It looks more like a move than anything else. Slaughter sold his artillery to the Imperialists. I have ordered Steele to make a report on the subject, giving the date of the transfer. I also sent him verbal instructions to hold no intercourse with the authorities at Matamoras.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTHWEST,
New Orleans, La., June 12, 1865. (Received 14th.)

Maj. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General:

Your telegram about transportation has been received. The non-arrival of the six steamers agreeable to promise has delayed our operations very much. I hope that you will hurry them forward. I will be obliged to detain some of the steamers carrying the Twenty-fifth Army Corps. The troops to go to Texas might as well all go at once. I think it the best economy. The steamers will not be detained one moment longer than necessary.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 156. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., June 12, 1865.

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2. Brig. Gen. J. R. West, U. S. Volunteers, will report to Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan, commanding Military Division of the Southwest, for orders.

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6. Bvt. Maj. Gen. B. H. Grierson, commanding Cavalry Forces of the department, will proceed without delay to Memphis, Tenn., in accordance with the special instructions received by him from the major-general commanding. On the completion of that duty he will return to this city and report at these headquarters.

7. Maj. Frank Eno, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers, will report to Bvt. Maj Gen. B. H. Grierson, commanding cavalry, Department of the Gulf, for duty.

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By command of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. H. DYER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 24. } HDQRS. SECOND DIV. OF CAVALRY, MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., June 12, 1865.*

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III. The brigade organizations of this division having been terminated by the transfer of regiments to other commands, Brig. Gen. Joseph F. Knipe, U. S. Volunteers, will report to Major-General Canby. commanding Department of the Gulf.

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By order of Brig. Gen. Joseph R. West:

W. A. MARTIN,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Brashear City, La., June 12, 1865.

Maj. W. HOFFMAN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Southern Div. of Louisiana, New Orleans:

The water is falling here very fast, leaving the ground around our levees in many places exposed and smelling badly. There is no doubt but what we shall have a great amount of sickness among the troops stationed here. The air will be bad, the water poor, and vegetables, on account of the overflow, very scarce. I therefore respectfully request permission to dismantle Fort Buchanan and remove its armament to this point, and as soon as that is done to remove part of the garrison to Franklin, a healthy location, and one, while it covers the post here, is easy of access.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding District.

HICKOX LANDING, *June 12, 1865.*

Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

What shall I do with my division? One boat is here; the rest will be here within three hours.

JOHN P. HAWKINS,
Brigadier-General.

[First indorsement.]

Respectfully referred to Col. C. G. Sawtelle, chief quartermaster, Military Division of the Southwest.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

Hawkins' division will have to go into camp somewhere near the city. They cannot be transported up Red River until the cavalry already ordered is shipped.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Colonel and Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES ON THE RIO GRANDE,
Brazos Santiago, Tex., June 12, 1865.

Col. CONRAD KREZ,
Commanding Third Brigade, Benton's Division:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs that you will proceed with your command to-morrow morning to Clarksville, Tex., opposite Bagdad. You will there select a camp and await further orders. You will please report to these headquarters for further instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN F. LACEY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHICAGO, ILL., *June 12, 1865—2.30 p. m.*

Major-General POPE, *Saint Louis, Mo.:*

I have ordered a brigade of troops to Saint Louis and 5,000 infantry to Arkansas to enable you to carry out orders for mustering out troops. Will you still require cavalry beyond what has been sent you?

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
June 12, 1865—6.35 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT, *Chicago:*

The difficulty about the troops sent here consists in the fact that the larger part of the cavalry come without horses, and many of them go out of service in July and August. The order requires the immediate muster out both of dismounted cavalry and of cavalry whose terms of service expire September 30. The discharge of men in Michigan Brigade only leaves two regiments. The whole brigade only brought 600 horses; 200 of these were unserviceable. I got from Cavalry Bureau 900 horses. The brigade needed 2,300. I am discharging all troops coming under orders for discharge, except those actually in campaign on the plains. These could not be replaced, as they are on the march hundreds of miles beyond the settlements. I hope Indian troubles will be settled by September 1, when all, except necessary guards along Overland Route and at posts in the Indian country, can be discharged. I think the brigade which you have ordered here, if it comes with full number of horses, will be enough. The force sent to Arkansas is enough to enable us to complete discharges. There are no more horses here, and I understand no expectation of any. Twelve hundred men of Michigan Brigade have not yet reached here; detained somewhere east; will write you fully on this subject.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, June 12, 1865—10.34 a. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS, *Little Rock, Ark.:*

By order of the President all military restrictions upon trade throughout the limits of the United States have been removed, except as to contraband of war, such as arms, munitions, &c.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTHWEST,
New Orleans, La., June 12, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Department of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you order the Eleventh Missouri Cavalry to report to him without delay at New Orleans. This regiment will be mounted upon its arrival here.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 12, 1865—4.30 p. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Little Rock:

Please report to me as fully as you can the condition of affairs north of Arkansas River; what steps have been taken toward restoring local civil administration; what security for life and property; what troops you have stationed in that part of the State, and where; in short, a full report. I am postponing my intended visit to Arkansas until the President decides upon the plan I have submitted to him.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., June 12, 1865.

Col. A. H. RYAN,
Lewisburg, Ark.:

There is no necessity of maintaining the garrison in the fortifications at your post. The guns will be sent to Lieutenant Witt, ordnance officer at this place, without delay. All equipments and ammunition should be sent at same time. The officer responsible for the property may accompany and turn over these stores.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., June 12, 1865.

Brig. Gen. C. BUSSEY,
Fort Smith:

Your proposition to withdraw troops except a garrison from Van Buren is approved by the major-general commanding. Are there not too many stores at that place to risk disposing of the services of Captain Stedman, commissary of subsistence?

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., June 12, 1865.

Brigadier-General BUSSEY,
Fort Smith:

Deserters from Arkansas regiments who have been identified with the rebels cannot be recognized on their return, further than to parole and send them home. Such as have not been with the rebels may be recognized only as far as the facts in their individual cases will warrant. All pay and allowances during absence must be forfeited.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., June 12, 1865.

Brig. Gen. C. BUSSEY,
Fort Smith:

In the event of the muster out of the First Arkansas Cavalry, now at Fayetteville, what number of infantry troops will be required to garrison that station?

By command of Major-General Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
June 12, 1865—11.50 a. m.

Major-General DODGE,
Fort Leavenworth:

The 1,200 men referred to in your dispatch of 11th instant are not under my authority. Cannot give any orders.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
June 12, 1865—11.50 a. m.

General DODGE,
Fort Leavenworth:

It is very difficult and will, I suppose, take much time to get horses for the regiments sent here. I sent up for Michigan Brigade all the horses of the Second Ohio Cavalry, which regiment must now remain in Missouri until it is completely remounted.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
June 12, 1865—11 a. m.

Governor FLETCHER,
Jefferson City:

I have ordered Captain Putnam, Fiftieth Wisconsin Volunteers, to be arrested and tried for having used the U. S. forces under his com-

mand without my authority to dispossess violently the clerk of the court at Sedalia and install the new appointee. You know my views and purposes on this subject. They have been submitted by me to the President of the United States, with my letter to you of May 30, on this subject, and by him approved and confirmed. I shall be obliged, therefore, to undo the act of Captain Putnam. Had you not best undo it yourself, and trust the matter to legal decisions according to law. If you will undo it, it will be best in every view. Please answer immediately by telegraph.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *June 12, 1865.*
(Received 3.20 p. m.)

Major-General POPE:

Governor Fletcher is absent from home at this time. Will be back by the middle of the week.

C. W. WAITE,
Private Secretary.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 157. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., June 12, 1865.*

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5. Company E, Second Regiment Missouri Light Artillery Volunteers, will report to Col. N. Cole, commanding the regiment, and proceed to Omaha, Nebr., with a view to joining the regiment. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

6. Maj. Thomas Derry, commanding a battalion of the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, having reported at these headquarters, will move his command to Benton Barracks, reporting temporarily to Col. B. L. E. Bonneville, commanding, and await further orders.

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By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 131. } HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT, *Saint Louis, Mo., June 12, 1865.*

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3. Pursuant to instructions from department headquarters Company B, Fifty-first Wisconsin Volunteers, is relieved from duty in this district, and will proceed at once by railroad to Warrensburg and report to commanding officer Central District for further orders. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

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By order of Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. L. Beveridge:

H. HANNAHS,
Major Fiftieth Missouri Volunteers and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., June 12, 1865.

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Missouri:

SIR: I have the honor to state that there has been no trouble in this district, so far as military operations are concerned, since the surrender of the bushwhackers at Lexington and other places. Soldiers can travel in small squads or alone without molestation. Bushwhacking appears to have ceased. Turbulence, bad feeling, and crime may be expected for some time to come. The judicial and ministerial officers of the civil law are slow to return to their former efficiency, while there is a very general feeling that the courts can and may be turned into engines of oppression. I respectfully suggest that the strict enforcement of Special Orders, No. 109, current series, headquarters department, can now safely be dispensed with at many points on the river. The troops in the district have had no opportunity of drilling as battalions. I would like to concentrate companies of different regiments at important points, so far as practicable, for the purpose of instructing them.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *June 12, 1865.*

Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. H. FORD,
Lawrence, Kans.:

Assume command according to your rank, by General Dodge's order.
JOHN WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 116. } HDQRS. DIST. OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., June 12, 1865.

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13. The commanding officer Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry will relieve from duty in the regiment one squadron, the commanding officer of which will report to these headquarters for instructions.

14. The Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry will move at 7 a. m. Tuesday, the 13th instant, in the following order of march, for their station at Cow Creek, on the Santa Fé road: One squadron will proceed by way of Council Grove, Kans., escorting trains that may be assembled at that place as far as Cow Creek; two squadrons will proceed via Saline, Fort Ellsworth, and Fort Zarah to Cow Creek, and the other squadrons will proceed via Saline to Cow Creek direct. Seventeen days' rations will be taken with each detachment. The commanding officer of the regiment, also detachment commanders, will report to these headquarters for further instructions.

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By order of Brevet Brigadier-General Ford:
J. E. TAPPAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 118. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH KANSAS, *Fort Leavenworth, June 12, 1865.*

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2. The commanding officer Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry will detail two companies of his command to report to Lieutenant Colonel Heinrichs, commanding post Fort Leavenworth, for duty with the garrison at this post.

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By order of Brig. Gen. Robert B. Mitchell:

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
June 12, 1865—9.50 a. m.

Major-General CURTIS,
Milwaukee, Wis.:

General Dodge has shipped a large cavalry force from Leavenworth to Omaha to go up Loup Fork and thence north along east base of Black Hills to act in conjunction with a column under General Connor advancing from the west against the Indians in Black Hills. Both these columns will cover the country and beat the Indians in Sully's rear.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., June 12, 1865.

General A. SULLY,
Sioux City:

Your dispatch concerning Indians on Heart River received.* Troops will be sent to support your rear and left flank after you move forward. I send Major Weed, of my staff, to explain my wishes more fully.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTHWEST,
New Orleans, June 13, 1865. (Received 14th.)

Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff:

I respectfully forward the following views for the consideration of the lieutenant-general. I will have the following troops in Texas without the Fourth Army Corps, viz: General Merritt's column of cavalry, 4,000 strong, ordered from Shreveport to San Antonio; General Custer's column, 4,000 strong, ordered to Houston; two divisions of Granger's corps, which after the 30th of September will number about 7,000 strong, two divisions being under Steele on the Rio Grande and the other will be at Galveston and Houston. The Twenty-fifth Army Corps numbers about 16,000 and will be at Indianola, Corpus Christi, and Brownsville. The bulk of the corps will be at Brownsville and that vicinity. This will make a grand aggregate of 32,000 men. To support a larger number of men in Texas will be very expensive, and I think on due reflection

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See 6th, p. 800.

that the order for the Fourth Corps had better be countermanded unless our affairs are liable to become complicated with the Imperial Government of Mexico. I do not know whether this may occur or not. My own opinion is and has been that Maximilian should leave that country and that his establishment there was a part of the rebellion. My doubt as to the intention of the Government leads me to ask of the lieutenant-general the decision as to whether the Fourth Corps will be sent or not. Please reply quickly, as I desire to make a trip along the coast of Texas down to the Rio Grande, touching at Galveston, Indianola, Corpus Christi, and other points on the coast. I shall have to remain here until I hear from you, on account of the shipping of the Fourth Army Corps.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTHWEST,
New Orleans, June 13, 1865.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. G. A. FORSYTH,
Major-General Sheridan's Staff, Memphis, Tenn.:

Land the cavalry that you are shipping at Alexandria instead of Shreveport. The cavalry that you have now at Memphis will be organized into a column and moved out from Alexandria. The Red River is falling rapidly. Acknowledge receipt.

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 8. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE SOUTHWEST,
New Orleans, La., June 13, 1865.

1. Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, chief of cavalry of this division, will assume command of the following-named regiments, and the commanding officers of said regiments will report their respective commands to him as soon as practicable: First Louisiana Cavalry, Second Illinois Cavalry, Second New Jersey Cavalry, Eighteenth New York Cavalry, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, Third Michigan Cavalry. The orders previously issued in regard to the movements of these regiments will remain in force subject only to such variation as Major-General Merritt may deem necessary.

2. Brig. Gen. J. R. West, U. S. Volunteers, having reported to the major-general commanding, in compliance with Special Orders, No. 156, headquarters Department of the Gulf, June 12, 1865, is hereby ordered to report to Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, chief of cavalry of this division, for assignment to duty.

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By command of Major-General Sheridan:

F. C. NEWHALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTHWEST,
New Orleans, La., June 13, 1865.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER,
Commanding Thirteenth Army Corps, Mobile, Ala.:

On your arrival at Galveston assume command of all troops in the State of Texas; carry out the conditions of the surrender of General

Kirby Smith to Major-General Canby; notify the people of Texas that in accordance with the existing proclamation from the Executive of the United States "all slaves are free;" advise all such freedmen that they must remain at home; that they will not be allowed to collect at military posts, and will not be supported in idleness. Notify the people of Texas that all acts of the Governor and Legislature of Texas since the ordinance of secession are illegitimate. Take such steps as in your judgment are most conducive to the restoration of law and order and the return of the State to her true allegiance to the United States Government.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 157. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., June 13, 1865

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3. Capt. D. J. Keily, additional aide-de-camp, U. S. Army, is hereby relieved from duty in this department, and will report in person to the Adjutant-General of the Army, at Washington, D. C., for orders.

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6. Col. H. Bertram, Twentieth Wisconsin Infantry, is hereby relieved from duty with Brig. Gen. George L. Andrews, provost-marshal-general, and will rejoin his regiment.

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9. Capt. James R. Scott, commissary of subsistence, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty as at present assigned, and will report to the commanding general and chief commissary of the Military Division of the Southwest for orders.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. H. DYER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
Shreveport, La., June 13, 1865.

Colonel COATES,
Commanding Post of Alexandria, La.:

COLONEL: Major-General Herron directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant. The general commanding is gratified at the favorable report you make regarding affairs in your command, and hopes that the general good feeling may continue and in the end complete confidence be restored. As soon as possible some cavalry will be sent you, but this cannot be done just now; you will have to do the best you can with the force you have. Perhaps it would be well to mount a few men for the purpose of looking after the Piney Woods people. General Herron desires you to punish severely any one whom you find breaking the peace. Any one caught in arms or jayhawking need not have much consideration; the more summarily they are dealt with the sooner peace will ensue. The labor question is by far the most vexed one just now and will demand more patience than any other. You will please explain the policy to be pursued in

this regard as fully as possible; the chief point being to keep the negroes quiet and at work at present. Time will regulate the matter eventually and both employers and employed will come to know what they must do.

I have the honor to be, colonel, your very obedient servant,

WM. H. CLAPP,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY FORCES, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., June 13, 1865.

Maj. P. D. VROOM,
Actg. Asst. Insp. Gen., Cavalry Forces, Vicksburg, Miss.:

The troops are now subject to the orders of Major-General Sheridan, who has been notified that they are now ready.

S. L. WOODWARD,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, June 13, 1865.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a communication from the Hon. J. R. Doolittle, chairman of the Select Committee to Investigate Indian Affairs, in relation to threatened hostilities by Indians of the Southern plains, together with a copy of the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, of the 12th instant, on the subject of Mr. Doolittle's letter, to which papers I respectfully invite your attention.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. HARLAN,
Secretary.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

FORT LARNED, *May 31, 1865.*

Hon. JAMES HARLAN:

SIR: We arrived here this morning. We find General Ford, in command of District of the Upper Arkansas, under orders from General Dodge to commence active hostilities against the Indians—the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, and Comanches—who are now all south of the Arkansas and said to be confederated together. They number some 5,000 to 7,000 warriors, are well mounted, the greatest horsemen in the world, and in a country they have held for hundreds of years; and if we must have war, we must have at least 5,000 mounted troops, and there will be an expense of from $25,000,000 to $50,000,000. As yet no great amount of bloodshed has taken place, except the treacherous, brutal, and cowardly butchery of the Cheyennes on Sand Creek, an affair in which the blame is on our side. It is that affair which has combined all the tribes against us. And why not? They were invited to place themselves under our protection. The sacred honor of our flag was violated, and unsuspecting women and children butchered, and their bodies horribly mutilated, and scenes enacted that a fiend should blush to record. We found Colonel Leavenworth at Cow Creek,

and have brought him along with us here. General Ford made an attempt to cross the Arkansas, but failed; lost some of his stock. His pack-mules were worn out. We met them on their way to Fort Riley to recruit. The pack-mule driver stated that so far from getting anything from the Indians, the wily rogues ran off a lot of our mules and horses. Had he succeeded in going over he would perhaps have been beaten and compelled to retreat, as Kit Carson, we learn, was beaten last winter in his expedition gotten up by Carleton against the Comanches. Kit had 300 or 400 veteran California troops, but the Indians whipped him, and he was glad enough to retreat. It is time the authorities at Washington realized the magnitude of these wars which some general gets up on his own hook, which may cost hundreds and thousands of lives, and millions upon millions of dollars. Leavenworth has just received word from Chisin, the interpreter and guide, of his father (a Creek, I think, but who has a vast influence among the Indians), that all the chiefs desire peace, except the Cheyennes, who are still for war to the knife; and it is believed that through their influence, with some proposition of atonement, which justice to the Cheyennes and decent respect for ourselves demands at our hands to the Cheyennes, we can have peace, and the Indians kept south of the Arkansas and east of Fort Bascom. I telegraphed for authority from the President to make peace if we could. As a matter of policy, even, as well as of duty, I would propose terms to the Cheyennes for their losses at Sand Creek. It is just. Besides, if we offer it, and they refuse it, we may detach the other tribes from them. Write and telegraph me at Denver, and have the President telegraph me also.

J. R. DOOLITTLE.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
June 12, 1865.

Hon. JAMES HARLAN,
Secretary of the Interior:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by reference from you, of the letter from Hon. J. R. Doolittle, U. S. Senator and chairman of the Select Committee to Investigate Indian Affairs, dated at Fort Larned, May 31, furnishing valuable information as to the pending hostilities with the tribes of the southern plains and making suggestions as to a method of obtaining peace. Upon this subject you desire a report from this office. I do not hesitate to express my entire concurrence with the views expressed by Senator Doolittle as to the practicability of avoiding, by a friendly and just treatment of the Indians, the enormously expensive military expeditions against them, and particularly with his suggestions as to the duty of atoning to the Cheyennes for the wanton slaughter of their people made by the troops under the direction of Colonel Chivington last year. By the letter of Colonel Leavenworth, under date of May 6, recently transmitted to you for your information, it appeared that the Comanches and a portion of the Arapahoes had kept their promise of avoiding the Santa Fé road, and by his letter of the 10th of May he makes the same remark as to the Kiowas. From the tenor of Hon. Mr. Doolittle's communication I conclude that the expedition of General Ford was, to that date, fruitless, in fact a failure; yet it appears that more troops are being sent to that quarter, in great part composed of infantry, and the result, if this policy is continued, will probably be a grand failure, at great expense to the Gov-

ernment. It certainly does seem to be the dictate of humanity, justice, and good policy in a case like this, when the Indians desire peace, where a portion of them have been shamefully treated by officers and soldiers under the flag of the United States, and where a vast expense of money and perhaps of life can be saved by such a course, that negotiations should be opened with them and the military expedition made to depend upon the success or failure of negotiations. I have constantly entertained the idea that on every consideration it is better for all parties that we supply the simple wants of the Indians than fight them; but from some reason unknown to me—some radical difference in the views of most of the military commanders in the West and this office as to the treatment of the Indians—our efforts to preserve or to restore peaceful relations with this unfortunate people are constantly thwarted. If the visit of the Congressional committee to the frontiers and the information and suggestions furnished by them shall result in the establishment of a more peaceful, and, as I believe, a more humane and just policy, I shall be highly gratified and hope for permanent quiet upon the borders and lasting good to the Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
June 13, 1865—7.40 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
General-in-Chief, Chicago, Ill.:

I think the time has come when I can properly issue an order revoking martial law in Missouri. With your assent I will, by the concurrence of the Governor of the State, issue the necessary order. Please advise me if you approve.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 31. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., June 13, 1865.*

The following telegraphic instructions from the War Department are promulgated for general information:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 29, 1865.*

Maj. Gen JOHN POPE:

The Secretary of War directs that all volunteer organizations of white troops in your command whose terms of service expire between this date and September 30 next, inclusive, be immediately mustered out of service. The muster out will be made with existing regimental and company organizations, and under the regulations promulgated in General Orders, No. 94, of the 15th instant, from this office. All men in the aforesaid organizations whose terms of service expire subsequent to October 1, 1865, will be transferred to other organizations from the same State; to veteran regiments when not practicable to regiments having the longest time to serve. It is proper to add that this order will discharge as follows: First, the three-years' regiments that were mustered into service under the call of July 2, 1862, and prior to October 1 of that year; second, three-years' recruits mustered into service for old regiments between the same dates; third, one-year men for new and old organizations who entered the service prior to October, 1864.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

All troops coming under the provisions of the foregoing instructions will be forthwith discharged, except those who are at remote stations upon the Indian frontier or who are engaged in active operations against Indians.

By command of Major-General Pope:

JOS. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., June 13, 1865.

Capt. J. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: For the information of the major-general commanding Military Division of the Missouri, I have the honor to report the following changes as in progress in this department: Under telegraphic instructions from Adjutant-General of the Army, dated June 5, 1865, the following dismounted cavalry will be mustered out: First Arkansas Cavalry, Third Arkansas Cavalry, Fourth Arkansas Cavalry, Second Kansas Cavalry, Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry, Fifth Kansas Cavalry (detachment), First Indiana Cavalry (detachment); in all about 3,500 men. Under War Department General Orders, No. 83, current series, the following consolidations are taking place: Detachment of Third Missouri Cavalry consolidated with the Eleventh Missouri Cavalry; detachment of Eighth Missouri Cavalry (now at Camden) will be consolidated with the First Missouri Cavalry; detachment of Sixth Kansas Cavalry to be consolidated with the Ninth Kansas Cavalry. The following batteries as organizations will also be mustered out under telegraphic instructions from War Department, May 29, 1865: First Delaware Battery; Battery A, Third Illinois; First Arkansas Battery; Second Kansas Battery. The Eighth Missouri Cavalry and Ninth Wisconsin Infantry (battalion about 300) are at Camden. The Twelfth Michigan Infantry Volunteers, full regiment, is en route for Washington, Ark. First Arkansas Cavalry (dismounted) is to be mustered out, but it cannot take place immediately, as the regiment is garrisoning the northwestern part of this State and must be replaced. I also forward copies of orders from Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan, dated Cairo, May 29, and New Orleans, June 7.* Am expecting daily to hear from the Indians, and will as soon as possible attend to paroling them. Commissioners have gone to Washington, Camden, and Monticello.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *June 13, 1865.*
(Received 9.20 a. m. 14th.)

Major-General POPE:

Brigadier-General Carleton, commanding Department of New Mexico, informs me that Mr. Morrison, who was sent to Comanches and Kiowas, has returned. They robbed the party of everything. Informed them they had made a treaty with Texans and Southern Indians to attack points on Southern route; trains, &c., were to start June 1. They have

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* See pp. 648, 803.

delivered the women captured by them last summer to the Texans. They do not want and will not have peace with us; notify all traders to leave, &c.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 158. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., June 13, 1865.*

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2. Company D, First Regiment Michigan Cavalry Volunteers, will proceed forthwith to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and join the regiment. The quartermaster's department will furnish the required transportation.

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By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 132. } HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT, *Saint Louis, Mo., June 13, 1865.*

1. Pursuant to paragraph 7, Special Orders, No. 157, current series, Department of the Missouri, Lieut. Col. N. B. Giddings, Fifty-first Missouri Volunteers, will at once relieve Lieut. Col. W. A. Hequembourg, assistant adjutant-general, Missouri State Militia, in command of Schofield Barracks.

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By order of Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. L. Beveridge:

H. HANNAHS,
Major Fiftieth Missouri Volunteers and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

GLASGOW, *June 13, 1865.*

Brigadier-General SPALDING:

Anderson and Clement, after the surrender of a part of their men, are pressing conditions and talking daily of surrender, but do not come in. I have ordered Captain Harris to end negotiations and go to work. Will send men from several points in pursuit.

A. F. DENNY,
Colonel.

MACON, *June 13, 1865.*

Colonel DENNY,
Glasgow:

The general commanding directs that the most immediate and vigorous pursuit be at once instituted for Jackson and Clement and their party. If they are found, kill them at once. Hold no further parley with them under any pretext, but destroy them wherever found.

W. T. CLARKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to commanding officer Ninth Cavalry, Sturgeon, and Captain Cook, Columbia.)

MACON, *June 13, 1865.*

Col. B. W. LEWIS,
Glasgow:

General Spalding has not yet determined when he will visit Glasgow. He will telegraph you when he will come. I shall probably leave to-morrow morning for Saint Louis. General Fisk is expected there June 15. There is yet room for hope on the new constitution. The returns from northern counties are all favorable; so is the soldiers' vote. We have yet to beat about 4,000 votes, and I think it can be done. The vote of such counties as Boone and Callaway, and Roanoke Precinct, should not be counted. Talk to the secretary of state about it.

W. T. CLARKE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17. } HDQRS. DIST. OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS, *Fort Riley, June 13, 1865.*

I. For the better protection of trains and emigration passing through the District of the Upper Arkansas, the following sub-divisions are organized, viz: Sub-District No. 1, composing the posts of Fort Riley, Ellsworth, and the stations of Saline and Lake Sibley, commanded by Col. H. E. Maynadier, Fifth U. S. Volunteers, headquarters at Fort Riley, Kans.; Sub-District No. 2, composing that portion of the Santa Fé road from Council Grove to Fort Zarah, inclusive, commanded by Col. E. C. Catherwood, Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry, headquarters at Council Grove; Sub-District No. 3, composing that portion of the Santa Fé road from Fort Zarah to Fort Lyon, Colo. Ter. (including Fort Lyon), commanded by Lieut. Col. J. R. King, Second U. S. Volunteers, headquarters at Fort Larned, Kans.

II. The sub-district commanders will see that their troops are kept properly armed and equipped, and habitually in readiness for instant movement. They will be held responsible for the safety of the country and the travel along their respective lines, and have full authority to move their troops according to the necessities of the service.

III. The headquarters of the sub-districts will not be changed without the authority of the general commanding. Copies of all orders issued by the commanders of sub-districts will be promptly furnished to these headquarters.

IV. The great scarcity of company officers in the district, and the insignificant amount of staff duty required at some of the sub-districts and posts demand that as many duties be combined in one officer as can be faithfully performed. Commanders will give this their immediate attention, and send to their companies every officer who can be spared. In sub-districts no officer will be assigned to any duty not authorized by existing orders.

By order of Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. H. Ford:

J. E. TAPPAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 117. } HDQRS. DIST. OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS. *Fort Riley, Kans., June 13, 1865.*

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9. So much of paragraph 14, Special Orders, No. 116, current series, headquarters District of the Upper Arkansas, as directs a battalion of

the Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry to proceed via Saline to Cow Creek is hereby revoked. The battalion will proceed via Lyon Creek and Lost Springs to station.

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By order of Brevet Brigadier-General Ford:

J. E. TAPPAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, June 13, 1865.

Brig. Gen. P. STAGG,
Commanding Michigan Brigade:

GENERAL: As soon as the 900 horses now on their way from Saint Louis arrive you will move with your brigade to Julesburg, reporting there to Brig. Gen. P. E. Connor, commanding District of the Plains. If you have any dismounted men (after arrival of the horses mentioned) leave them here under a competent officer to attend to their being mounted; also to attach and bring forward the men said to be on their way to join you from City Point. Push forward as rapidly as you can, as it is important you should be there at the earliest possible moment. Telegraph your arrival at Fort Kearny to myself and General Connor.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, June 13, 1865.

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR,
Commanding District of the Plains:

GENERAL: The reports made to me by my staff officer show that the following estimates for commissary stores have been made by your officers, viz: Fort Laramie, rations for 2,000 men for one year; Fort Kearny, rations for 2,500 men for one year; Cottonwood, rations for 1,200 men for one year; Denver City, rations for 2,000 men for one year; Julesburg, rations for 1,500 men for one year; Fort Halleck, rations for 250 men for one year; Collins, rations for 500 men for one year; Junction, rations for 500 men for one year; Fort Lyon, rations for 1,500 men for one year; Utah, rations for 3,500 men for one year; Fort Bridger, rations for 500 men for one year; Powder River, rations for 900 men for one year; Fort Garland, rations for 230 men for one year. And the following is the estimate for quartermaster's stores and camp and garrison equipage, &c., viz: Cottonwood, one year, 1,175 cavalry and 800 infantry; Fort Garland, one year, 100 cavalry; Salt Lake, one year, 300 cavalry and 2,000 infantry; Fort Laramie, one year, 1,000 cavalry and 1,000 infantry; Fort Kearny, one year, 1,250 cavalry and 500 infantry; Denver City, one year, 1,500 cavalry and 1,000 infantry; Fort Columbus, one year, 100 cavalry; Third U. S. Volunteers, six months' supply, 900 infantry; Sixteenth Kansas Volunteers, one year, 1,000 cavalry. These are made not only to supply the depots, but the posts dependent on them. Should you deem an increase necessary telegraph me the amount. Quartermaster's stores have been forwarded to Powder River, to what extent I am unable to say. Nearly all the stores are on

the road. An estimate for 500,000 bushels of corn for your command has been made, and will be forwarded and distributed as you recommended when here.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS,
Julesburg, Colo. Ter., June 13, 1865.

Hon. A. S. PADDOCK,
Acting Governor Territory of Nebraska, Omaha, Nebr. Ter.:

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of a note from A. S. Porter, of Dakota, Nebr. Ter., and indorsed by yourself, which refers to the unprotected state of certain counties in your Territory. I regret exceedingly that necessity compelled me to withdraw the troops from Dakota, Columbus, and Omaha. As you must be aware, I have a large district, a long line of road to protect, and comparatively but few troops to do it. Furthermore, it was represented to me that no necessity existed for the presence of troops at those points; and knowing that an imperative necessity existed for their presence farther west, and that the public good would be subserved thereby, I withdrew them. I have already taken steps for the protection of Columbus and neighboring settlements, and you may assure the people of Dakota that as soon as re-enforcements now en route reach me they shall have all necessary protection. I have authorized Colonel Livingston to grant the leave of absence asked for by the band of the First Nebraska Cavalry.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 18. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Albuquerque, N. Mex., June 13, 1865.

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VIII. Col. Christopher Carson, First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers, hereby has authority to retain at the camp which he has established near Cedar Bluffs, on the Cimarron route, until further orders, Captain Kemp's company (H), First Infantry New Mexico Volunteers.

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By command of Brigadier-General Carleton:

ERASTUS W. WOOD,
Capt., First California Veteran Infantry, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTHWEST,
New Orleans, June 14, 1865. (Received 11 p. m. 16th.)

Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. A. RAWLINS, *Washington:*

I send you the following extract from a letter just received from General Steele. I cannot vouch for the correctness of the information:

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Brazos Santiago, June 10, 1865.

General P. H. SHERIDAN,
Commanding Military Division of the Southwest:

GENERAL: The people of Texas say that Walker's division of rebels is in Mexico, at Piedras Negras, and that it is going to Sonora to join Doctor Gwin. Yesterday

I saw Doctor Cañedo, a secret-service man sent here by General Canby. He goes to New Orleans to-day and can give you all the rumor and tell you what he saw. When the rebels see the President's late proclamation I think they will declare for the Imperialists. A strong feeling of sympathy between them has been manifested. The rebels would like to be sure of living on the winning side, and if they could be pardoned for past offenses I think they would join the Liberals, believing that is the popular side in the United States.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FREDK. STEELE,
Major-General.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTHWEST,
New Orleans, June 14, 1865. (Received 16th.)

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL,
Washington:

Since your last telegram, dated June 7, I have heard nothing of the light-draft steamers. Their non-arrival here has been of the most serious consequence. Most of the steamers of the Twenty-fifth Army Corps are of such heavy draft that they cannot cross the bars on the coast of Texas, and the difficulty here of procuring lighters has been very great, and creates much expense on account of the detention of steamers. We want here at least six light-draft steamers for the coast of Texas and for contingencies and convenience of the public service. When private lines are re-established it may be cheaper to carry freight by them, but it is bad to be seizing private boats for contingencies, as it brings heavy expense upon the Government.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 158. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., June 14, 1865.

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5. Capt. Timothy Owen, Ninety-fourth Illinois Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty as acting assistant quartermaster at the city of Mobile, to date from the 12th instant, and ordered to report to Major-General Granger, commanding Thirteenth Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. H. DYER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 186. } HDQRS. SOUTHERN DIV. OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, June 14, 1865.

1. The fort at Plaquemine will be dismantled forthwith. The ordnance and ordnance stores will be sent to the arsenal at Baton Rouge. The quartermaster's and commissary stores will be sent to the proper depots in this city. As soon as this is done the post will be abandoned, and the commanding officer will proceed to New Orleans and report with the troops of his command to these headquarters. The commanding

officer at Plaquemine is charged with the execution of this order. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By order of Brevet Major-General Sherman:

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, June 14, 1865.

Brig. Gen. R. A. CAMERON,
Commanding La Fourche District:

GENERAL: I am directed by the commanding general to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant. He directs me to say that he approves of your dismantling Fort Buchanan, but in the present state of the command, relative to the movement of troops west of the Mississippi, he does not feel at liberty to give orders for the removal of the garrison at Brashear to Franklin.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
Shreveport, La., June 14, 1865.

Brig. Gen. E. S. DENNIS,
Commanding Post:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you prepare one regiment of infantry and the detachment of Sixth Missouri Cavalry here for movement to Marshall, Tex., at an early hour to-morrow morning. The force will be under command of an officer to be selected by yourself for his ability and fitness for the position, and who will report direct to these headquarters. Supplies for twenty days will accompany the troops. You will be pleased to direct the officer selected to command to report at these headquarters as soon as possible for detailed instructions.

I have the honor to be, general, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CLAPP,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jackson, Miss., June 14, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant General, Department of the Gulf:

COLONEL: In compliance with paragraph 3, of General Orders, No. 81, current series, from the headquarters Department of the Gulf, I have the honor to submit the following report: So far as I have been able to ascertain up to this date the number and location of the troops of my command are assigned in the accompanying tabular statement.* I am still without report from the extreme northern and southern districts as to the strength of the different posts, and it will be several days before I can render a complete report. When all the necessary data are furnished I will take the liberty to lay before the major-

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* Not found as an inclosure.

general commanding the department a plan of distribution of troops, with a view to having the whole State under military control. The troops in Northern Mississippi are drawing their supplies now from Memphis, generally with a great deal of wagoning. The troops in Eastern Mississippi are supplied from Mobile and Meridian. The small post at Pascagoula is supplied from New Orleans. I have, however, no report from it. All other garrisons are subsisted from the depots at Vicksburg and Natchez. It is my intention to supply hereafter all troops along the Southern Railroad as far east as Brandon, and along the Mississippi Central and New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad from Vicksburg via Jackson. The gap in the railroad between Big Black and Jackson will be reduced in a very few weeks, and the amount of wagoning by this route is not greater than by way of Memphis. As soon as the road is in running order from Jackson to Big Black I would propose to supply all the troops within the State by the same channel, with the exception of the small garrison on and near the Gulf. As a general thing there are no supplies in the country which could be spared for the use of the troops. I am informed that there is some corn and beef along the Mobile and Ohio and the New Orleans Railroads, but the people will need all that the State affords, and more too. The great demand will keep the prices of these articles so high that it will be cheaper for the Government to draw from the North. The different railroads are in the following condition: The Southern Railroad is in operation from Vicksburg to Big Black, and from Jackson to Meridian. The gap of thirty-four miles between Big Black and Jackson is in process of reconstruction, and will be closed by the 15th of July. Mobile and Ohio Railroad is in operation regularly to Okolona, and occasionally to Corinth, and bids fair soon to be repaired thoroughly over its whole length. New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad is in operation from Canton to Brookhaven (except over a gap of one mile at Jackson, which will be closed in a day or two), connecting thence for passengers by hand-car as far as Ponchatoula, where the trains for New Orleans connect. This road is very little damaged, and all the iron is at hand, but there are thirty-seven small bridges to be rebuilt before the locomotive can pass through south of Brookhaven. The company has raised capital in New Orleans to complete all repairs shortly. Mississippi Central Railroad is running regular trains from Canton (connecting with those of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad) as far north as Senatobia, and from thence run by horse power to Hernando. Between Hernando and Memphis the road is badly destroyed; repairs are, however, being made. Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad is running trains from Grenada to Oxford, from whence they connect by hand-car to Holly Springs. No connection beyond. The telegraph is in operation on all the old lines, and no interruption has occurred. As for the mail, we are totally without the institution. I have applied to the postmaster at Vicksburg for a report respecting his authority. If he fails to do anything the people will have to depend on the quartermaster's department and private arrangements. The condition of the country, so far as my observations extend, may only be described as intensely quiet, generally. I hear of localities in which there are reported occasional disturbances of the peace, but this poverty-stricken and utterly subjected people are now only anxious for the restoration of authority of whatever description.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. JOS. OSTERHAUS,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI, *Jackson, Miss., June 14, 1865.*

Maj. W. A. Gordon, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, having reported at these headquarters for duty, is hereby announced as assistant adjutant-general of the district. All communications from the chiefs of the several staff departments within the district will be addressed to him, and all orders delivered through him will be obeyed.

By order of Major-General Osterhaus:

J. WARREN MILLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, June 14, 1865—3.40 p. m. (Received 4.40 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Washington:

I have mailed a letter to you expressing my own wishes and views about new arrangements of commands. I trust that, if consistent with public interests, any orders establishing new commands may not be issued until my letter is received.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 14, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
General-in-Chief of the Army:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of copies of the following communications in relation to Indian affairs, with indorsement thereon of June 10: First, letter dated May 6, 1865, from J. H. Leavenworth, Indian agent, to W. P. Dole, Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Second, letter dated May 9, from Hon. Newton Edmunds, Governor of Dakota Territory and *ex officio* superintendent of Indian affairs for that Territory, to W. P. Dole, Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Third, letter dated May 10, from same to same. Fourth, letter dated May 26, from W. P. Dole, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to Hon. J. Harlan, Secretary of the Interior. Fifth, letter dated May 29, from Hon. J. Harlan, Secretary of the Interior, to Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.* In relation to Colonel Leavenworth's letter and operations, I inclose herewith a dispatch from Washington, signed by the Secretaries of War and Interior, and two dispatches from General Dodge, which cover the whole case. In relation to the two letters of the Hon. Newton Edmunds I have only to say that the Sioux Indians have been attacking everybody in their region of country, and only lately, long since the date of these letters, attacked in heavy force Fort Rice, on the Upper Missouri, well fortified and garrisoned by four companies of infantry, with artillery. They have also made several raids into Minnesota and at least one along the Iowa border. If these things show any desire for peace, I confess I am not able to perceive it. There are some of the Sioux bands of the Dakota Territory who are peaceably disposed, and we are using every effort to get them into the military posts to effect peace with them, and I hope we shall soon be able to

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* See Harlan to Stanton, May 29, and inclosures, pp. 661-665.

separate them from the hostile bands. The Indians now in hostility need some exhibition of force and some punishment for the atrocities they have committed before they will be peaceful. I transmit copies of my orders and instructions to commanders on the frontier. My views and opinions on this subject are well known to the War Department. They were communicated long since and at various times through Major-General Halleck, first as General-in-Chief and then as chief of staff, and are doubtless now on file. The exact course I am pursuing I long since notified him that I intended to pursue, and all the information needed will be found in his office. The treaty of peace which Governor Edmunds proposes to make, and which he thinks the Indians will be willing to make, is, I presume, such a treaty as it has been the unvarying practice of the Indian Department to make heretofore. A supply of food and presents to induce the Indians to assemble and to satisfy them during negotiations is just bought and transported to the place where the Indians are to meet the negotiators. A treaty is then made which provides that the United States Government shall pay certain annuities of goods and money so long as the Indians remain in peace; in other words, the Indians are bribed not to molest the whites. Past experience shows very conclusively what the Indians think of such a transaction. No country ever yet preserved peace either with foreign or domestic enemies by paying them for keeping it.

It is a common saying with the Sioux that whenever they are poor and need powder and lead they have only to go down to the overland routes and murder a few white men and they will have a treaty to supply their wants. If such is the kind of treaty which will be satisfactory to the Government I do not doubt that Governor Edmunds is right in saying he can make one, either with the Sioux or any other Indians whatever. He has only to notify the Indians, hostile or not, that if they will come to a certain place he will insure their safety going and coming, and will give them presents and food and make arrangements for continuing to supply them, provided only they will sign a paper promising to keep the peace toward the whites. But the very Indians with whom he now proposes to treat have signed such a paper and gone through the same absurd performance once before, at least, some of them oftener. Is there any reason to suppose that they are going now to keep their word any better than they did then? Of one thing we may be sure, and that is that they will now demand a higher price for signing such a promise than they did before, and in six months or less will be ready for another treaty at a still higher price. It seems idle to pursue the subject. It seems to me that no man can fail to understand, if he wishes to understand the matter at all, that such a practice as this only encourages Indians to commit hostile acts. Every time they do it they are thus paid for it. The treaties I have directed military commanders to make are simply an explicit understanding with the Indians that so long as they keep the peace the United States will keep it, but as soon as they commit hostilities the military forces will attack them, march through their country, establish military posts in it, and as a natural consequence their game will be driven off or killed; that the Indians can avoid this by keeping peace, and in no other manner. This is a peace which involves no expenditure of public money for annuities or presents, and is no doubt objectionable to Indian officials on that account, but as it certainly will not involve any more Indian wars than have hitherto occurred and will be certain again to occur under the present Indian system, it will have the merit at least of greater economy. Indians will keep the peace

when they fear the consequences of breaking it, and not because they are paid (and badly paid, too) for keeping it, and when they can by the present system of treaty making really make more by committing hostilities than by keeping the peace. The Indians with whom Governor Edmunds proposes to treat are Indians who are now violating a former treaty. What have they done to entitle them to presents and annuities or to greater confidence in their promises, unless, indeed, the violation of former treaties and the murder of whites is to be thus compensated? I am very willing to unite with Indian officials, or anybody else, to secure peace with the Indians, but am not willing, if I can prevent it, to pay Indians for outrages committed upon innocent women and children, and thus encourage them to a renewal of the same atrocities. I oppose the proposed treaty of Governor Edmunds, because it will only lead to renewed hostilities and very certainly in the future, as in the past and the present, involve the necessity of exactly the same operation in treaty making.

At the same time, if the Government and the people concerned will hold the military authorities blameless for any hostilities which may result from such a treaty, I will very willingly aid the Indian agents in making one; but unless the Indian Department will hold itself responsible for any murders of white people by the Indians with whom they make a treaty—Indians who have already violated one or more treaties of the same kind, and upon whom we have no greater hold now than hitherto—I am not willing to consent. Whenever Indian hostilities or massacres occur on the frontier the military are held responsible for them, and by none are they so held more promptly and violently than by the officials of the Indian Department who have made treaties with the very Indians concerned which could not fail to lead to an outbreak. Either the War or the Interior Department should have the sole management of Indian affairs. This divided jurisdiction leads to nothing but evil. The Indian officials are anxious, in season and out of season, to make treaties for reasons best known to themselves. The military commanders foreseeing the inevitable result of these bribing treaties, and knowing that they will be held responsible for all the Indian hostilities which surely result from such treaties, oppose treaty making of this character; hence, constant differences of opinion and conflicts of jurisdiction, which can only be avoided in one of two ways: First, to return to the War Department the whole management of Indian affairs, or, second, to provide for making treaties with Indians without the expenditure of money or goods. Having no power to effect the former arrangement, I am endeavoring to effect the latter. Permanent or even long-continued peace with Indians, under the present system of treaty making, even if conducted with strict honesty and good faith with the Indian, I believe to be hopeless. I again invite attention to my letter on this subject to the Secretary of War, dated February 1 [6], 1864, and published in the Official Army and Navy Gazette of April 23 [26], 1864.* Wisdom and humanity alike dictate a change in the present system of Indian management. The development of the mining regions in the Territories of Colorado, Nevada, Idaho, and Montana has attracted such a horde of emigrants that the Indian country is penetrated in every direction, highways are made through it, and the game driven off or destroyed. The Indians are more and more confined to circumscribed areas, where they are less able every day to subsist by hunting. A few years more and they will be driven to extremities. No one can say what outrages

* See Vol. XXXIV, Part II, p. 259.

are committed upon Indians by these irresponsible crowds of white men flocking through their country. It is only what the Indian does to the white man that is published to the country; never what the white man does to the Indian. I have not a doubt that the Indians could be pacified if they did not hope from day to day that by keeping up hostilities they would secure a treaty such as has always before been made with them, and which supplies their wants. By sending troops enough the Indians can of course be exterminated, but surely such cruelty cannot be contemplated by the Government. The question is now squarely before us. Either the extermination of the Indian tribes or a humane policy which shall save them from so cruel a fate, and at the same time secure from danger white emigrants.

The present system of Indian policy has only to be pursued a few years longer, and in view of the past results in this direction it is certain that no Indians will be left to treat with. Where are the great tribes of Indians to whom we applied this system of treaty making so short a time since? Has there been a people on earth who has been so rapidly destroyed under the pretense of kind treatment? It is a simple process to calculate how long is the term of life of the tribes which still remain. Nothing can save them from the same fate unless the Government changes its course, gathers them together, and places them in such a position and condition that they will no longer be objects of cupidity to unscrupulous whites. So long as they receive money and goods they will be a constant source of temptation to white men and will be wronged and plundered. It is surely unnecessary for me to pursue this subject further. I am only reiterating opinions and views long since officially communicated to the War Department, and which I am convinced the new Secretary of the Interior would gladly examine and consider courteously. To his predecessor in office it has been useless to present such matters. I beg, therefore, that this communication, with its inclosures, be laid before the Hon. Mr. Harlan. I feel confident that he will very willingly adopt the plan suggested or some other to save his Department from discredit and the Government from the shame of inhumanity. I shall pursue the course I have begun without change, unless I receive orders to the contrary from my proper superiors. Since beginning this letter the inclosed dispatches have been received.* The Indians thought by Colonel Leavenworth to be so anxious for peace are those mainly concerned in the reported outrages. Opportunity has been and is being given to him to make peace with these Indians. He has been once robbed of his stock and driven out of their country. My impression is that this time he will lose his life.

I transmit also copy of a letter just received from General Dodge, commanding Department of the Missouri, which touches upon some of the points in question.*

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., June 14, 1865.

Brigadier-General McGINNIS,
Commanding, &c., Camden, Ark.:

GENERAL: Your report of 12th by telegraph from Pine Bluff announcing your arrival at Camden and reporting state of navigation in

* Not found as inclosures.

Ouachita River is received. It appears that the river may be relied upon for supplying the forces under your command to a point about twenty miles from Camden. Your further investigation by the time this reaches you will enable you to determine with more certainty what the prospects are. The major-general commanding suggests that a station be established at the point named for the discharge of cargoes of stores and that wagon trains transport over the twenty miles of road to Camden. Make such disposition as your judgment may determine, and advise as to your wishes and necessities as early as possible.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c.,

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *June 14, 1865.*
(Received 9.10 a. m. 15th.)

Major-General POPE:

I leave for Saint Louis to-night.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
June 14, 1865—1.45 p. m.

Major BARNES,
Department Headquarters:

I think you had best send the Second Ohio Cavalry to Springfield, Mo. The cavalry regiments now in Southwest Missouri can be mustered out of service and their horses turned over to the Second Ohio. General Sanborn is in town. Confer with him on this subject.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

FORT LARNED, KANS., *June 14, 1865.*
(Received 6.10 p. m. 19th.)

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. HARDIE:

GENERAL: For the last few days the Indians along the route have been very active and hostile. Many men have been murdered; hundreds of animals have been stolen. Fort Dodge has lost every animal. The force can now do nothing with the Indians. A large and effective cavalry force, under a good commander, must be sent here without delay or the large number of trains now on the plains will be destroyed or captured.

D. B. SACKET,
Inspector-General U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 23. } HDQRS. DIST. OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., June 14, 1865.

I. Sub-district commanders are directed to place troops in camps, and the camps will be as far from the towns near which they are stationed as circumstances will permit.

II. The orders heretofore issued to the effect that not more than 5 per cent. of the men reported for duty shall pass out of camp, unless on

duty, and then only between reveille and retreat, must be strictly enforced. Officers who allow their men to straggle will be recommended for dismissal or arrested and tried by court-martial.

By order of Bvt. Brig. Gen. C. Harding, jr., commanding district:

G. SALTZMAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[JUNE 14, 1865.—For Dodge to Ford, relative to Indian affairs in the Northwest, see Part I, p. 350.]

FORT RILEY, *June 14, 1865.*
(Received 8.30 a. m. 15th.)

Major-General DODGE:

Reports are coming in from post commanders thick and fast that large bodies of Indians are now along the entire line. I will leave for the west some time during the night. The river is still swimming deep.

J. H. FORD,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *June 14, 1865.*

Brigadier-General FORD,
Fort Riley:

GENERAL: I have ordered the howitzers to you, with men to man them. I wrote you to-day.* You must move for the Indians as directed in my letter sent to-day. The farther north they get the less distance we will have to travel for them. Fifteenth Kansas are on their way to you, and rest of Thirteenth Missouri will soon be there. You can withdraw the Salt Marsh force if you deem best. A regiment is on the way out to that country from here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., June 14, 1865.

H. D. JANES,
Chief of Scouts:

You will keep out constantly, both north and south of the line of travel, scouting parties numbering from fifteen to twenty men, to try and catch some of the numerous war parties of Indians now infesting the line. The commanding officer at Fort Larned has been notified to furnish you with troops, reporting result of scout to sub-district commander; also direct to these headquarters. Scouting parties should always start out after dark, keeping off the main traveled road, traveling as much as possible after night. When they do travel daytimes, should keep as much as possible in the ravines.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. H. FORD,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

See Part I, p. 350.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 118. } HDQRS. DIST. OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS, *Fort Riley, Kans., June 14, 1865.*

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8. The detachment of troops composed of Squadron L, Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry, and Company A, Fifth U. S. Volunteer Infantry, will immediately proceed to Republic County, Kans., and there establish themselves in camp. The commanding officer of the detachment will keep constantly on the alert, frequently sending out scouting parties to ascertain if there are any Indians in that section of country, reporting constantly to these headquarters any movement. He will afford to the settlers all the protection in his power. The depot commissary of subsistence at Fort Riley will furnish each company with fifteen days' rations. The depot quartermaster at Fort Riley will furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of Brevet Brigadier-General Ford:

J. E. TAPPAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., June 14, 1865.

Col. E. C. CATHERWOOD,
Commanding Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry, En Route:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you push through to Cow Creek as fast as possible, traveling not less than twenty-five miles a day, if compatible with the good condition of your animals on your arrival.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. TAPPAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., June 14, 1865.

Col. E. C. CATHERWOOD,
Commanding Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry, En Route:

COLONEL: Reports from commanding officers of Cow Creek and Zarah (both posts in your sub-district) just received. Large bodies of Indians are threatening this line of travel; they have had several skirmishes with our troops. Hurry up and get down there as quick as you possibly can. Upon your arrival use your best endeavors to follow up and chastise these war parties; at the same time keep sufficient force along the line to furnish escorts to trains and coaches.

Yours, respectfully,

JAS. H. FORD,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., June 14, 1865.

Col. E. C. CATHERWOOD,
Commanding Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry, En Route:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you will not allow your men to interfere with the Delaware Indians in any manner, and

that when you send them off anywhere you send a few of your men with them to prevent any parties of our troops meeting them from firing on or molesting them. You will also treat them well.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. TAPPAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 120. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, June 14, 1865.

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4. In accordance with instructions from major-general commanding the department, the work known as Fort Sully, adjacent to this post, will be abandoned. The ordnance and ordnance stores will be turned over to Major McNutt, in charge of Leavenworth Arsenal. The lumber will be taken charge of by the post quartermaster for use at this post.

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By order of Brig. Gen. Robert B. Mitchell:

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY,
Papinsville, Mo., June 14, 1865.

Capt. JOHN PRATT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dist. of North Kansas, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to explain my delay in not acting upon your first telegraphic order to abandon this point at once and proceed to Humboldt, Kans., as directed. At the time of its reception I had not a single wheel, except an ambulance, at my disposal, all having gone to Kansas City for supplies, and not considering that you could be aware of my situation, I deemed it advisable to acquaint you before proceeding to execute an order which would involve the abandonment not only of public stores but of officers' private baggage. In accordance with your second telegraphic order Companies K (First Lieut. Edward P. Grosvenor) and I (First Lieut. James S. Upham) left here yesterday morning for Humboldt, with instructions to report to Col. U. B. Pearsall, commanding First Sub District, for orders. My wagon train returned this afternoon, and, although it is well jaded, I shall leave here in the morning for Humboldt. I leave the major portion of my forage with Maj. J. D. Butts, whom I have established at Burnett's Ferry, on the Marais des Cygnes, about seven miles southwest of Butler and about twelve miles southeast of Trading Post, with two companies (H and F), commanded, respectively, by Capt. Samuel W. Smith and First Lieut. William W. Black. The Bates County Militia are stationed at Pleasant Gap, and from numbers of them who have called upon me I learn that Burnett's Ferry is the only point at which a force can be effective, and as it was in conformity to my orders I deemed it the best point to establish a post. I leave with Major Butts all the instructions received by myself for my government while at this point. I have heard various rumors from the militia and from other sources that guerrillas infest this country, but I cannot help expressing my honest conviction that they are founded solely upon the vivid imaginations of their originators and by the terror of the inhabitants, who mistake our

scouts for bushwhackers, and abandon their homes on our approach. The country was rife with the most fabulous stories in regard to my column while moving to this place, while I was vainly looking about on the prairies for the Papinsville [*sic*]. I was nearly believing a myth, unconscious of the terror and dread being spread amongst the fleeing inhabitants. This I know: My scouts have failed to find even a trace of a bushwhacker, and it is the first time in their experience in Missouri they have been unsuccessful. The better to facilitate business in the present detached state of my regiment, I take the liberty of forwarding a roster of commissioned officers and their present stations.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. J. HYNES,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HDQRS. SOUTH SUB-DIST. OF THE PLAINS, *Denver, Colo. Ter., June 14, 1865.*

In accordance with Special Orders, No. 26, paragraph 3, headquarters District of the Plains, current series, the undersigned hereby assumes command of this sub-district.

All orders heretofore issued from these headquarters will remain in force until further orders. First Lieut. J. S. Graham, Third U. S. Volunteers, will act as acting assistant adjutant-general until further orders.

C. H. POTTER,

Colonel Sixth U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

SIOUX CITY, *June 14, 1865.*

Major-General POPE,

Saint Louis:

GENERAL: I have received your telegram and your letter in regard to the transfer of the Winnebagoes to Crow Creek, one among the hundred swindles the poor red devils have been subjected to. I have no officer I can send to give testimony in this business, except my old staff, Captain King, Captain Pell, and Lieutenant Levering. I can trust them, and they know. The officers on my staff at present are willing, but know little. General, you know an officer who attends to his duties strictly has to depend on himself. You are old soldier enough to know what I mean. There are plenty of officers in the command who are my friends, would like to serve me, but could not testify to any facts in the case. They have not held positions high enough to know. Major Brackett's Minnesota battalion I would place on that duty, but he cannot be spared. Capt. M. Norton, assistant adjutant-general, is the only member of my personal staff, and of course he knows nothing about it. I expected to take with me Major Cram, acting assistant adjutant-general, now at Dubuque. Two officers were detailed at headquarters army to relieve Cram, and these two were relieved again by orders from headquarters army. I suppose they did not like living on alkali and hard tack. King, lieutenant-colonel Second U. S. Volunteers, is now at Fort Riley, and knows all about it, but so does Representative Hubbard, of Iowa. Levering is dead, and Pell a lawyer in New York. The surveyor arrived here to-night, and wants a company of cavalry to take care of him while he finds the meridian, twenty

miles south of Fort Randall, but of course he won't get any such force. I am not in fear of traveling with my servants, a driver, and my quartermaster to Fort Pierre, but he says General Connor told him it would not be safe. I don't believe this. Several bands of Sioux have sent word to me they want to see me and talk. Governor Edmunds, who I suppose has heard this, wants to go with me. I'll try to eucher him, for I don't want him to get the credit of our work. I wish I had 500 more good cavalry. I think I could head off the Platte Indians. I don't think the troops marching up the Platte will be able to overtake them. I don't know this to be so. I have only Indian reports—unreliable, as you know. I will only have 800 or 900 men with me. I don't include about 100 teamsters and quartermasters and commissary of subsistence men, but they are men who have been with me two years. I can depend on them; and although I may not be able to make a big fight and accomplish all, as I have heretofore, yet I can hold my own against any number of Indians.

With respect, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY,
Brevet Major-General.

RUTLAND, VT., *June 14, 1865.*

Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff of the Armies of the United States,
Washington City, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to put in writing, for the information of the lieutenant-general commanding, some information verbally communicated concerning the propriety of a military force being sent for the permanent defense of Montana Territory. Montana Territory should in terms be attached to some department. The Rocky Mountains as a boundary will not apply, as the Bitter Root Valley, west of those mountains, has been attached to Montana Territory. The boundaries of my late command, the District of Oregon, extended under existing orders to the Rocky Mountains, but it was never in my power to send troops to Bitter Root Valley, so remote from Western Oregon. I recommend that a force be sent from the Northwest to Virginia City, the seat of government for Montana, and two mounted companies be detached for the Flathead Indian Agency in the Bitter Root Valley. The Indian agent there has made frequent application to me for troops, as the whites are crowding in and troops are needed for the protection of the Indians in their reservation against the intrusions of the whites, if for no other purpose. I recommend that five companies of infantry and five companies of cavalry be sent to Virginia City, taking the route by the emigrant road via Fort Laramie and the South Pass. On reaching Fort Hall the command should turn north, recross the Rocky Mountains by a pass leading to the mining regions in Montana at the very headwaters of the Missouri River. On reaching Virginia City the officer in command can ascertain the proper points for troops to occupy, probably the Big Bend of the Yellowstone. They are needed to protect the settlements from Blackfeet on the north and Crows on the Lower Yellowstone. The Yellowstone may be navigable to the Big Bend. Mr. Chouteau, of Saint Louis, has for two summers tried to test it, but they were both seasons of extraordinary low water. General Sully's expedition last year only reached the Lower Yellowstone, where there are no settlements. The mining settlements in Montana require protection, not from Indians west, but from those east and north

of them. A road eventually will doubtless be found direct from Fort Laramie to Virginia City, but as yet the route I have described is the proper one for the troops to take. It is the route the emigrants use in reaching Montana. No emigrants, or a very few, take the route proposed by Capt. J. L. Fisk, of Minnesota, as set forth in the Washington Morning Chronicle of 1st of June. His route is one on which to fight the Indians, as General Sully found out last summer, but the main body of the emigration will continue to go to Montana by the old emigrant road, via Fort Laramie and the South Pass.

I am, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

[JUNE 15, 1865.—For General Orders, No. 113, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, relating to sale of unserviceable quartermaster's property, see Vol. XLVI, Part III, p. 1279.]

[JUNE 15, 1865.—For General Orders, No. 114, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, granting permission to soldiers to retain their knapsacks, haversacks, and canteens, see Vol. XLVI, Part III, p. 1279.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, June 15, 1865—9 a. m.

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
New Orleans:

The Fourth Army Corps is under orders for Texas and the orders will not be changed.

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, *June 15, 1865—1.30 p. m.*

Major-General SHERIDAN,
New Orleans, La.:

Demand of the commander of French forces at Matamoras the delivery to an officer of the Government of the United States the return of all arms and other munitions of war taken to Matamoras by the rebels or obtained from them since the date of the surrender of Kirby Smith. You need not proceed to hostilities to obtain them, but report the reply received for further instructions.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 10. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE SOUTHWEST,
New Orleans, La., June 15, 1865.

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3. Capt. C. H. Dyer, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, having reported to the major-general commanding, in compliance with Special Orders, No. 159, headquarters Department of the Gulf, June 15, 1865,

is hereby ordered to report to Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, chief of cavalry of this division, for assignment to duty at Shreveport, La. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Major-General Sheridan:

F. C. NEWHALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Steamer Crescent, June 15, 1865.

General J. W. FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: In spite of all my representations of the vital importance of having a supply of coal and water at this place and the promises that both would be here, neither can be found. I have therefore ordered all those that have water and coal to go to their destination; all those that want coal, to New Orleans, and all those that want water, to the Mississippi River. After mature deliberation this is the quickest way to settle the whole difficulty. To avoid the necessity of vessels going to New Orleans to coal, a coal vessel or two might now be sent to the Head of the Passes or orders given to the naval coal vessels to furnish our transports. I will be in New Orleans to-morrow.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WEITZEL,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., June 15, 1865.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA:

SIR: I have the honor to state that a part of the records of the State of Louisiana have been received from Shreveport and to suggest that the proper officers of the State government be sent to this office for the purpose of verifying the inventories and receipting for the property.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 87. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., June 15, 1865.

The following-named officers are hereby announced as composing the staff of the major-general commanding, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly: Brig. Gen. George L. Andrews, chief of staff; Lieut. Col. C. T. Christensen, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. R. Des Anges, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. Alfred Fredberg, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. J. Lovell, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. J. C. Stone, assistant adjutant-general; Bvt. Lieut. Col. J. Schuyler Crosby (aide-de-camp), acting assistant adjutant-general; First Lieut. G. W. Lyon (adjutant First Louisiana Cavalry), acting assistant adjutant-general; Second Lieut. George L. Wilbur, First New Orleans Volunteers, acting assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. Col. John M. Wilson, assistant inspector-general; Capt. James G. Patton, Thirty-third Missouri Volunteers, acting assistant inspector-general; Maj. De Witt Clinton,

judge-advocate; Col. S. B. Holabird (additional aide-de-camp), chief quartermaster; Col. E. G. Beckwith (additional aide-de-camp), chief commissary of subsistence; Surg. R. H. Alexander, U. S. Army, medical director; Bvt. Maj. M. D. McAlester, Corps of Engineers, chief engineer; Capt. C. J. Walker, Second U. S. Cavalry, inspector of cavalry; Col. F. A. Starring, Seventy-second Illinois Volunteers, provost-marshal-general; Capt. S. M. Eaton, chief signal officer; Capt. C. T. Barrett, aide-de-camp; Capt. Edward R. Ames, Seventh U. S. Infantry, acting aide-de-camp. All officers attached to the headquarters of the late Military Division of West Mississippi, or of the late Department of the Gulf, not enumerated above, will, after having turned over to the proper officers all records and other public property in their possession, if belonging to the regular staff of the army, report by letter to the chiefs of their respective departments; if belonging to regimental organizations, report in person at the headquarters of their respective regiments; those who belong to the volunteer staff of the army will proceed to their respective places of residence, and from there report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army, in accordance with War Department General Orders, No. 106, current series.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 159. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, La., June 15, 1865.*

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2. It is hereby ordered that the siege train be discontinued, and that the following dispositions of the troops and public property thereunto belonging be carried into effect at once:

First. The company commanders of the various siege batteries will immediately upon receipt of this order turn over to Capt. W. S. Beebe, depot ordnance officer at Mobile, all ordnance and ordnance stores, except infantry arms and equipments, which may be in their possession, and will likewise turn over all public animals and means of transportation to Capt. Timothy Owen, acting assistant quartermaster at Mobile, Ala.

Second. Col. B. F. Hays, commanding First Indiana Heavy Artillery, with his regimental headquarters, and Companies H and K of his command, will take post at Fort Gaines, Ala. Maj. J. W. Connelly, First Indiana Heavy Artillery, with Companies B and C of said regiment, will take post at Fort Morgan, reporting to the commanding officer there on his arrival for assignment to duty. Maj. John W. Day, First Indiana Heavy Artillery, accompanied by Maj. Isaac C. Hendricks, and Companies F, I, L, and M, same regiment, will proceed to Barrancas, Fla., and on his arrival there will report to the officer commanding at Pensacola Harbor for assignment to duty at Fort Pickens and Barrancas; Major Day, with Companies F and L, to take post at Barrancas, and Major Hendricks, with Companies I and M, to take post at Fort Pickens.

Third. The commanding officer Eighteenth New York Battery, after he shall have turned over the public property in his possession, as required by the first paragraph of this order, will proceed to New Orleans, La., with his command, and on his arrival report to these headquarters for further orders.

Fourth. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 187. } HDQRS. SOUTHERN DIV. OF LOUISIANA, *New Orleans, June 15, 1865.*

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4. The four companies of the Seventy-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry now at Donaldsonville will proceed to Thibodeaux and report to the commanding officer of the regiment. All the companies of the Seventy-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry, at present stationed this side of Brashear, will concentrate at once at Terre Bonne under the senior officer. Proper requisitions will be made and the troops be held in readiness to march. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of Brevet Major-General Sherman:

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, June 15, 1865—6.30 p. m.

Major-General POPE, *Saint Louis, Mo.:*

I have ordered to Arkansas 5,000 infantry and to Saint Louis a brigade of infantry and a brigade of cavalry to enable you to carry out orders for mustering out troops. If the troops raised from the rebel prisoners answer the purpose they may be retained. New Mexico will be added to your command, and I expect some additional forces will be necessary there.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General

WASHINGTON, *June 15, 1865—6.30 p. m.*

Major-General POPE, *Saint Louis, Mo.:*

Pursue the course recommended by you toward the Indians until you receive other orders. I approve of all you recommended, and presume no change will be made of that policy.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
June 15, 1865.

Major-General REYNOLDS, *Little Rock:*

Five thousand infantry have been sent to you to enable you to muster out men in accordance with existing orders. Will that be enough? Also 1,000 cavalry horses, which General Grant suggests should be used to mount the Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SUB-DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Washington, Ark., June 15, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Little Rock, Ark.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose a copy of the order of Lieutenant-General Buckner relative to paroling the troops of this district, together with my circular in accordance therewith attached. You may see, general, that I have adopted the time and places agreed upon by yourself and Brigadier-General Dockery for the purpose of paroling all Confederate troops under my command. All the means in my power will be put in use to give general circulation to these orders, and every effort will be made to carry out in good faith the agreement made between Generals Canby and Smith for the surrender of the Trans-Mississippi Department. In a meeting at Shreveport with General Buckner, C. S. Army, and General Herron, U. S. Army, it was decided that as commanding officer of the District of Arkansas I should return to this, formerly the place of my headquarters, and direct on the part of the Confederate States the paroling of the troops. The forces formerly of my command being within your district, I have taken this method of informing you of the steps taken at Shreveport and by myself at this place.

Hoping all may be satisfactory to you, I am, general, your obedient servant.

J. F. FAGAN,
Major-General, C. S. Army.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. —. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS AND WEST LOUISIANA,
Shreveport, June 8, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. F. Fagan, Provisional Armies, C. S., is hereby relieved from duty at this post. He will proceed to Washington, Ark., for the purpose of directing the parole of the troops in the Sub-District of Arkansas.

By command of Lieutenant-General Buckner:

WM. C. C. CLAIBORNE, JR.,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS SUB-DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Washington, [Ark.,] June 14, 1865.

The undersigned having, in accordance with Special Orders, No. —, dated headquarters District of Arkansas and West Louisiana, June 8, 1865, assumed the duty mentioned in the same, all Confederate officers and soldiers in the southern counties of Arkansas who have not heretofore been paroled will assemble at the time, in the manner, and at one of the points mentioned in the circular of Brigadier-General Dockery, Provisional Army, C. S. (given below), as agreed upon between Major-General Reynolds, U. S. Army, and himself, to give their paroles in accordance with the terms of the military convention entered into on the 25th day of May, 1865, between General E. Kirby Smith, C. S. Army, and Major-General Canby, U. S. Army, by which the Trans-Mississippi Department, with all the troops and Confederate property therein, was surrendered to the United States. A Confederate officer will be at each of those points to assist the officer or officers designated by the U. S. authorities for this duty.

J. F. FAGAN,
Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HDQRS. RESERVE FORCES, STATE OF ARKANSAS,
South of Little Rock, June 3, 1865.

To the OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF RESERVE FORCES OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS:

It becomes my duty to inform you that I have been furnished by Major-General Reynolds, U. S. Army, with an official copy of the terms of the military convention entered into on the 25th [26th] day of May, 1865, at New Orleans, between General E. Kirby Smith, C. S. Army, and Major-General Canby, U. S. Army, by which the Trans-Mississippi Department, with all the troops and Confederate property therein, was surrendered to the United States. The conditions are similar to those agreed upon by Generals Lee and Grant. All private property to be respected, including private horses of mounted men. In accordance with an agreement between Major-General Reynolds and myself Monticello, Washington, and Camden are designated as the points at which the troops of this command, together with all other Confederate officers and soldiers in the southern counties of Arkansas not heretofore paroled, will assemble on the 20th of this month to give their paroles. The commanding officer of each company will assemble his command at either of the above-named places at the time specified, taking with them their arms. I am assured by Major-General Reynolds, commanding Department of Arkansas, that all hostilities will cease and persons and property protected, and it is furthermore urged upon the people to pursue their peaceful occupations and to abstain from all acts of hostility, lawlessness and retaliation. By the memories of the past and the hopes of the future I beg of you to acquiesce quietly and in good faith in the terms of surrender. You have from me every guarantee that nothing but what is proper and honorable would be advised.

TOM P. DOCKERY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 15, 1865.

Hon. THOMAS C. FLETCHER,
Governor State of Missouri, Jefferson City, Mo.:

GOVERNOR: Captain Putnam, commanding U. S. forces at Sedalia, having, in positive violation of general orders prohibiting officers and soldiers in the service of the United States from interfering in any manner in the civil affairs of this State, forcibly ejected the old clerk of Pettis County and installed the new clerk by the use of armed forces of the United States, I have directed General Dodge to arrest and try him and to re-establish the condition of things as it existed before the unauthorized and improper act of Captain Putnam. My only object in giving this order is to enforce non-interference of the military forces of the United States in civil questions which arise in the State of Missouri. A loyal State Executive and a loyal majority of over 40,000 voters, with all the machinery of a State government in operation, sustained by an organized and armed militia force, under the exclusive control of the Governor, render it not only unnecessary but in every respect improper and injurious to the supremacy of civil law in Missouri and to the best interests of its people to permit U. S. military officers or soldiers to interfere in any manner with the civil officers or the administration of civil affairs in the State. The questions at

issue under the vacating ordinance of the late constitutional convention are purely legal questions arising among citizens of the State of Missouri. Over such questions the military authorities of the United States have no jurisdiction and no right either to judge of the merits of such questions or interfere in their settlement. The Executive and civil officers of the State are abundantly able to enforce the laws by their own civil machinery, and interference on the part of the military forces of the United States is not only illegal but destructive to constitutional liberty and the best interests of the people. As you inform me that you neither authorized the act of Captain Putnam nor knew that he had done it, I feel bound to repair the wrong he has committed by requiring him to replace matters precisely as he found them. My course in this matter in no manner assumes to express an opinion upon the merits of the question at issue, but is simply designed to right the wrong committed by an officer under my command and to repress for the future any sort of interference in your civil affairs by the U. S. forces in this department.

I am, Governor, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

JULESBURG, *June 15, 1865.*
(Received 9.50 p. m.)

Major-General DODGE:

I ordered the Indians who surrendered at Laramie to be sent to Kearny. Colonel Moonlight sent them without first dismounting them, under charge of two companies of Seventh Iowa Cavalry. They revolted sixty miles this side of Laramie, killing Captain Fouts, who was in command, and four soldiers, and wounding seven; also killed four of their own chiefs who refused to join them; fifteen Indians were killed. Indians fled north with their ponies, women, and children, leaving all their camp equipage. Troops are in pursuit. Mail stages have stopped west of Camp Collins. Everything appears to work unfavorably owing to failure of corn contractors and incompetency of some of my subordinates. I will overcome all obstacles, however, in a short time. Have you sent me any cavalry yet? J. D. Doty, Governor of Utah, was buried at Camp Douglas Cemetery this morning. Died of heart disease.

P. E. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, June 15, 1865—10.35 a. m.

Hon. JAMES R. DOOLITTLE,
U. S. Senator, Fort Lyon:

Your telegram to the President dated the 11th of this month reached here last night. In answer to your telegram of the 27th of May I answered, by direction of the President, on the 29th of May, addressed to you at Fort Riley, and also at Fort Lyon, and also to the care of the commanding officer of the district, as follows.* To your telegram

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*See Stanton to Doolittle, May 29, p. 669.

received last night, the President directs me to make the same answer, which gives to you and your associates all the authority you ask:

Your dispatch of the 27th to the President asking authority to make peace with the hostile Indians has been received and considered by the President, who directs me to say that he authorizes your commission to make peace if you can with the hostile Indians, the treaty to be subject to his approval. Please acknowledge receipt of this telegram.

It is the anxious desire of the President and of this Department to avoid Indian hostilities and establish peaceable relations between the Government and the Indian tribes you may visit or have intercourse with, and to that end the President empowers you as special commissioners from him to make such treaties and arrangements, subject to his approval, as in your judgment may suspend hostilities and establish peace with the Indians, and afford security to our citizens, settlements, and travelers on the frontier.

By order of the President:

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

FORT SUMNER, N. MEX., *June 15, 1865*

ASST. ADJT. GEN., HDQRS. DEPT. OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

SIR: I would respectfully state that last night a number of Navajo Indians (including the chiefs Ganado Blanco and Barboncito) left this reservation. This a. m. I sent Major Fritz and Captain Fox, First California Cavalry, with all the available cavalry (forty-four men) at the post to intercept and bring back these renegades. On the 13th instant, learning that some Navajoes had removed their horses, &c., to the Salado, northwest from here about thirty miles, I then sent Captain Gorham with ten men First California Cavalry to bring them in. This party has not been heard from since. A report is in circulation this morning that Captain Gorham and party had been attacked, but it is not credited. I send this by special express in order that the department may be enabled to intercept the runaways before crossing the Rio Grande. It is reported that they intend going to the Chusca Valley, having declared that the Government has no right to continue to restrain them on this reservation. I would add that Delgadita, Manuelito, and other chiefs have given earliest information regarding this matter and declare their intention of standing by the Government.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. McCLEAVE,
Major, First California Cavalry, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

JUNE 18, 1865—3.30 p. m.

Captain WOOD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Send a copy of this letter to each commander on the river below this point and to Fort Wingate, and direct that they be on the alert and intercept and endeavor their utmost to capture or destroy this party wherever it may be. The people who own flocks and herds will be given immediate notice to have their herds brought in and carefully guarded until this matter is cleared up or adjusted. Send by special express to-day.

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, June 15, 1865.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE, *Commanding Division, Saint Louis, Mo.:*

GENERAL: Dispatches of the 6th, 7th, and 9th are received from General Sully. He had commenced the movement of his troops toward Fort Rice, which place he expects to reach in about one month. He takes about 1,000 men and four pieces of light artillery. In response to an inquiry made pursuant to telegraph orders received by me from Washington, asking the number of troops that would be mustered out under the order directing muster out of all troops whose term of service expires on the 31st of September next, General Sully reported "approximately 400," which number as directed and reported to Washington as ordered on the 3d instant with a further statement, "but they are under orders to move against hostile Indians, and I respectfully request that this order be suspended as to this Northwest Department." This request has not been granted, so that General Sully's forces, as he thinks, will be much reduced in the course of his fall campaign by reason of this muster out, and the expiration of the term of service of the Sixth Iowa in December, and the term of many of the Seventh Iowa expiring this year. I desire the attention of the general to be called to these facts at this early period so that troops campaigning elsewhere during the summer may be sent to the Iowa District in time to supply these probable and inevitable depletions. The general also expresses some apprehensions that grasshoppers will annoy his troops and possibly destroy vegetation, as they seem to devour even tents and wagon covers and attack the men's persons when sleeping. It seems, also, a fourth steam-boat loaded with supplies has been lost. This, he thinks, is owing to the employment of boats not suited to the river and officers who do not understand it. Such a multitude of disasters seem to render the cost of supplies on the Upper Missouri almost too great to justify operations on that line. I respectfully request that the quartermaster's special attention be called to this matter of expense; and if, as I fear, it is too great by boats on the Missouri, some more economical arrangement of transportation must be adopted. The Third Illinois Cavalry will as soon as possible after it arrives at Saint Paul move in two separate columns, one up the Mississippi and the other up the Minnesota, uniting at some convenient point between these streams as circumstances may seem to require. These movements being thus fairly projected, and probably needing no direction for some time, I respectfully desire that the general's memory be refreshed in relation to my request to avail myself of any apparent leisure for ten days to go and meet my wife somewhere east and accompany her to my headquarters. It is not likely I should now desire to go farther than Ohio.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTHWEST,
June 16, 1865. (Received 17th.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT, *Washington:*

Your dispatch of 3 [1.30] p. m., June 15, has been received and will be attended to at once. I have directed General Steele to make a report and to hold no intercourse with the authorities at Matamoras.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., June 16, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: One thousand cavalry horses will be sent from the depot at Giesborough to Little Rock, Ark., via Parkersburg, and by the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, as soon as necessary transportation can be collected. Heavy movements of troops and of cavalry, with horses, occupying all the rolling-stock at this moment there may be some little delay.

Respectfully,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General and Brevet Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *June 16, 1865.*

Bvt. Maj. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General:

In addition to the 1,000 cavalry horses you were directed to send to Little Rock, Ark., via Chicago, Ill., to be issued under the direction of the commanding officer of the Department of Arkansas, please send 500 more to same direction by same route for same purpose.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE SOUTHWEST,
New Orleans, La., June 16, 1865.

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3. Lieut. Col. F. C. Newhall, assistant adjutant-general, is hereby relieved from duty upon the staff of the major-general commanding, and ordered to proceed to Washington, D. C., with dispatches for the Headquarters Armies of the United States. After having delivered the same, Lieutenant-Colonel Newhall is authorized to await the action of the War Department in regard to his resignation.

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By command of Major-General Sheridan:

E. B. PARSONS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., June 16, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to recommend that Lieutenant-General Taylor, of the late rebel army, be permitted to leave the United States for the purpose of going to Europe, subject to the condition that the parole given by him under the surrender of May 4 shall in all other respects be effective. This application is made at his request, and in my opinion is entitled to favorable consideration for the reason that in

addition to securing the surrender, as far as it was in the power of any one to control it, of all the public property in his command, by his advice and personal influence he also secured the surrender of a very large proportion of the records and property in the hands of the civil agents of the rebel Government.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 160. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, La., June 16, 1865.*

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2. The District of Mississippi is hereby announced as a separate brigade, in the sense implied by War Department General Orders, No. 251, series of 1864, to enable the commanding general to convene general courts-martial.

3. Capt. P. C. Hains, Corps of Engineers, is hereby relieved from duty as chief engineer of the District of Louisiana, and will, under the direction of the chief engineer of this department, turn over the funds and property for which he is responsible. He is then granted a leave of absence for twenty days for the purpose of applying to the Adjutant-General of the Army for permission to accept the colonelcy of the Tenth New Jersey Veteran Volunteers.

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9. The Military Division of West Mississippi having been abolished, Capt. James E. Harrison, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, is hereby relieved from duty as special inspector of cavalry of that division, and will report to Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan, commanding Military Division of the Southwest, for orders.

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15. Capt. S. S. Rockwood, commissary of subsistence of volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty in this department, and will report to the chief commissary of subsistence of the Military Division of the Southwest for assignment to duty.

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18. Brig. Gen. J. P. Hawkins, commanding division of colored infantry, will detach from his division 1,200 men to remain at Carrollton, La., the commanding officer of the detachment to report direct to these headquarters. General Hawkins will proceed with the remainder of his division to Alexandria, La., as soon as transportation can be furnished and report to the commanding officer of the Northern Division of Louisiana. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 76. } HDQRS. 1ST. DIV., U. S. COLORED TROOPS, *Greenville, La., June 16, 1865.*

I. The troops of this command will be held in readiness to embark at a moment's notice. Under instructions from department headquarters

the Fiftieth and Seventy-third Regiments are hereby detached from the division and will remain at this place. Col. Charles A. Gilchrist will assume command of the detachments and will report direct to headquarters Department of the Gulf for instructions.

II. Col. J. B. Jones, Sixty-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry, is hereby assigned to the command of the Third Brigade, and will enter upon the duty without delay.

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By order of Brig. Gen. J. P. Hawkins:

SAML. B. FERGUSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LA FOURCHE,
Brashear City, La., June 16, 1865.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Gulf:

SIR: Pursuant to orders in paragraph III, General Orders, No. 81, current series, from your headquarters, I have the honor to report that there are at this time at Washington five companies of the Seventy-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry, aggregate 225; Company K, First Louisiana Cavalry, aggregate 61. At New Iberia five companies Ninety-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry, aggregate 299. At Brashear five companies Ninety-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry, aggregate 305; First Battalion, Eleventh U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery (four companies), aggregate 438; Battery D, First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, aggregate 163; Battery G, Tenth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, aggregate 136; Battery A, Second Illinois Light Artillery, aggregate 182, no guns or horses; Twenty-fifth New York Light Battery, aggregate 146, six guns, fifty-nine horses. At Bayou Bœuf one company Seventy-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry, aggregate 51. At Tigerville one company Seventy-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry, aggregate 55. At Terre Bonne one company Seventy-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry, aggregate 59. At Boutte one company Seventy-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry, aggregate 49. At La Fourche Crossing and Bayou Des Allemands, each half of a company of the Seventy-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry, with headquarters at La Fourche Crossing, aggregate 53. At Thibodeaux six companies Seventy-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry, aggregate 361; Fourth Iowa Battery, aggregate 132. At Napoleonville the Third Rhode Island Cavalry (twelve companies), aggregate 679, ordered to be ready to take the field. At Donaldsonville four companies Seventy-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry, aggregate 220; the First Louisiana Infantry, aggregate 557, whose time expires in August, and who I learn, though not officially, have been ordered to New Orleans to be mustered out. At Plaquemine Second Battalion, Eleventh U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery (four companies), aggregate 525, ordered to New Orleans. There is a line of telegraph running from New Orleans to Brashear, and a branch line running from Terre Bonne Station, on the railroad, through Thibodeaux and Napoleonville to Donaldsonville. The poles are old, and from Terre Bonne to Donaldsonville very rotten, breaking often by the force of the wind. Otherwise the line is in good condition. The railroad from New Orleans to Terre Bonne is in fine condition, but from Terre Bonne to Brashear it has been under water, which is now receding, leaving the road for this part of the route, twenty-eight miles, useless without repairs. In my humble

opinion there are more troops in this district than are needed. I would respectfully recommend a distribution of forces as follows, and that the remaining forces be held in reserve, subject to the orders of the brevet major-general commanding the District of Louisiana: At Washington, three companies Ninety-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry; at Opelousas, two companies Ninety-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry and Company K, First Louisiana Cavalry, who can be supplied from New Orleans via the Atchafalaya and Bayou Courtableau for six weeks, when the water will fall and the only communication will be by land for some six months, consequently for these posts a six-months' supply is recommended; at Vermillionville, one company Third Rhode Island Cavalry and one of the Ninety-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry, who would be supplied from New Iberia; at New Iberia, one company Third Rhode Island Cavalry and two companies Ninety-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry, which can be supplied by the Teche at all seasons of the year; at Franklin, two companies Ninety-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry; at Brashear, the First Battalion, Eleventh U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery; at Bayou Bœuf and Tigerville, to protect the railroad, one company Seventy-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry, divided; at Bayou Des Allemands and Boutte, on the railroad, one company of the Seventy-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry, divided; at Terre Bonne and La Fourche Crossing, on the railroad, one company Seventy-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry, divided; two companies Seventy-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry and one company Third Rhode Island Cavalry at Thibodeaux, and the four remaining companies of the Seventy-eighth not disposed of to be held as a reserve at Thibodeaux, and the Fourth Iowa Battery, which has more than one year and a half to serve, reduced to a four-gun battery and held at Thibodeaux as a reserve. Thibodeaux is supplied from Terre Bonne Station, on the railroad. At Donaldsonville, Company G, Tenth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery; one company Seventy-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry, and one company Third Rhode Island Cavalry. Donaldsonville and Plaquemine are supplied by the river. This disposition I believe is necessary for the quiet of the country, the protection of the well disposed, and the enforcement of the laws for a time at least, but I do not believe more will be needed. It will leave for disposal the Seventy-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry, whose time expires in November; the Twenty-fifth New York Battery, whose time expires in December; Company A, Second Illinois Light Artillery, Company D, First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, and eight companies of the Third Rhode Island Cavalry.

The condition of the country is one of great distress and destitution. The ravages of the caterpillar upon the cotton crop, the merciless seizing of forage and subsistence by the rebels, with the present overflow, leaves many without food, and nearly all in circumstances of distress. The paroled rebel soldiers appear inclined to be quiet, and many are asking to take the oath. The only thing I find in any way embarrassing is the prejudice against colored soldiers, and a lingering hope still manifest among a few of the wealthy and educated, and consequently influential, for the return of slavery. There are some jayhawkers or guerrillas, but with a proper disposition of our forces, which I have suggested, and especially of the cavalry companies, we can soon hunt them down. There are no supplies which can be procured in the country at a less cost to the Government than from depot, except fresh beef and sugar, both of which I believe can be procured at Washington or New Iberia much cheaper than at New Orleans. Parties tell me that they

think beef can be contracted for at 7 or 8 cents net. With the railroad repaired to Brashear, and Washington supplied for six months, all the steam transportation needed would be one or at most two small steamboats to run from Brashear to New Iberia, from which point communication can be kept up with Washington via Vermillionville and Opelousas. This boat can be dispensed with as soon as the regular packet line from Brashear to New Iberia is established.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding District.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, La., June 22, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded to department headquarters.

The suggestions concerning the stationing of the troops were anticipated in my communication to headquarters Department of the Gulf June 9, 1865, and ordered to be carried into effect June 13, 1865. The Sixteenth Indiana (mounted) Infantry, however, has been withdrawn since my report, and General Cameron's suggestion as to the disposition of the Third Rhode Island Cavalry will have to be carried out in case it be found that more cavalry is wanted on the Teche.

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTHWEST,
New Orleans, La., June 16, 1865.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER,
Commanding U. S. Forces in Texas, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: As soon as possible after your arrival at Galveston direct Major-General Steele, now at Brownsville, to demand of the commander of the French forces in Matamoras the return of all arms and munitions of war taken to Matamoras by the rebels, or obtained from them since the date of the surrender of General E. Kirby Smith. He need not proceed to hostilities to obtain them, but report the reply received to these headquarters for further instructions.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, BENTON'S DIVISION,
Clarksville, Tex., June 16, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. R. SLACK,
Commanding U. S. Forces:

GENERAL: In obedience to the instructions of the major-general commanding U. S. forces on the Rio Grande I have the honor to report to you with my command for duty.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS H. BENTON, JR.,
Colonel Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, Comdg. Second Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
Shreveport, June 16, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: There is nothing of special importance to report in regard to this command, but I have thought a general statement of the condition of affairs might prove interesting. All the troops have been paroled at Alexandria, Natchitoches, and this place and sent off, and the artillery, small-arms, and ammunition shipped to Baton Rouge. This work was pushed with great rapidity, that the large boats sent up with troops might go back loaded. We have received little or nothing in the way of quartermaster's and commissary stores from the rebel authorities, there having been a general pillage and destruction of property from the time it was known that General Buckner had gone to New Orleans until our arrival. The Texas troops did most of this destruction, and carried off large amounts of property into Texas. General Buckner and some other officers did all in their power to aid me in getting matters in shape, but a number of officers who have been thieving largely have gone to Mexico. I find a general disposition on the part of citizens to aid me in restoring order and quiet. The scenes of the past two weeks, during which they have suffered everything at the hands of their own troops, have satisfied them with the rebel Government, and now they only want to know what our orders are. The greatest difficulty I have is with the negro population. This section of country, not having been disturbed before, is filled with them, and within a few days after our arrival there was a combined movement of the blacks to the military posts. Prompt action was necessary, and I issued an order compelling them for the present to remain at home. This will prevent the scattering and demoralization of the hands and the ruin of the present crop On the arrival of the agent of the Freedmen's Bureau the contracts for their wages can be fixed and other details settled. At the same time I will look after the interests of the blacks until the agent arrives and see that they are not oppressed. Large crops of corn are in this season, and but little cotton. As a general thing the people are very poor, but I have given them to understand that they must support themselves. The posts at Monroe and Camden are established, and all is quiet on the Washita. I sent a regiment of infantry and two squadrons of cavalry to Marshall a few days since.

Very respectfully,

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTHWEST,
New Orleans, June 26, 1865.

Official copy furnished Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds for his information.
By order of Major-General Sheridan:

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 114. } HDQRS. NORTHERN DIV. OF LOUISIANA,
Shreveport, La., June 16, 1865.

I. A detachment of troops from Major-General Pope's command having arrived at Camden, Ark., for the purpose of garrisoning that

place, Col. W. H. Dickey, commanding U. S. infantry, is authorized to withdraw that portion of his regiment stationed at Camden to Monroe, La., where they will rejoin the remainder of the regiment.

II. The Eightieth U. S. Colored Infantry, Colonel Mudgett commanding, will be embarked as soon as transportation can be furnished, and proceed to Alexandria, La., relieving the Eleventh Illinois Infantry, stationed at that point. Brigadier-General Dennis, commanding the post, will order the necessary transportation, and will see that the regiment is embarked.

III. The Eleventh Illinois Infantry Volunteers, stationed at Alexandria, La., coming within the provisions of General Orders, No. 64, headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, will be relieved by the Eightieth U. S. Colored Infantry, Colonel Mudgett commanding, and at once put en route for Baton Rouge, La., for the purpose of being mustered out. On arriving at Baton Rouge, La., Colonel Coates will report to Brigadier-General Lawler, commanding district, for orders. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Major-General Herron:

WM. H. CLAPP,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jackson, Miss., June 16, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. W. DAVIDSON,
Commanding at Natchez:

Major-General Osterhaus directs that you may retain your headquarters temporarily at Natchez, though he is anxious to have you at Vicksburg. He wishes you to assign a good post commandant at Vicksburg, believing that command requires special attention. I received yesterday your note to me. I trust that you found your wishes to a certain extent anticipated. Have written you.

J. WARREN MILLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jackson, Miss., June 16, 1865.

Col. G. M. L. JOHNSON,
Thirteenth Indiana Cavalry, Commanding at Columbus, Miss.:

You will assume, and until further orders retain, command of the Sub-District of Northeast Mississippi, having your headquarters at Columbus.

By order of Major-General Osterhaus:

J. WARREN MILLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 16, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Washington:

I earnestly request that General Dodge may not be removed from this command, at least not until the autumn. He is thoroughly acquainted with Indian affairs on the plains, has organized the various expeditions now moving in several directions against the Indians, and is so thor-

oughly posted on all matters relating to the troubles on the plains and in Utah that his removal, for the present, would be likely to throw things into confusion and be very injurious to the public interests.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., June 16, 1865.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Comdg. Military Division of the Missouri, Saint Louis:

GENERAL: Your telegram of yesterday is received. The questions propounded are partly answered in my communication of 13th instant addressed to Capt. J. McC. Bell, assistant adjutant-general, and which must before this have reached you. I forward copies of two communications from Captain Hodges, who was sent to Yellville as directed in your telegram of May 29. One of these papers represents what I regard as an extreme case. The occurrences in that neighborhood had been previously reported through the commanding officer at Lewisburg, and steps had already been taken in regard to them. That region of country has heretofore been under rebel rule almost entirely. I recognize the present State government as legally existing, and encourage it in every way possible. The Governor is making appointments of county officers wherever vacancies exist as fast as he can satisfy himself with regard to the fitness of the appointees. I invite information on this point from the military commanders and furnish it to the Governor to aid him in his selections. This procedure is in accordance with the constitution of the State. The system seems to be having good effect, and it is generally acquiesced in throughout the State so far as heard from. I have sent transportation to Washington, Ark., for the State archives, and Governor Flanagin has requested permission to come in and deliver them up in person, which was granted. He holds himself ready to answer any call from the President or any U. S. authority, and I have informally sent him word that he can return to his home (Arkadelphia), after turning over the State archives, until called for. People are returning to their homes in every direction, and thus far I see no reason to anticipate any serious trouble in pacificating the State. I insist upon the people returning to their homes now and dropping their neighborhood quarrels at once, and caution them that they will not be permitted to take the law into their own hands, but must bring in offenders and have them regularly tried and punished. Some troubles and disturbances we must expect, but so far we have no reason to apprehend anything very serious. In addition to former garrisons, troops are stationed at Batesville, Jacksonport, Searcy, and Augusta, north of the Arkansas River, also at Camden and Washington, and temporarily at Warren and Monticello, south of that river. Am making arrangements to-day to send a commissioner to Fort Towson to parole the Indians, if any of them can be found embodied, and to receive the C. S. property in the Indian Territory. I forward four papers from Major-General Sheridan. The destitution of the people in many parts of the State is very great. We are relieving them as far as we can. Am sending to-day provisions to Hot Spring County. The wheat crop will soon be gathered and afford relief in most cases.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 161. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., June 16, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

3. Company D, Second Regiment Missouri Light Artillery Volunteers, having reported at these headquarters, will proceed forthwith to Saint Joseph, Mo., by railroad, and thence to Omaha by steamer, and report to the commanding officer of the regiment. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 108. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA, *Rolla, Mo., June 16, 1865.*

Pursuant to telegraphic instructions from headquarters Department of the Missouri, Col. A. Sharra, commanding Eleventh Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, will move at 7 a. m. to-morrow, 17th instant, with his command, camp and garrison equipage, via Vienna and Warrensburg, Mo., to Fort Riley, Kans. Colonel Sharra will see that proper vouchers are given for all forage taken for use of the command. The men of the command will not be permitted to straggle nor enter houses of citizens upon the route. The officers of the command will be held responsible for any depredations committed by the men upon the persons or property of citizens. On arriving at Fort Riley Colonel Sharra will report for orders to the commanding officer District of the Upper Arkansas. Capt. E. B. Grimes, assistant quartermaster, will furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of Col. John Morrill, commanding:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, June 16, 1865.

Col. J. J. GRAVELY,
P[leasant] Hill:

You will obey the following order from department headquarters and move accordingly:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis Mo., June 16, 1865.

General HARDING:

Order the Fourteenth Missouri Cavalry, in your district, to move immediately to Fort Riley. Give them what transportation is needed. The rest of the regiment will join them at Fort Riley.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

By order of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Chester Harding, jr., commanding district:

G. SALTZMAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, June 16, 1865.

Captain WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Leavenworth:

Send Thirteenth Missouri to Fort Riley. Have Colonel Potter pick up some horses some place for them. The Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry have some extra horses; get them. If you cannot, send them without.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Larned, June 16, 1865.

Lieut. J. E. TAPPAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the general commanding, that no Indians have made their appearance in the vicinity of this post since Sunday last, although a party of seven of the Second Colorado Cavalry left Fort Zarah Wednesday morning with dispatches for this and posts west who were driven back after they had proceeded about twelve miles out. Three Indians, out of the party of eighteen, were reported badly wounded and one of the messengers slightly. A full report of this affair will probably be made to you from Fort Zarah by the commanding officer of that post. The coach left this place for Fort Lyon on the 14th instant with forty-seven men and one howitzer as escort, with instructions to go through to Lyon if the exigencies of the service should require it, Major Armstrong, commanding at Fort Dodge, to decide upon the necessity of the escort sent from here going farther. A train for New Mexico of 145 wagons left here on the 6th instant, with one company of First New Mexico Infantry as escort, and another train of 250 wagons will leave this post for the west to-morrow morning, with an escort of two companies of the First New Mexico Volunteer Cavalry (dismounted), leaving one company of fifty men of the First California Cavalry yet here to escort the next train out. Every man on duty at this post is employed daily, either as picket, guard, or herder, and at this present time it would be impossible to furnish five men not on actual duty. Safety of the public property demands an additional number of troops at this post, and I would respectfully urge that at least two companies of infantry be sent here, if that number can be possibly spared from any source.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEO. CONKEY,
Captain, Commanding Post.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18. } HDQRS. DIST. OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., June 16, 1865.

1. At his own request, Lieut. John E. Tappan, Second Colorado Cavalry, is hereby relieved from duty at these headquarters as acting assistant adjutant-general. In parting with Lieutenant Tappan the undersigned desires to thank him for the faithful and efficient manner in which he has at all times performed the difficult and arduous [duties] of his office.

2. Lieut. Robert S. Roe, Second Colorado Cavalry, is announced as acting assistant adjutant-general District of the Upper Arkansas. All communications will be addressed to him accordingly.

JAMES H. FORD
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 111. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST, *Milwaukee, Wis., June 16, 1865.*

Col. Frank P. Cahill, Twenty-third Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, will proceed to Madison, Wis., and assume the command of the District of Wisconsin.

By command of Major-General Curtis:

C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, June 17, 1865.

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
New Orleans, La.:

The regiments of cavalry named in your dispatch of the 8th instant were on the 10th ordered by General Thomas to report to you at Shreveport.

JNO. A RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., June 17, 1865.

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
New Orleans, La.:

I have your dispatch of 14th. That of 12th June was received here 14th, and answered fully by telegraph and mail 15th. I sent with the Twenty-fifth Army Corps six steamers specially adapted to Texas trade—Matagorda, Rebecca Clyde, Cossack, Tonawanda, Rebecca Barton, and Crescent. The twin-screw Government transports and lighters—Stanton, Welles, Foote, and Porter—were ordered, but, though on duty on the South Atlantic Coast, reported certain alterations and repairs indispensable before sailing on the long voyage to the Gulf. Three of them have been repaired and sailed some time since. You have at Mobile the Tamaulipas, iron stern-wheel, bought and sent South expressly for Texas service. I regret much any inconvenience or delay, but could only send such steamers as were in existence, and could not order the vessels to sea until repairs reported necessary were made. There are few steamers fitted for the Texas coast in existence. Remember that ocean steamers are built on a different plan from the Western river steamers, and the Texas trade, never very large, had built up a few, and only a few, light-draft ocean steamers of special models, some of which have been destroyed during the war, and nearly all that remain have been taken into Government service, and all are now, I believe, in Weitzel's fleet. The four twin-screws were built by the Quartermaster's Department specially for this service, and were gathered from the Atlantic Coast, and sent to you with all speed. Replacing the Porter's donkey pump still detains her [*sic*]. This Department, when Weitzel sailed, had more than 33,000 soldiers afloat in ocean steamships, besides Steele's corps. No great nation ever before put such a transport fleet on the ocean. It has been a great and costly effort. Nine light-draft steamers have been sent to you. In such an expedition some disappointed expectations and delays of some few vessels are unavoidable. I trust that all will yet work well.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General and Brevet Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 314. } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, June 17, 1865.*

1. Brig. Gen. W. T. Clark, U. S. Volunteers, is relieved from duty with the Army of the Tennessee, and will report in person, without delay, to Major-General Weitzel, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Twenty-fifth Corps, on the coast of Texas, for assignment to duty in that corps.

* * * * * * *

3. Bvt. Maj. Gen. W. L. Elliott, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of the Cumberland, and will report in person to Major-General Pope, commanding Military Division of the Missouri, for duty.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 161. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, La., June 17, 1865.*

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16. The Fiftieth and Seventy-third Regiments U. S. Colored Infantry are hereby transferred from General Hawkins' division to the District of Mississippi. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation to Vicksburg, Miss., with the least possible delay.

17. Capt. Frederic Speed, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, will proceed to the city of Mobile and relieve Maj. A. Fredberg, assistant adjutant-general in charge of the branch office of these headquarters at that place. Upon being so relieved Major Fredberg will proceed to this city and resume his position at these headquarters.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 115. } HDQRS. NORTHERN DIV. OF LOUISIANA, *Shreveport, La., June 17, 1865.*

I. The Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Infantry and the Ninety-ninth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, coming within the provisions of General Orders, No. 64, headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, will be mustered out of the service at this place and put en route for their respective States. Brigadier-General Dennis, commanding First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, to which these regiments are attached, will be charged with the execution of this order.

II. The Forty-sixth Illinois Veteran Infantry will be forwarded without delay to Natchitoches, La., and relieve the Twenty-first Iowa Infantry, now doing duty at that point. The Twenty-first Iowa Infantry, on being relieved, will proceed to Baton Rouge, La., for the purpose of being mustered out of the service in accordance with General Orders, No. 64, headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Major-General Herron:

WM. H. CLAPP,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS, *Galveston, Tex., June 17, 1865.*

I. Pursuant to orders from the headquarters Military Division of the Southwest, dated New Orleans, June 13, 1865, the undersigned assumes command of all troops within the State of Texas.

II. No passes or permits will be recognized on the coast of Texas except by authority from headquarters Military Division of the Southwest or from these headquarters.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

JACKSON, *June 17, 1865—10.45 a. m.*

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Lieut. Col. Otto Funke, commanding at Grenada, telegraphs this morning that he is ordered by General Roberts, at Memphis, to return to Memphis with his command, 250 men, and that 100 men of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry will take his place at Grenada. Colonel Funke considers this detail utterly insufficient, and asks for instructions how to act. As I have no positive authority over these Memphis troops, I present the matter to you for the direction of the general commanding. The Sub-District of Northwest Mississippi is without troops; in want of everything—in chaotic state. General Morgan L. Smith has resigned, and I shall therefore send General Maltby to take command in that important section as soon as necessary arrangements can be perfected to supply troops there. I propose to send two or three regiments of infantry to garrison Grenada, Panola, Senatobia, and Oxford. Please answer soon.

P. JOS. OSTERHAUS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jackson, Miss., June 17, 1865.

Brig. Gen. M. L. SMITH,
Vicksburg, Miss.:

Major-General Osterhaus orders that so much of General Orders, No. 2, current series, from these headquarters, as assigns you to command be suspended for the present, and that after General Davidson's assumption of command you will await further orders at Vicksburg, as he will meet General Canby there probably to-morrow or next day.

Very respectfully,

J. WARREN MILLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMPHIS, *June 17, 1865—9.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY:

Upon arrival here I found that the regiments of cavalry designated in your dispatch, excepting the Fifth Illinois, have, by direction of General Forsyth, shipped without being refitted. The Fifth Illinois Cavalry [can] be put in good condition by time transportation is ready, as the cavalry remaining here report over 1,800 serviceable horses.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, June 17, 1865.

Major-General POPE, *Saint Louis, Mo.:*

The Eighth Illinois Cavalry is ordered to report to you. If their horses without the men will answer your purpose, you may muster the regiment out of service.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
June 17, 1865—11.59 a. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS, *Little Rock:*

I desire you if possible to send a mounted expedition of not less than 600 men from Fort Gibson or Fort Smith to Fort Cobb, and if the Indians have passed up north toward the Santa Fé road from Fort Leavenworth to follow them and attack them. It is believed that the Comanches and others have gone north to attack the trains on the Santa Fé route. Please report action.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., June 17, 1865.

Maj. C. C. WHITE,
Provost-Marshal-General, Washington, Ark.:

MAJOR: With this you will receive an order directing yourself and Captain Adams to proceed to Fort Towson, and there parole the Indians lately in the Confederate service and receive the public property that may be turned over by Brig. Gen. D. H. Cooper, C. S. Army. The train may return to this point, except what you require, in charge of the officer bearing this communication. Captain Adams' company will constitute your escort. It is suggested that you return to Little Rock via Fort Smith. Confer with Brigadier-General Cooper in reference to the garrison that may be required in the Indian Territory, both as to locality and strength of garrison. Sketches of routes are sent. Correct and enlarge them as your experience may dictate. Copies of additional indorsements on the stipulations of May 26, 1865, are also sent herewith for your information and guidance. Colonel May will furnish you supplies. He can replenish by sending his train to Camden. Colonel Benham has returned from General Sheridan's headquarters. Troops from this department will not go into Louisiana. Shreveport, &c., are garrisoned from Department of the Gulf.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 17, 1865.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Commanding Military Division of the Missouri, Saint Louis:

GENERAL: There is no doubt but that all, or nearly all, the tribes of Indians east of the Rocky Mountains from the British Possessions on the north to the Red River on the south are engaged in open hostilities

against the Government. It is possible that in a few of the tribes there are some chiefs and warriors who desire to be friendly, but each day reduces the number of these, and they even are used by the hostile tribes to deceive us as to their intentions and keep us quiet. The Crows and Snakes appear to be friendly, but everything indicates that they too are ready to join in the hostilities, and the latter (the Snakes) are accused of being concerned in the depredations west of the mountains. In my opinion there is but one way to effectually terminate these Indian troubles, viz, to push our cavalry into the heart of their country from all directions, to punish them whenever and wherever we find them, and force them to respect our power and to sue for peace. Then let the military authorities make informal treaties with them for a cessation of hostilities. This we can accomplish successfully, for the Indians will treat with soldiers, as they fear them, and have confidence in their word. Any treaty made now by civilians, Indian agents, or others will, in my opinion, amount to nothing, as the Indians in all the tribes openly express dissatisfaction with them and contempt for them. The friendly Indians say that whenever the hostile bands are made aware of our ability and determination to whip them they will readily and in good faith treat with our officers and comply with any demands we may make. If we can keep citizen agents and traders from among them we can, I am confident, settle the matter this season, and when settled I am clearly of the opinion that these Indians should be dealt with entirely by competent commissioned officers of the Army, whom they will respect and who will not only have the power to make them comply with the terms of the agreements made, but will also have the power and authority to compel troops, citizens, and others to respect implicitly and to comply strictly with the obligations assumed on our part. The cavalry now moving into the Indian country will, I doubt not, if allowed to proceed and carry out the instructions given them, accomplish the object designed by bringing about an effectual peace and permanent settlement of our Indian difficulties.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. STATE OF MISSOURI, ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Jefferson City, Mo., June 17, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: There have been seventy-four companies authorized under the provisions of General Orders, No. 3, current series, from these headquarters and the extensions thereof, of which number forty-seven companies have been commissioned and are now in service. The General Assembly at its last session made no provision for their payment and it seems to be very hard that they should be held to service for such a length of time without some present remuneration, whereas they are now compelled to await future legislative action. In view of the restoration of peace and the consequent unemployment elsewhere of many U. S. troops who have not been designated for muster out by the War Department, cannot these companies be relieved and their places supplied by U. S. troops? An early expression of your views in the matter is earnestly requested.

I remain, general, your very obedient servant,

THO. C. FLETCHER,
Governor of Missouri.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 150. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., June 17, 1865.*

All superintendents and assistant superintendents of refugees and freedmen of this department will hereafter render their reports to and be subject to the orders of Brig. Gen. J. W. Sprague, commissioner of refugees and freedmen for Missouri and Arkansas. Immediate reports will be made to him at Saint Louis, Mo. The staff departments will furnish the authorized supplies as heretofore, and give all aid consistent with their duties, to enable General Sprague to successfully carry out his instructions.

By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 162. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., June 17, 1865.*

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2. Battery L, First Regiment Missouri Light Artillery Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty at Springfield, Mo., and will proceed without delay to Saint Louis, Mo. The commanding officer will turn over all ordnance and ordnance stores and Government property in his possession to the officers of the proper staff departments and report his command to Col. E. B. Alexander, chief mustering officer for the State of Missouri, for muster out, in compliance with General Orders, No. 105, current series, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office.

* * * * * * *

14. Maj. E. W. Wynkoop, First Battalion Colorado Cavalry Volunteers, is hereby assigned as chief of cavalry for the District of the Upper Arkansas, and will report forthwith for duty accordingly to Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. H. Ford, commanding the district.

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By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, June 17, 1865.

General FORD, *Fort Riley:*

Four hundred additional cavalry are ordered from Pleasant Hill, Mo., to you; also another regiment from Rolla. You must keep troops active; will give you all you want.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
June 17, 1865—11 a. m.

General MITCHELL, *Fort Leavenworth:*

Send Fifty-third Wisconsin by steamer to Lexington to report to General Harding, commanding District of Central Missouri. Another regiment will be sent to Fort Leavenworth to replace it.

By order of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *June 17, 1865.*

General DODGE,
Saint Louis:

It is reported by Keith, an Indian scout, who arrived here last night, that the Indians attacked Forts Dodge, Larned, Zarah, and Ellsworth. I have sent for Keith. When I see him will send you particulars.

JOHN WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
June 17, 1865.

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR,
Julesburg:

General Sully sends report, coming from Fort Rice:

Met 3,000 Indians on Heart River. Those Indians report that the Platte Valley Indians, Cheyennes, &c., have joined this camp. They have learned that troops are after them. They are trying to get all the Sioux to join them. Large numbers have done so. The intention of these Sioux Indians and other hostile tribes is to abandon the country south of the Big Cheyenne River, but continue to hold the upper country, which is filled with buffalo. Before doing this they propose to clean out all the posts along the Missouri River.

When we make a final settlement with these Indians that is the very country we would confine them to.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
June 17, 1865—4.40 p. m.

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR,
Julesburg:

Three cavalry regiments are on the way to Julesburg from Fort Leavenworth, and 1,000 more (two regiments) on boat going to Omaha. Two pontoon bridges on way to me. I shall put one across Loup Fork and one across Platte River near Fort Kearny. They are to be used as permanent bridges; are not fit for field service. More cavalry will go forward to you as fast as they arrive, and infantry are on the way here, which will be pushed right out.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., June 17, 1865.

Maj. WILLIAM MCCLEAVE,
Commanding at Fort Sumner, N. Mex.:

MAJOR: I was obliged to return direct to Santa Fé from Franklin, but as soon as the business which has accumulated during my absence is done I shall come to Fort Sumner. The Congressional committee, now en route to New Mexico, will probably arrive within ten days, and will doubtless come to the Bosque within a few days after their arrival. From what I have learned below I do not believe any large armed party of hostile men will come to this Territory from the direction of Texas. Be sure and have all absent Indians at the Bosque when the committee

comes, as Mr. Doolittle will wish to see them all. Keep on planting until it is too late to plant beans. Get in every hill of food possible. From floods, insects, grasshoppers, and hail there is danger of a famine in the country. It will be well to let the Navajoes know that large parties of citizens are in pursuit of the Navajoes who would not come in from their old country. Many of the latter have already been killed. Their crops will be destroyed and they will be exterminated unless they come in. This information may put those who may have wished to leave the Bosque out of that notion.

In haste, respectfully,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., June 17, 1865.

Maj. WILLIAM MCCLEAVE,
Commanding at Fort Sumner, N. Mex.:

MAJOR: You have already been informed that Capt. John B. Shinn, U. S. Army, was ordered on the 26th of May to take a party and go to the head of the Rio Salado after some Navajo Indians reported to be in that portion of country by Captain Fritz, of your regiment. Captain Shinn reports that he could not reach the head of the Rio Salado, on account of natural difficulties not well to be overcome, but that from what he could learn that point could be reached readily from the Bosque. The general commanding therefore directs that you send out a sufficient party to the head of the Salado and have this whole matter thoroughly investigated by the time he reaches Fort Sumner, which will be soon.

I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 27. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., June 17, 1865.

In pursuance of orders from the War Department, and from Major-General Pope, commanding Military Division of the Missouri, all volunteer organizations of white troops in this department whose terms of service expire between this date and September 30 next, inclusive, will be immediately mustered out of service. The muster out will be made with existing regimental and company organizations, and under the regulations promulgated in General Orders, No. 94, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, May 15, 1865. All men in the aforesaid organizations whose terms of service expire subsequent to October 1, 1865, will be transferred to other organizations from the same State, to veteran regiments, or to regiments having the longest time to serve. This order will discharge as follows:

First. The three-years' regiments mustered into service under the call of July 2, 1862, and prior to October 1 of that year.

Second. Three-years' recruits mustered into service for old regiments between the same dates.

Third. One-year's men for new and old organizations who entered the service prior to October 1, 1864.

All troops coming under the provisions of this order will be forthwith discharged, except those who are at remote stations upon the Indian frontier or who are engaged in active operations against Indians.

District commanders will immediately report to these headquarters their action, and especially what transfers of troops seem expedient under this order within their respective commands.

By command of Major-General Curtis:

C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHWEST INDIAN EXPEDITION,
Camp No. 14, June 17 [27], 1865.

ASST. ADJT. GEN., DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST:

SIR: I inclose you a communication received from Fort Rice. I would recommend that I be authorized to make some suitable presents to the Indians who assist the colonel. I reached here yesterday at the camp just below Farm Island. I made the trip in a light wagon with three persons in all. When I first came into this country I would not have run the risk. Now two or three white men think nothing of traveling all the way to Fort Rice. Such a thing has never been done with impunity in this country before this last year. I mention this to show the great improvement in Indian affairs. I found the grass excellent until after I crossed Crow Creek. It then became worse, and here there is, comparatively speaking, none. I never saw it worse, and I fear there will be difficulty in securing sufficient hay for winter. The Indians who were waiting here to see me have all left. They stated they were going to Long Lake to hunt buffalo, and wished word be sent them when I came. This was done, but they were not found. It is supposed they have gone toward the James and Fort Wadsworth. The commanding officer thinks there must have been at least 3,000 warriors that have been in to see me at different times, parts of all the different Western bands, nearly all of them the same Indians who made peace with me last year. They have kept their word faithfully and expressed a determination to continue to do so. I regret very much I could not have met the Indians here. We are still in hopes they will be in before I leave here. I can give you no positive Indian news on this account. I think I shall cross the river here and march to Fort Rice, on the west side of the river. I don't know exactly what I shall do until I get further information, but I will decide as soon as the last of my train reaches here and we are all ready to move.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., June 18, 1865.

Major-General SHERIDAN,
New Orleans, La.:

No orders affecting policy to be pursued on the Rio Grande are to be observed, except they come from the President, Secretary of War, or military commander authorized to issue orders there.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 13. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE SOUTHWEST, *New Orleans, La., June 18, 1865.*

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2. Maj. Gen. George A. Custer, U. S. Volunteers, will assume command of the following-named regiments, and the commanding officers of said regiments will report their respective commands to him on their arrival at Alexandria, La.: Seventh Indiana Cavalry, First Iowa Cavalry, Fifth Illinois Cavalry, Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, Second Wisconsin Cavalry.

3. The commanding officer of the Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry will at once report with his command to Major-General Merritt, chief of cavalry of this division, at Shreveport, La.

4. So much of Special Orders, No. 8, current series, from these headquarters, as directs the Second New Jersey Cavalry, to report to Major-General Merritt, chief of cavalry, is hereby revoked.

By command of Major-General Sheridan:

E. B. PARSONS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 162. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, La., June 18, 1865.*

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11. The general labor of the adjutant-general's office will be distributed as equally as possible, but the following assignments of special duties are made: Lieut. Col. C. T. Christensen, general supervision, charge of all civil matters excepting claims; Bvt. Lieut. Col. J. Schuyler Crosby, charge of military matters relating to the District of Louisiana; Maj. R. Des Anges, charge of military matters relating to the District of Mississippi; Maj. Alfred Fredberg, charge of military matters relating to the District of Alabama; Capt. J. Lovell, charge of military matters relating to the District of Florida; Capt. J. C. Stone, charge of receiving communications and distributing the same to the respective officers, answering routine questions presented by officers calling at headquarters; First Lieut. George W. Lyon, charge of claims; Second Lieut. G. L. Wilbur, charge of general and special orders, and of distributing all matter leaving the office. Officers having charge of military matters relating to a certain district are required to make themselves perfectly familiar with everything relating to that district, such as the number and character of troops; where stationed; commanding officers; term of service unexpired; condition as shown by inspection reports, &c.; means of transportation; supplies required; how armed; the location and condition of telegraph lines, railroads, and other means of communication; the condition of the country occupied; the depots from which and the routes by which the troops are supplied; the quantity and character of supplies that can be best obtained in the country; the geography of the district, &c. This information to be gathered from reports and returns, and any other information that may be required by the commanding general, to be obtained and furnished promptly.

12. Capt. G. L. Heaton, assistant quartermaster of volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty in this city, and will, after having turned over to the proper officer all the funds and other public property for which he is responsible, report to Maj. Gen. P. J. Osterhaus, commanding District of Mississippi. Before so reporting he is granted a leave of absence for thirty days.

13. Maj. J. W. Connelly, First Indiana Heavy Artillery, is hereby relieved from duty in the District of South Alabama, and is assigned to take charge of ordnance affairs at Marshall, Tex., and Shreveport, La. On his way to those points Major Connelly will stop in this city and receive detailed instructions from the depot ordnance officer.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
Shreveport, La., June 18, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Gulf:

COLONEL: For the information of the commanding general of the department I have the honor to report that the Eleventh Illinois Infantry and the Twenty-first Iowa Infantry, stationed at Alexandria and Natchitoches, La., respectively, have been relieved and ordered to Baton Rouge, La., to be mustered out. They have been replaced by the Eightieth U. S. Colored Infantry, at Alexandria, and the Forty-sixth Illinois Veteran Infantry, at Natchitoches. The regiments relieved were ordered to Baton Rouge for the reason that the assistant commissary of musters of the First Division, Thirteenth Corps, could not be spared to muster them out at the posts where stationed. In addition to this the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Infantry and the Ninety-ninth Illinois Infantry have been directed to prepare their rolls, and will be mustered out here in a few days. Each of the four regiments above named comes under the provisions of General Orders, No. 64, current series, from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi. I have sent the Eighth Illinois Infantry to Marshall, Tex., to garrison that place. These dispositions leave me the Forty-seventh Indiana Veteran Infantry at this post, besides the cavalry. The country, however, is quiet, and small garrisons, especially of infantry, are preferable to large. Col. W. H. Dickey, Eighty-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry, stationed at Monroe, La., reports the arrival of a regiment from Major-General Reynolds' command at Camden, Ark., and I have directed him to withdraw the detachment of his regiment stationed at the latter place to Monroe. This will give a stronger garrison at that point and will enable Colonel Dickey to keep the country in his vicinity quiet. I am using the cavalry through the country to quiet the negroes and disperse guerrillas. The people are generally disposed to be peaceable and to submit quietly to the new order of things.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jackson, Miss., June 18, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. A. MALTBY,
Commanding Sub-District of Northwest Mississippi:

GENERAL: On your arrival at Grenada you will immediately ascertain the number and location of the troops in your sub-district and forward to these headquarters a full report of the same. The troops which will hereafter join your command will be mostly or exclusively

infantry, and you will distribute them along the railroad and thus insure a speedy concentration in case of necessity, reserving a part of your force at Grenada. The stations at Panola, on the Memphis, and Oxford, on the La Grange railroad, are to be garrisoned with detachments, and such other points along the railroad as will appear necessary in order to secure this means of communication. The cavalry may be stationed at points off the railroad where important roads converge or cross each other, from which places the surrounding country can easily be protected. No interference with civil disputes among the citizens and no search after U. S. (late C. S.) property must be the rules, from which you will not deviate except in cases where the Government is interested or the community liable to suffer from theft, trespasses, &c. Give all assistance to citizens who are willing to resume their old pursuits; and questions between the blacks and whites must be settled with a view to induce the former to remain at their old homes whenever their former masters recognize their freedom and pay them for their labor. At the same time the negro must be protected against any outrages on the part of their old masters. The latter must accept the changed condition of their laborers and prepare to work their plantations hereafter on a basis of mutual agreement with their laborers. Vagrancy among the negroes must not be suffered. All must work. The issue of rations to destitute persons must be closely watched and the Government protected against reckless and swindling practices. All whites and blacks who with the proper will are able to make their own living must not be habitually fed by the Government. You will cause all public records of the State of Mississippi or of the so-called Confederate States to be collected and securely stored at some convenient place. Collectors of the "tax in kind" will be required to exhibit their accounts (which will be rigidly examined), and all provisions in their possession belonging to their Government will be turned over to the commissary department for issue to destitutes.

By command of Major-General Osterhaus:

J. WARREN MILLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jackson, Miss., June 18, 1865.

Col. HUGH CAMERON,
Commanding at Holly Springs:

The assembly of the Legislature at Jackson having been prohibited in May, and Governor Clark having been arrested, it is hardly supposed that there will be any attempt to hold an election under their call. If you find it necessary, forbid polls to be opened to-morrow within your command, but irritate the public mind as little as possible.

By order of Major-General Osterhaus:

J. WARREN MILLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, DEPT. OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, Ark., June 18, 1865.

Col. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Arkansas:

COLONEL: I send you a dispatch to-day, to be telegraphed from Pine Bluff, containing the most important information I have in regard to

river, &c. The Ninth Wisconsin arrived some days since. The Lotus, which brought a portion of the regiment, brought also over 600 sacks of corn, every pound of which was spoiled and totally unfit for use. Captain Henry, assistant quartermaster, informed me before I left Little Rock that a party had been ordered to the Saline River for the purpose of putting a bridge across that stream. I took it for granted that such was the fact, but as yet nothing has been done. If we are to depend to any great extent upon Pine Bluff for our supplies it will be important to bridge the Saline, as it takes but little rain to make that stream unfordable, and all the ferry-boats have been destroyed. If we had any tools with which to do such work I would have had a party at work there before this. The Eighth Missouri Cavalry have completed a very respectable pontoon bridge across the Washita at this point. The Washita is in good boating condition to this point, and I have no doubt will remain so for two or three weeks, as the heavy rains continue. I find that the artillery and ammunition left here by the rebels has been destroyed to a considerable extent, guns dismounted, carriages broken and burned, &c. Will have it collected and cared for as soon as possible. Have no teams to do such work with as yet. Deputy Marshal Hill tells me that he has informed you of his operations thus far. As soon as our trains get here we will give him all the assistance possible. The troops are conducting themselves in the best possible manner, and all citizens express not only astonishment but much gratification at the manner in which they are treated. I have not yet found it necessary to issue rations to any citizens, but have no doubt will have to do so soon in a few cases. From all I can learn there will be a very respectable number of rebels in on the 20th to be paroled. Brigadier-General Hawthorn (rebel), whose family resides here, is about making an application (supported by certificates of citizens) for permission to take the amnesty oath. He appears to be quite anxious on the subject. "Things is working."

Very respectfully, &c.,

G. F. McGINNIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

STATE OF MISSOURI, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
City of Jefferson, June 18, 1865.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE:

GENERAL: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 15th instant. I quite agree with you that the military authorities of the United States have no jurisdiction over the questions growing out of the ordinance of the State convention vacating certain offices in this State. For your information as to the condition of affairs in Pettis County, I herewith inclose a copy of the letter of Mr. Bassett to myself, dated yesterday.*

Very respectfully, yours,

THO. C. FLETCHER.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *June 18, 1865.*

Captain KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Send the deserters of the Second Arkansas Cavalry to Memphis by way of Clarksville, on the Arkansas River. Murphy will not go with

* Not found as an inclosure.

me, but remain at his sister's here in Saint Louis. The Second Ohio should be there by the 25th instant; is now on its way. You will now publish my order. The soldier charged with murder may be turned over to the civil authorities of Webster County on a magistrate's warrant.

J. B. SANBORN,
Brevet Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 122. } HDQRS. DIST. OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS; *Fort Riley, Kans., June 18, 1865.*

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2. The Fifteenth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, having reported for duty in this district, will, with the exception of two companies, proceed to Fort Larned, Kans., reporting for duty to Lieut. Col. J. R. King, commanding Third Sub-District. Two companies, to be designated by the regimental commander, will report at Fort Riley, Kans., for duty to Col. H. E. Maynadier, commanding First Sub-District.

By order of Brevet Brigadier-General Ford:

ROBERT S. ROE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTH SUB-DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS,
In the Field, Big Laramie, June 18, 1865.

Capt. LUTHER WILSON:

I am directed by the colonel commanding this sub-district to instruct you to establish a patrol along the mail route from this place to Fort Halleck, giving each coach an escort of four men, and eight men and one non-commissioned officer to each post, so that four will be at the stage station all the time. Instruct your non-commissioned officers to have two of the escort ride about 100 yards in advance of the coach; the other two post in the rear, keeping careful lookout for Indians or any signs of them. Have the men well armed and provided with ammunition. Instruct the acting assistant commissary of subsistence at Collins to supply them with the necessary rations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN S. COCHRANE,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX., *June 18, 1865—2.30 p. m.*

Capt. BEN. C. CUTLER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of New Mexico, Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report, for the information of the general commanding, that in obedience to verbal orders from yourself I left Santa Fé at about 10.45 o'clock yesterday morning with two men and one spare horse in pursuit of Lieutenant Dorland, who left Santa Fé on the stage at 8 a. m. yesterday. I arrived at Algodones at 6 p. m. and found that the stage had left that place at 5 p. m. My horses were so wearied that I remained one hour to rest, feed, and water them. My own horse having become lame I was obliged to mount the spare horse.

I left Algodones at 7 p. m. for this place and reported to Captain Shinn at 4 o'clock. My horses were unable to move faster than a walk for the last twenty miles. My men were completely exhausted, and as I was unable to keep the saddle longer myself I requested assistance from Captain Shinn, who at once sent his provost-sergeant with two men in pursuit of the stage, which they overtook at Los Pinos just as it was crossing the river. They have just returned to this post with Lieutenant Dorland. I shall leave at sundown for Santa Fé, and use as much dispatch as the jaded condition of my horses will permit. Shall report to you at once upon my arrival.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN ABBOTT,

First Lieutenant and Adjutant, First California Cavalry.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HEADQUARTERS, *Camp Nichols, N. Mex., June 18, 1865.*

I. Capt. Thomas A. Stombs, First Lieut. Richard H. Orton, and fifty enlisted men of Company F, First Cavalry California Volunteers (mounted), will leave this camp as early as practicable to-morrow morning for the purpose of escorting the train at present here to Fort Larned, Kans.

II. The attack made upon these trains on the 14th instant should effectually impress upon Captain Stombs and his command the imperative necessity of proceeding with extreme vigilance and caution. In cases of attack, the primary object of the command should be to protect the property intrusted to its charge, to do which effectually requires combined action, efficient co-operation, and strict obedience to discipline. Indians, when retreating, should never be pursued for any considerable distance from the train, thereby leaving it unprotected against renewed hostilities.

III. After performing the duty hereby assigned to him, Captain Stombs will return with his command to this camp without unnecessary delay.

IV. The command will be rationed to include July 13, and will take a plentiful supply of ammunition to suffice for contemplated emergencies.

V. The acting assistant quartermaster will furnish two six-mule teams, wagons, &c., complete; the teamsters rationed to include July 13.

By order of Colonel Carson:

JOHN G. DRENNAN,

First Lieutenant, First New Mexico Cavalry, and Adjutant.

WASHINGTON, *June 19, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

Inclosed I send you a letter addressed to the President on the subject of Mexican affairs, which I respectfully request to be laid before him. The statement that French troops have fired upon our troops in aid of the rebellion is taken from a published letter from a member of an Indiana regiment. The statement of the sale of arms to French troops is from General Steele's dispatch of the 10th of June. My time is so occupied that I have not been able to draw up the inclosed letter

with the care and pains to get at the exact facts that I would like. The object, however, is to get this matter before the President and Cabinet in such a manner as to induce them to give the matter that study and attention its importance requires. This done, I shall feel confident that a course will be pursued creditable to the country and people to secure our rights on this continent.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

[Inclosure.]

WASHINGTON, *June 19, 1865.*

His Excellency A. JOHNSON,
President of the United States:

The great interest which I feel in securing an honorable and permanent peace whilst we still have in service a force sufficient to insure it and the danger and disgrace which in my judgment threaten us unless positive and early measures are taken to avert it, induces me to lay my views before you in an official form. In the first place, I regard the act of attempting to establish a monarchical government on this continent in Mexico by foreign bayonets as an act of hostility against the Government of the United States. If allowed to go on until such a government is established, I see nothing before us but a long, expensive, and bloody war, one in which the enemies of this country will be joined by tens of thousands of disciplined soldiers, embittered against their Government by the experience of the last four years. As a justification for open resistance to the establishment of Maximilian's government in Mexico, I would give the following reasons: First, the act of attempting to establish a monarchy on this continent was an act of known hostility to the Government of the United States, was protested against at the time, and would not have been undertaken but for the great war which was raging and which it was supposed by all the great powers of Europe—except, possibly, Russia—would result in the dismemberment of the country and the overthrow of Republican institutions. Second, every act of the empire of Maximilian has been hostile to the Government of the United States. Matamoras and the whole Rio Grande under his control has been an open port to those in rebellion against this Government. It is notorious that every article held by the rebels for export was permitted to cross the Rio Grande and from there go unmolested to all parts of the world, and they in return to receive in pay all articles, arms, munitions of war, &c., they desired. Rebels in arms have been allowed to take refuge on Mexican soil, protected by French bayonets. French soldiers have fired on our men from the south side of the river in aid of the rebellion. Officers acting under the authority of the would-be empire have received arms, munitions, and other public property from the rebels after the same has become the property of the United States.

It is now reported—and I think there is no doubt of the truth of the report—that large organized and armed bodies of rebels have gone to Mexico to join the Imperialists. It is further reported—and too late we will find the report confirmed—that a contract or agreement has been entered into with Doctor Gwin, a traitor to his country, to invite into Mexico armed immigrants for the purpose of wrenching from the rightful Government of that country States never controlled by the Imperialists. It will not do to remain quiet and theorize that by showing a strict neutrality all foreign force will be compelled to leave Mexican soil. Rebel immigrants to Mexico will go with arms in their hands. They will not be a burden upon the States, but, on the contrary, will become

producers, always ready when emergency arises to take up their arms in defense of the cause they espouse. That their leaders will espouse the cause of the empire purely out of hostility to this Government, I feel there is no doubt. There is a hope that the rank and file may take the opposite side if any influence is allowed to work upon their reason; but if a neutrality is to be observed which allows armed rebels to go to Mexico and which keeps out all other immigrants, and which also denies to the Liberals of Mexico belligerent rights—the right to buy arms and munitions in foreign markets and to transport them through friendly territory to their homes—I see no chance for such influence to be brought to bear. What I would propose would be a solemn protest against the establishment of a monarchical government in Mexico by the aid of foreign bayonets. If the French have a just claim against Mexico I would regard them as having triumphed and would guarantee them suitable award for their grievances. Mexico would no doubt admit their claim if it did not affect their territory or rights as a free people. The United States could take such pledges as would secure her against loss. How all this could be done without bringing on an armed conflict others who have studied such matters could tell better than I. If this course cannot be agreed upon then I would recognize equal belligerent rights to both parties. I would interpose no obstacle to the passage into Mexico of emigrants to that country. I would allow either party to buy arms or anything we have to sell, and interpose no obstacle to their transit. These views have been hastily drawn up and contain but little of what might be said on the subject treated of. If, however, they serve to bring the matter under discussion they will have accomplished all that is desired.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, *June 19, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I would respectfully recommend that the same freedom of trade be extended west of the Mississippi River as is authorized east of it. If the 25 per cent. tax has not yet been removed from cotton shipped from the Southern States I would suggest whether it would not be advisable to remove it.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *June 19, 1865.* (Received 20th.)

Brevet Major-General RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff:

I will leave here to-morrow, the 20th, to make a quick trip along the coast of Texas. The information which I may gain may enable me to determine the best place to put the Fourth Army Corps. Galveston, Indianola, and Corpus Christi are, or ought to be, occupied by this time. Gordon Granger, being the senior officer, is in command of all the troops in Texas. I have had many delays in shipping troops from the delay of the Twenty-fifth Army Corps, which has come in this direction at a snail's pace. The transports occupied by it will make me all right, and

quickly will it overtake the Fourth Corps. The cavalry columns have been pushed, but great delay occurred in getting them started, as they were scattered and had to be collected in and fixed up, and the navigation of the Red River is very difficult, but all is well now. I will be back from Texas in seven or eight days.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *June 19, 1865.*
(Received 8.30 a. m. 20th.)

Brevet Major-General RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff:

Please send me Bvt. Maj. Gen. Alfred Gibbs and Brevet Brigadier-General Fitzhugh, for cavalry service in Texas. I have worked me a nice cavalry command, and think it for the interest of the public service to have the above-named officers as soon as practicable.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 163. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, La., June 19, 1865.*

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12. The operation of General Orders, No. 87, current series, from these headquarters, is hereby suspended in the cases of the following-named officers, and they will remain in this city until further orders: Lieut. Col. William H. Thurston, assistant inspector-general, U. S. Volunteers; Maj. H. R. Putnam, aide-de-camp, U. S. Volunteers (captain, Twelfth U. S. Infantry).

13. Capt. J. E. Whittlesey, commissary of subsistence, is hereby ordered to report to the chief commissary of subsistence of the Thirteenth Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jackson, Miss., June 19, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inclose a table exhibiting the present distribution of troops in the district.* You are aware that the cavalry in the northern portion of the State is under orders to return to Memphis, and that the major portion of General McMillen's brigade (three regiments) in East Mississippi will soon be mustered out. This leaves me to draw almost exclusively on the troops stationed in the Southwest Sub-District for the necessary garrisons for the whole State. In my opinion this is amply sufficient for all purposes, even if the whole of General McMillen's brigade (Sixteenth Army Corps) should be withdrawn

* Not found as an inclosure.

from the State. All those organizations in the Southwest Sub-District which are put down in red ink can be spared now, and more can be withdrawn as soon as the work on the Southern Railroad is completed, and it is my intention to send those troops (in red) into the Northeast, and eventually into the East Mississippi Sub-District. The Fifty-eighth Ohio and Eighth New Hampshire are the only white troops I have, and will be best employed in furnishing small garrisons in the interior previous to the other color making its debut. Please lay these suggestions before the commanding general, and inform me at an early date whether he approves of these movements. If a small cavalry force, say two to three companies, could be spared in each sub-district to garrison points of importance off the railroad, they would render important service.

Awaiting your reply, I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

P. JOS. OSTERHAUS,
Major-General, Commanding District of Mississippi.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jackson, Miss., June 19, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, New Orleans:

I have received the following dispatch:

MEMPHIS, TENN., *June 18, 1865.*

Capt. J. W. MILLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The District of Mississippi having been subdivided, I have the honor to inform you that the troops belonging to the District of West Tennessee, now stationed at Grenada, Holly Springs, and Senatobia, will be ordered to their commanding officers as soon as relieved by your district commander.

J. E. SMITH,
Brevet Major-General.

I have requested General Smith to leave these troops as they are until my troops can be brought to relieve them. A large portion of these troops are Osband's old brigade of cavalry, which certainly belongs to General Canby. Telegraphic communication with Natchez is very desirable. It will take about thirty miles of wire from the river to Brookhaven. Can that amount be spared?

P. JOS. OSTERHAUS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jackson, Miss., June 19, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel FRIESNER,
Fifty-eighth Ohio Infantry, Canton, Miss.:

Have your command in readiness to proceed to Grenada to report to General Maltby on the 21st instant. A company of the Fifth Heavy Artillery will be sent to relieve your command. Direct that Lieutenant Price will remain at Canton for duty as provost-marshal. Acknowledge receipt.

By order of Major-General Osterhaus:

J. WARREN MILLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jackson, Miss., June 19, 1865.

Col. OTTO FUNKE,
Grenada.

General Maltby will take command of the Sub-District of Northwest Mississippi and arrive at Grenada to-morrow. An officer of his staff is probably there now and will arrange things with you. Obey all orders from your superiors at Memphis until you are ordered to do otherwise.

By command of Major-General Osterhaus:

J. WARREN MILLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 17. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF EAST LOUISIANA,
Baton Rouge, June 19, 1865.

1. The Sixty-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry will be relieved from duty at Port Hudson and will proceed immediately to Baton Rouge. Upon arriving at Baton Rouge it will be reported to the commanding officer of the district.

* * * * * * *

By command of Bvt. Maj. Gen. M. K. Lawler:

EDWARD HEMENWAY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
Shreveport, La., June 19, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Gulf:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of instruction of the 7th instant in relation to the records and papers of the State government lately located here. One of the first things attended to upon my arrival was to serve a notice upon each of the State officers requiring them to transfer without delay and in good condition to Capt. C. E. Stevens, of my staff, all public records pertaining to the State. This was done, and I believe that everything of value was delivered. This property was boxed up and forwarded by steam-boats to department headquarters by special messenger. I did not cause duplicate invoices to be made, but complete invoices accompanied the property, and duplicates can easily be made. Among the property a large amount of securities belonging to the New Orleans banks was surrendered by the treasurer, and were sent to New Orleans in charge of Mr. Graham, of the First National Bank.

I have the honor to be, your very obedient servant,

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
Galveston, Tex., June 19, 1865.

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN, U. S. Army:

GENERAL: I arrived here this morning. I found here the brigade of the Twenty-fifth Army Corps, which was to have proceeded to Corpus

Christi. The brigade was detached at Brazos Santiago and sent without other facilities to lighter than two small sail vessels. The troops were unable to land, and put in here for coal and water. I have directed that the brigade proceed as soon as possible to Brazos, coal and water having been furnished here. The Tamaulipas will leave for Brazos to-day. Please do everything to send lighters for use at Brazos, Indianola, and Corpus Christi. It is an imperative necessity that such craft be sent without delay. I have not heard from the brigade ordered to Indianola, and cannot report whether it has arrived. The Hussar with forage put in here yesterday in distress. She needs thereon four days' repairs. I have ordered Steele to advance his posts as far as Roma as soon as he can secure supplies for troops there. The country on the border is swarming with thieves and robbers, who are running stock and every other class of movable property into Mexico. These posts will materially interfere with their operations, but General Steele should have 250 or 300 cavalry at the earliest possible moment. The forces disbanded here, and scattered through the State. There is no doubt that many officers and men are making their way into Mexico to join the Imperialist forces. Please visit me as soon as you well can, that we can together see to the facilities afforded and disposition necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
Galveston, Tex., June 19, 1865.

Lieut. Col. R. G. LAUGHLIN,
Ninety-fourth Illinois Volunteers, Provost-Marshal-General:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs that you have Maj. S. O. Lewis, Eleventh Illinois Volunteers, provost-marshal, proceed by first train to-morrow to Houston with the troops then moving, and there establish himself as provost-marshal of the town and prepare to parole the rebel officers and soldiers at that point. He will take the necessary blanks.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. W. EMERY,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
Galveston, Tex., June 19, 1865.

The staff of the district is announced as follows: Maj. F. W. Emery, U. S. Volunteers, assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. Col. J. C. Palfrey, U. S. Volunteers, assistant inspector-general; Lieut. Col. R. G. Laughlin, Ninety-fourth Illinois Volunteers, provost-marshal-general; Lieut. Col. J. G. Chandler, U. S. Volunteers, chief quartermaster; Capt. F. G. Noyes, U. S. Volunteers, chief commissary of subsistence; Surg. C. B. White, U. S. Volunteers, medical director; Capt. G. W. Fox, Twenty-sixth New York Battery, chief of artillery; Capt. S. Howell, Sixth Michigan Heavy Artillery, chief of ordnance; First. Lieut. J. L. Baker, Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteers, commissary of musters; Maj. W. L. Avery, U. S. Volunteers, aide-de-camp; Capt. C. S. Sargent, U. S. Volunteers, aide-de-camp.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS, *Galveston, Tex., June 19, 1865.*

The people of Texas are informed that, in accordance with a proclamation from the Executive of the United States, all slaves are free. This involves an absolute equality of personal rights and rights of property between former masters and slaves, and the connection heretofore existing between them becomes that between employer and hired labor. The freedmen are advised to remain quietly at their present homes and work for wages. They are informed that they will not be allowed to collect at military posts and that they will not be supported in idleness either there or elsewhere.

By order of Major-General Granger:

F. W. EMERY,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS, *Galveston, Tex., June 19, 1865.*

All acts of the governor and legislature of Texas since the ordinance of secession are hereby declared illegitimate. All civil and military officers and agents of the so-called Confederate States Government, or of the State of Texas, and all persons formerly connected with the C. S. Army in Texas, will at once report for parole at one of the following places, or such others as may be designated hereafter, to the proper U. S. officers to be appointed: Houston, Galveston, Bonham, San Antonio, Marshall, and Brownsville. Although their long absence from their homes and the peculiar circumstances of their State may palliate their desertion from their organizations, this order will be strictly and promptly complied with. The above-mentioned and all other persons having in their possession public property of any description whatever, as arms, horses, munitions, &c., formerly belonging to the so-called Confederate States or State of Texas, will immediately deliver it to the proper U. S. officer at the nearest of above-mentioned places. When they cannot carry it, and have not the means of transporting it, they will make to the same officer a full report of its character, quantity, location, security, &c. All persons not complying promptly with this order will be arrested as prisoners of war, sent North for imprisonment, and their property forfeited. All lawless persons committing acts of violence, such as banditti, guerrillas, jayhawkers, horse-thieves, &c., are hereby declared outlaws and enemies of the human race, and will be dealt with accordingly.

By order of Major-General Granger:

F. W. EMERY,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS, *Galveston, Tex., June 19, 1865.*

Until the arrival of the proper Treasury agents in this district all cotton may be turned in to the quartermaster's department for shipment to New Orleans or New York, there to be sold to the U. S. purchasing agents. In case of such consignment bills of lading will be given and the owner will be permitted to accompany his property for

the purpose of effecting its sale to the purchasing agent. No cotton or other products of insurrectionary States can be shipped on other conditions.

By order of Major-General Granger:

F. W. EMERY,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
Galveston, Tex., June 19, 1865.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Commanding U. S. Forces on the Rio Grande:

GENERAL: The U. S. forces at Corpus Christi and Indianola will be under your command. The steamer Tamaulipas, which is well adapted to lighterage uses, will leave here this evening to report to you. Other lighters will follow as fast as they can be sent. You will push your posts on the Rio Grande as far as Roma as soon as you are able to insure proper supplies to troops stationed there. Reynosa and Rio Grande City will be occupied. This is in accordance with instructions from Lieutenant-General Grant, commanding the Armies. The object is to prevent robbers and plunderers passing with their spoils from Texas into Mexico. It is understood that extensive robberies are taking place in Texas, the property being conveyed into Mexico. The movement is supposed to be in the interests of the Imperialists.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
Galveston, June 19, 1865.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Commanding U. S. Forces on the Rio Grande:

GENERAL: It is desirable that supplies for the subsistence and service of the army should be drawn as far as possible from the surrounding country. The interests of the service require that caution should be used in avoiding irresponsible and fraudulent dealers. You will make contracts for short times, or purchase in open market, as may seem to you most advantageous.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
Galveston, June 19, 1865.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Commanding U. S. Forces on Rio Grande:

GENERAL: Inclosed I send you a copy of an order from General Sheridan,* the execution of which is entrusted to you, with full confidence in your judgment and conduct. You will perceive that it is

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*See June 16, p. 902.

important that the reply should be obtained as promptly as possible, and at once forwarded to these headquarters to be transmitted to Washington for action.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
Galveston, Tex., June 19, 1865.

Col. F. W. MOORE,
Commanding Third Brigade, Second Division:

COLONEL: By direction of the major-general commanding, you will have the One hundred and fourteenth Ohio Volunteers and Thirty-fourth Iowa Volunteers, under command of the senior officer, sent to Houston to-morrow. It is desirable that the troops leave as early as 6 o'clock to-morrow morning. Captain Atwood, assistant quartermaster, will place at your disposal the steamer Island City for transportation of wagons, animals, forage, the rations the men cannot carry on their persons, and such troops as she can carry in addition. He will also place at your disposal a railroad train capable of taking the required number of troops properly. Ten days' subsistence for men and animals, six wagons and teams, and forty rounds of ammunition to the man will be carried. The officers to command the expedition will report at these headquarters for further instructions.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. W. EMERY,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES ON THE RIO GRANDE,
Brazos Santiago, Tex., June 19, 1865.

Brig. Gen. JAMES R. SLACK,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Clarksville, Tex.:

GENERAL: I am directed by General Steele to inform you that he has ordered the Thirty-fifth Wisconsin Infantry and Forty-sixth U. S. Colored Infantry to move to Clarksville and report for duty to you. The Forty-sixth will remain under your command until the waters of the Rio Grande have abated sufficiently to permit them to proceed to Brownsville. As soon as the roads become passable again you will send them on their way, reporting the same to these headquarters. In your returns for the 20th instant you will report all these troops as the U. S. forces at Clarksville, Tex. You will also forward a return of your own brigade.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN F. LACEY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, June 19, 1865.

His Excellency GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, La.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 10th instant, asking me to revoke all appointments made

by military or semi-military authority to civil offices in the State prior to the 4th of March, 1865. I have given this subject the attentive and serious consideration which its importance demands, and I find it complicated not only with the private and public interests of the people and State of Louisiana, but also with the direct interests of the Government of the United States, or with the obligations imposed upon that Government by the condition of the country, or by the antecedent exercise of lawful military-authority. To the extent that these considerations obtain, they are controlling considerations, and I cannot find that I have any authority to delegate the duties devolved upon me by my official position, or to evade the responsibilities which it imposes. I venture to suggest, also, that the evils complained of, and which are so apparent and painful to all who are interested in the restoration of civil authority, will scarcely be obviated by the course you recommend, but will, in my judgment, give rise to complications that will embarrass not only the State but the General Government. All officers who hold their offices by the tenure of military appointment, and subject to military authority and control, will not be permitted to interfere in any manner whatever with the exercise of functions that have been committed to you as Governor of Louisiana. If they are obnoxious to the charge of misconduct in office, or of obstructing you in your efforts to re-establish civil government, they will, upon your recommendation, be removed. If, under the constitution and laws of the State, the power of appointment resides in the Governor, my duty will be ended by vacating the appointment. If the office is elective, the military appointment will be canceled so soon as the successor is elected and qualified. In the alternative cases the removal will be made, and successors recommended by you, and against whom there are no disqualifying charges, will be appointed.

This, in my judgment, is the only course which will remove all legal objections or even legal quibbles. I desire to divest myself as soon as possible of all questions of civil administration, and will separate as soon and as far as I can all such questions from those that are purely military in their character, and commit them to the care of the proper officers of the civil Government. Some of these questions are complicated in their character and involve not only private and public interests, but the faith of the National Government. Originating in the legal exercise of military authority, they can only be determined by the same authority. There is another consideration not directly but incidentally involved in the subject of your communication, to which I have the honor to invite your attention. The results of the past four years have worked many changes, both as to institutions and individuals, within the insurrectionary States, giving to some of the interests involved an absolutely national character, and in others leaving the relations between the General Government and the States undetermined. So far as Congress has legislated upon these subjects it has placed them under the direct control of the General Government, and under the laws of nations and laws of war the same principle applies to the other subjects. Until Congress has legislated upon this subject, or until Executive authority sanctions it, no questions of this character will be committed to the jurisdiction of the local courts. I make these suggestions to you for the reason that I have already found a strong disposition in some sections of the country to forestall the action of the General Government by bringing these subjects more or less directly under the control of the local courts, and I have neither the authority nor the disposition to establish precedents that may

possibly embarrass the future action of the Government. I take this occasion to assure Your Excellency of my hearty co-operation in your efforts to re-establish civil government, and in any measures that may be undertaken for the benefit of the State or people of Louisiana. I shall be happy at all times to confer with you upon any of these subjects, and to give you, whenever necessary, any assistance that you may require.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *June 19, 1865—12 m.*
(Received 3 p. m.)

Major-General POPE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

The cost of keeping the amount of cavalry called for on the prairies is so enormous I wish you would cut down the expeditions all you can and direct that animals be grazed as far as possible.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, June 19, 1865.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I will reduce cavalry expenses as far as possible and comply with your orders about grazing. I think the Government will find it true economy to finish this Indian war this season so that it will stay finished. We have troops enough now on the plains to do it, and can do it now better than hereafter. If I could only get legislation or a determined resolution of the Government to do away with the present system of Indian policy everything would go right. I have exceeded my authority already in prohibiting intercourse between Indians and Indian agents, and shall maintain this prohibition until otherwise ordered.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 19, 1865.

Hon. JAMES HARLAN,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration the inclosed letters and documents in relation to Indian affairs. I feel sure under the present administration of the Department of the Interior that all matters of grave interest to the public service and which properly come under the jurisdiction of that Department will be carefully considered and acted upon honestly and with fidelity to the public interests and to the character and reputation of the Government. A perusal of the inclosed papers will inform you of my views of the policy pursued hitherto toward the Indian tribes and its results—views which you will find concurred in by every army officer who has ever served on the frontier, beginning with the General-in-Chief of the Army. Whether these

views be sound or unsound they are worthy of courteous consideration, as being held by those who are equally interested with the Indian superintendents and agents in a correct administration of Indian affairs. I assume, of course, that it is equally the purpose of the War and Interior Departments to preserve peace with the Indians, and in that view to adopt toward them a policy dictated alike by wisdom and humanity, and executed with at least common honesty. It is not at all surprising that difference of opinion as to the policy of our Indian system should arise between officers serving under the War Department and those serving under the Department of the Interior, and especially is it common in particular instances for officers of those Departments to disagree about the proper course to be pursued. The officer serving under the War Department reports the case and his views thereon to the War Department in official communications, and instructs those under his command to execute his purposes so far as the matter is within his own jurisdiction, as is frequently the case, and would be so more frequently still but for the reasons hereinafter stated. He writes his views and intentions officially to the Indian superintendent or agent. It will not be disputed that when such differences of opinion arise they should be referred by each officer in official communications to the head of the Department under which he is serving, and that when such differences of opinion are so serious as to require the action of higher authority the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Interior are the proper persons to decide upon what should be done and to instruct the officers of their respective Departments accordingly.

Whilst it is the practice of army officers to guide themselves by these rules of official propriety, I regret that the same cannot be said of the agents of the Interior Department serving on the frontier. If the views of army commanders in the same region do not accord with their own, resort is had to the public papers of the frontier, not to discuss the question but to vilify and abuse the army commander and attack his personal character and motives. It has come to such a pass that I am myself very unwilling to write to any of these agents on official business, lest, if he does not agree with me, I find the substance of my letter and all that I propose to do paraded in the newspapers in the unfairest possible manner, and my motives made the subject of gross abuse and misrepresentation. Of course, this is not done over the signature of any official, but there does not exist a doubt about the authors. It is unnecessary to say to you that such a course utterly destroys all hope of any harmonious action between officers of the War and Interior Departments on Indian affairs, brings the Government into disrepute, and is in all respects improper and ungentlemanlike. Besides all this, it at once establishes conflicts of authority between the War and Interior Departments on the frontier, alarms and confuses the people to be protected against Indians, and puts in the popular mind two of the great administrative Departments of the Government in opposition to each other in matters of common public interest. As the military are very properly prohibited from using the newspapers for the discussion of the public business confided to them, they are placed in a false and very difficult position. I believe it to be only necessary to bring this subject to your attention to secure such restrictions in future as the interests of the Government and its authority and respectability require. If the views of the Army on this question of Indian policy be unwise they will not, of course, be adopted, but it is surely proper that the mere expression of them to the War Department, or in official com-

munications to officers of the Indian Department, should be received courteously and not made the subject of coarse abuse in the newspapers. If the officer of the Indian Department is right, it needs no such abuse of another, and no articles in the newspapers to sustain his position. He has only to convince the Secretary of the Interior that he is so, and he will, without doubt, have his way. Where it is found necessary to resort to personal abuse, the case must indeed be weak. I speak plainly on this matter, because it is a crying evil which has done more to excite alarm and uneasiness on the frontier and bring discredit to the Government than anything I know.

I present for your consideration the views and opinions contained in the inclosed letters. If true, some correction of the evils set forth should be applied. If I am found to be mistaken I shall submit very cheerfully and bend all my efforts to carry out successfully the present or any other policy adopted by the Government. It is not, perhaps, necessary to go into any further details concerning the manner in which the present Indian policy has been administered. I do not doubt, sir, that you will examine fully and carefully into the matter, and that you will take such action as is judicious to correct whatever abuse or wrongs have been or are committed.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., June 19, 1865.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. Army,
Washington, D. C.:

The Indians recently mustered out of service at Fort Gibson request to be permitted to retain their arms. Most of them had arms when they entered the service, which have been lost or destroyed. These Indians have experienced many hardships during the war and I respectfully recommend that their arms be given to them. The arms are of various kinds of foreign make and nine-tenths of them unserviceable.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., June 19, 1865.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Commanding Military Division of the Missouri, Saint Louis:

I have no mounted force at Gibson or Smith. Second and Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry (dismounted) are being mustered out. Ninth Kansas Cavalry, now at Devall's Bluff, will be fully mounted and the Sixth consolidated with it. Fourteenth Iowa Infantry is at Gibson as garrison, but will also be mustered out as soon as relieved by troops en route to this department. The force reported in yours of 15th as en route will, I think, be sufficient, with what will remain in service. I have no intimation of any movement of Indians.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 19, 1865. (Received 11.40 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE:

Under the surrender of Kirby Smith to Canby 8,000 Missouri rebels are arriving here on foot. Under the agreement Canby agreed they should be sent to their homes. Under orders of quartermaster-general we can give no transportation. Cannot you get an order from General Grant for us to send them home at Government expense? One thousand arrived to-day.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 19, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith inclosed copy of telegram received from the General-in-Chief.* The major-general commanding desires that you will comply with it as far as is possible.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, June 20, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Brig. Gen. P. E. Connor, commanding District of the Plains, who will comply with these instructions so far as practicable in carrying out the campaigns already inaugurated.

By command of Major-General Dodge:

D. G. SWAIM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 164. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 19, 1865.

* * * * * * *

8. Bvt. Brig. Gen. William B. Tibbits, having reported for duty at these headquarters, will proceed forthwith by steamer, with his command, to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and report for duty to Brig. Gen. R. B. Mitchell, commanding District of North Kansas. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

9. Brig. Gen. Thomas J. McKean, having reported for duty at these headquarters, is hereby assigned to, and will at once assume command of, the District of Southwest Missouri, headquarters at Springfield, Mo. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation for the authorized number of horses and servants.

* * * * * * *

13. The Forty-third, Forty-eighth, and Fiftieth Regiments Missouri Infantry Volunteers, now serving in the Central District of Missouri, will proceed forthwith to Saint Louis, Mo., and report to Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. L. Beveridge, commanding Saint Louis District. Col. C.

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* See Grant to Pope, June 19, 12 m., p. 933.

Harding, Forty-third Missouri Volunteers, will turn over the command of the Central District to the officer next in rank and assume command of his regiment. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *June 19, 1865.*

Major HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Major Utt reports that a scout of ten men from Seventh Kansas Cavalry, under command of a sergeant, went to Eleven Points River and killed the notorious Dick Bowles, captured five bushwhackers in arms. Can I relieve Adjutant Fox, post adjutant Pilot Knob?

By order of F. M. Malone, lieutenant-colonel, commanding:

W. L. STAFFORD,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 110. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA, *Rolla, Mo., June 19, 1865.*

I. Commanding officer detachment Eleventh Regiment Cavalry Indiana Volunteers will move with his command, camp and garrison equipage, with five days' rations, at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning, the 20th instant, via Vienna and Warrensburg, and join the regiment en route for Fort Riley, Kans. The commanding officer of the detachment will see that proper vouchers are given for all forage taken for the use of the command. The men of the command will not be permitted to straggle nor enter houses of citizens upon the route. The officer of the command will be held strictly responsible for any depredations committed by the men upon the persons or property of citizens. Capt. E. B. Grimes, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Army, will furnish the necessary transportation.

II. Commanding officer Forty-ninth Regiment Infantry Wisconsin Volunteers will detail from his command one company, with camp and garrison equipage, to move to-morrow morning, the 20th instant, to Waynesville, Mo., to remain there until further orders.

By order of Col. John Morrill, commanding:

H. W. WERTH,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., June 19, 1865.

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Missouri:

The Fifteenth Cavalry Missouri Volunteers reports 510 serviceable horses and the Sixteenth Cavalry Missouri Volunteers reports 529 serviceable horses. In addition to this there are about 100 unservicea-

ble horses in each regiment. These regiments are scattered through the district at twenty one different posts. There being no troops except some militia here to relieve them or any part of them, and having no information as to when the Second Ohio Cavalry will be here, or of its strength, nor how many posts are to be maintained, I am at a loss how to proceed in order to comply with orders received this day to mount a battalion of the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, not knowing the strength of it. The Second Battalion, Fourteenth Cavalry, requires 140 horses to equip them so as to proceed to Fort Riley as ordered. Please inform of these points; inform me also as to whether the Fifteenth and Sixteenth will be mustered out June 30 or not, and whether they will be mustered out here. Early information is desired, as it will take at least twenty days to concentrate these two regiments at this post.

JOHN D. ALLEN,
Colonel Fifteenth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, Comdg. District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
June 19, 1865—5.15 p. m.

Col. JOHN D. ALLEN,
Springfield:

The Fifteenth and Sixteenth Cavalry will be mustered out at Springfield. You will hold after this the posts of Lebanon, Springfield, Granby, and Cassville only. The two regiments will be concentrated at Springfield as soon as possible and dismounted. Horses will be turned over to mount the Fourteenth Missouri, so it can move at once as ordered. The Second Ohio will be sufficient to hold the posts named.

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JULESBURG, COLO. TER., *June 19, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Colonel Moonlight went in pursuit of Indians who killed Captain Fouts, with three companies of cavalry. Was surprised in camp at 10 o'clock yesterday morning by a body of Indians and lost seventy-five of his best horses. He is now returning to Laramie and out of rations. I shall investigate his conduct.

P. EWD. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
June 19, 1865.

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR,
Julesburg:

During this week another brigade of cavalry (2,000 men) will leave here to report to you. They will go by boat to Fort Leavenworth and march from there to Julesburg. Are fully equipped in every particular.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTH SUB-DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS,
Denver, Colo. Ter., June 19, 1865.

Capt. GEORGE F. PRICE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Julesburg, Colo. Ter.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor respectfully to transmit copy of report (marked A) from Captain Kerber, commanding at Fort Garland, original received this day. Also a copy (marked B) of Captain Stilwell's (commanding Camp Fillmore) letter stating that he had been informed by W. Craig, citizen, that 500 Ute Indians were committing depredations, and his action thereon, original copy received this day. Also a copy of Captain Stilwell's instructions (marked C) to Lieutenant Murrell, copy received this day.

All of which is respectfully submitted for the information of the general commanding.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. POTTER,
Colonel Sixth U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.
J. S. GRAHAM,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.
(In the absence of the colonel commanding.)

[Inclosure No. 1.]

A.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Garland, Colo. Ter., June 13, 1865.

Lieut. J. S. GRAHAM,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Denver, Colo. Ter.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that 100 Jicarilla Apaches, of New Mexico, have arrived in this country with the intention to join the Utes, at present in the Wet Mountain Valley. Considering the doubtful good behavior of the Ute Indians, I did not think it for good to allow these Apaches to advance any farther north; therefore met them eighteen miles south from here on last Saturday, and have forbidden them to move any farther into our Territory. The Apaches had leave from their Indian agent to come up here and hunt, what I consider not right, there being enough Indians of our own Territory.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

CH. KERBER,
Captain, Veteran Battalion First Colorado Cavalry, Comdg. Post.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

B.

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp Fillmore, Colo. Ter., June 16, 1865.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
South Sub-District of the Plains, Denver, Colo. Ter.:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith copy of communication from W. Craig, formerly captain and assistant quartermaster, U. S. Army, relating to depredations being committed by the Ute Indians; also a copy of my instructions* in relation to the matter to Lieutenant Murrell, Veteran Battalion First Colorado Cavalry. Shall forward

* See inclosure No. 3.

Lieutenant Murrell's report as soon as he returns. Something will have to be done immediately or we will have trouble with them. They have been expecting their presents since last fall and are now getting impatient. Steps should be taken at once to pacify them. It must be borne in mind that the Ute Indians, if they see proper, can do a great deal of damage to this country and its inhabitants.

Trusting that my course is proper, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. STILWELL,
Captain, Veteran Battalion First Colorado Cavalry, Comdg. Camp.

[Sub-inclosure.]

HERMOSILLA, COLO. TER., *June 13, 1865.*

COMMANDING OFFICER CAMP FILLMORE:

DEAR SIR: The Ute Indians, 500 in number, are encamped within eight miles of my place on the Purgatoire road. I do not know what their intentions are, but they are reported saucy and defiant and have from day to day been killing all the cattle they wanted.

Respectfully, &c.,

W. CRAIG.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

C.

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp Fillmore, Colo. Ter., June 15, 1865.

Lieut. FRANK MURRELL,
Veteran Battn. First Colorado Cav., Camp Fillmore, Colo. Ter.:

SIR: It having been reported to the headquarters that the Ute Indians, about 500 in number, are now encamped on the Purgatoire road, about eight miles from Craig's Ranch, on the Huerfano; that they are very saucy and defiant, killing all the cattle they wanted from day to day, you will proceed to said Indian camps without delay, meet their head chiefs in council, ascertain their intentions, their reasons for committing such depredations, &c. Inform them that the rights and property of the whites must be respected by them, that they are laying themselves liable to great censure and perhaps punishment, and that the United States Government will not uphold them in any of their bad acts. Call their attention to the hostile Indians of the plains, that they are being hunted down like so much wild game, and that troops are continually coming from the States to fight them, and that the Government is determined to punish all bad Indians. Give them credit for the manner in which they have conducted themselves since their treaty and council at Coñejos up to within a few weeks. Inform them that proper steps will be taken to procure for them their regular annuities. Be discreet in your council, as a war with the Utes must be avoided for the present if possible. After fulfilling your mission, return to this camp and make a report, in writing, of the result. You will also ascertain from the settlers, in the vicinity of the Indian camp or elsewhere on the route, the amount and kind of injuries received of late by them from the Utes, and the amount of damages accruing therefrom.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. STILWELL,
Captain, Veteran Battalion First Colorado Cavalry, Comdg. Camp.

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp Nichols, N. Mex., June 19, 1865.

Capt. BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters Santa Fé:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to state for the information of the commanding general that a train of seventy ox wagons having passed here en route to the States unprotected, I deemed it advisable to detail Captain Stombs, with all the available men of his company (F, First Cavalry California Volunteers), to escort it to the Lower Cimarron or thereabouts. Captain Stombs left here on the 13th instant, rationed to include the 25th, and returned in company with the train on the 17th. Inclosed herewith please find his report.* Captain Stombs remained here yesterday to enable him to have hobbles, &c., repaired, and matters generally adjusted, and left again this morning in charge of the train, pursuant to Camp Special Orders, No. 6, a copy of which is herewith inclosed.† I am well assured that the Indians are now aware of my locality, and probably out in force, as fresh trails have been discovered a few miles from camp, and I consider the attack upon Captain Stombs was made by an advance party of a more formidable body. I am using the utmost precaution to guard against surprise, and have fifty mounted men under charge of a commissioned officer on herd daily. This leaves me but one company (indifferently armed) to protect the camp and man the howitzers, a force competent, I hope, to do so effectually, provided the attacking party be not too numerous or successful in cutting off communication between the camp and herd guard. With my present command it is utterly impossible for me to do more than protect the herd and camp, and if attacked by a greatly superior force to hold my own successfully is the utmost I can reasonably anticipate. To afford efficient protection to the road, I require another company, whose services when not called upon for that purpose can be made available here.

Grass suitable for hay cannot, I think, be procured in sufficient quantity nearer than from ten to twelve miles, and this alone will demand the services of a company. Considerable rain has fallen this month and grazing is improving rapidly. I am intrenched behind breast-works of stone banked with earth, inclosing a space of 200 feet square, which affords ample room for the men and horses of my command, as also accommodation for store-houses and hospital. Six sets of officers' quarters are completed and occupied, and a building for quartermaster's and commissary supplies, twenty feet long and twelve feet wide, is in progress and will be ready for use in the course of the week. The men are using shelter-tents supported by walls until more permanent quarters can be provided. If expedient, excellent, durable quarters can be erected here to winter four companies without much labor or any expense, except of lumber. Stone well adapted for building purposes is plentiful in the immediate vicinity, and the earth is so composed as to constitute an excellent cement. Wood is convenient and sufficient to supply all the fuel requisite; water abundant, permanent, and of good quality. I regret having to report the following losses, viz: Private Barranca, of Company L, First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers, killed by the accidental discharge of a pistol on the 8th instant; six privates of Company H, First Infantry New Mexico Volunteers, and one private of Company L, First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers, who deserted from the command of Second Lieut. R. D. Russell, First Infantry New Mexico Volunteers,

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* See Part I, p. 320. † See June 18, p. 922.

whilst returning from detached service at Fort Union prior to the 11th instant. I shall detain Captain Henderson's company here on its return to Union should it pass this way, unless otherwise ordered by the commanding general. The health of the troops is excellent. I forward a rough but tolerably accurate sketch* of my position, furnished by Acting Assistant Surgeon Holton. I start an express with the mail at dark this evening, and hope it may reach Union in safety. I have requested the commanding officer to forward a special express immediately to Santa Fé with this, a reply to which my express will await at Union.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. CARSON,
Colonel First New Mexico Cavalry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Tecolote, N. Mex., June 19, 1865.

Maj. WILLIAM H. LEWIS, U. S. Army,
Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

MAJOR: I have learned by a private letter from Capt. Henry B. Bristol to Captain Cutler, dated June 16, 1865, that Ganado Blanco, Barboncito Blanco, and some ten or twelve Navajoes, with their herds of horses and sheep, left the reservation for Chusca, their place of abode before coming to the Bosque. Major Fritz and Captain Fox with forty cavalry are in pursuit, and Captain Gorham with the interpreter, Jesus, and a small party are out. Captain Bristol could not ascertain positively the number gone until he could have another count. The Indians say that nearly all the Indians that had stock to carry them had left. No reason is assigned for this unfortunate step except that it was sickly there. I hope the Indians have not been incited to this step by parties opposed to the reservation system. These Indians must be recaptured or destroyed before they cross the Rio Grande. It is unfortunate that we have not sufficient troops to do this, and we must call upon the people for help, but we will concentrate all the troops possible. Send an order for all the mounted men at Las Cruces, Fort Selden, and Fort McRae to march at once to Fort Craig, for Colonel Rigg, with Samburn's company of cavalry and the company of infantry formerly commanded by Captain Haskell, to march at once to Los Pinos. Tell Colonel Rigg to say to General Montoya to raise 100 well-armed, well-mounted men and go with Colonel Rigg or follow him as quickly as possible. All these troops will be cautioned to take with them an abundant supply of ammunition. Unless the presence of these Navajoes near the Rio Grande should render it otherwise necessary, Colonel Rigg will move immediately with this force from Los Pinos to the Pass of Abo. You will send an express to Brady to join, with all his company mounted and on foot, Colonel Rigg at that point, or at such other point as circumstances may render it necessary for Colonel Rigg to go. Send to Colonel Davis to send Captain Nichols, with fifty of the picked and best-mounted men of his company, at once to Fort Stanton by the shortest route, taking the soldiers now at the Tularosa Saw-Mill into Fort Stanton as he passes that point. Have Captain Shinn move at once with all the effective men of his command, and through the Carnwell Pass to some point east of the mountains where he can by means of spies observe the plains toward the Bosque. Order Colonel Shaw to send

* Omitted as unimportant.

fifty mounted men to join Captain Shinn at once by way of Los Pinos. Get Don Ambrosio Armijo to raise 100 picked, well-mounted men, Americans and Mexicans, with Blas Lucero for guide, and then go with or as soon as practicable join Captain Shinn. Get General Clever, to raise 100 men, Mexicans and Americans, and proceed to Galisteo, or some point fifteen or twenty miles from there in the direction of Anton Chico, where through his spies he can get an idea as to the whereabouts of the Indians, with a view of attacking them or of joining Captain Shinn or the armed party nearest to him, as circumstances may require. I wish Colonel Brown to raise another 100 men, including the men he can get at Fort Marcy, and proceed with them to Don Serafin Ramirez's place, beyond the Placer Mines, and there throw out spies toward the east to observe the motions of the Indians and to attack any and all parties of Navajoes of which he can obtain information and can reach. Doctor Brown will go with Colonel Brown. See the Governor and get him to confirm all this and get him to write to all the principal citizens to aid in this matter at once. I hope it will be the last, as it has been the first time that Navajoes will attempt to escape from the reservation. Do all this promptly; if necessary hire transportation; furnish rations from the Government supplies; then place yourself with the command of Captain Shinn, and there in my name give such orders for the combination and supply of these forces, the sending out of spies, the attacking of the Navajoes, the protection of the people, and the getting such Navajoes as may be captured back to the Bosque Redondo as in your judgment may be for the best until you hear further from me. Say to the Governor that the 100 men that may be called out under General Montoya, Ambrosio Armijo, General Clever, and Colonel Brown I will endeavor to get paid by the Government. Such other parties of citizens as may go out to attack these Indians shall be rewarded with all the stock they can recover from them. It is probable that the Indians, many of them, are embarrassed with their women and children, and cannot travel as fast as war parties. Tell the Governor to send word to owners of stock to get their stock to places of security until this matter is ended. It is likely that many of the Indians of Santo Domingo, Isleta, Sandia, and San Felipe may desire to go. If so, authorize and urge them to do so. Let everything be done quickly, but let there be nothing like a stampede. I shall go to Fort Union to-morrow, and having seen the Congressional committee shall go to the Bosque as soon as possible, when, having learned more definitely about the matter, will give you further information. Have some spies, to be sure that the Indians do not pass down the river with a view of crossing the Rio Grande at some point on the Jornada. Captain Fountain, at Paraje, would be one good man to employ on this business. The people of Chilili, Manzano, Torreon, and Punta de Agua are well acquainted with the country east of those places, and good spies can be got from among them.

I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NOTE.—You will order Doctor Foye to accompany Rigg. I beg you to bear in mind that in this matter time is precious. Colonel Rigg will be ordered to start at once, without waiting for the troops ordered from below to arrive at Fort Craig. Give directions that no women nor children be killed.

J. H. C.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Sumner, N. Mex., June 19, 1865.

Capt. B. C. CUTLER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of New Mexico, Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

CAPTAIN: Since my report of the 15th instant relative to the Navajoes, Captain Bristol, who is acting as superintendent of the above tribe, informs me that he learns from various sources that all the Indians who went away on the night of the 14th instant have returned except about twelve, including Ganado Blanco and Barboncito. These latter declared they would die rather than return. It appears the whole party came near perishing for water, which caused them to return. Neither Fritz nor Gorham has returned. Heard from the latter two days ago, and from Fritz yesterday. He was near the Capitan Mountains on the 17th, and Gorham was northwest of Puerto de Luna on the 16th.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. McCLEAVE,
Major, First California Cavalry, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *June 20, 1865—3.30 p. m.*

Major-General CANBY,
New Orleans, La.:

Do our forces now occupy Galveston, Tex.? If they do not, report the moment you know it to be so occupied.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, June 20, 1865.

SECRETARY OF WAR,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit for your consideration a copy of the correspondence between the Governor of Louisiana and myself,* touching the relations between the State and the military authorities in this department. The instructions upon this subject are, and probably designedly, indefinite. They indicate, however, the acceptance by the President of the constitution of the State adopted in September, 1864, as the means of re-establishing civil government in the State and the recognition of the Governor as his agent in accomplishing this work. The same principle gives validity to such of the State laws as are not in conflict with this constitution, or repealed by Congressional legislation, or abrogated by the President's proclamation or orders issued during the rebellion. This leaves many questions undetermined, except so far as they are settled by the law of nations and the laws of war. So far as my authority extends I will turn over all such questions to the State government, and in cases that do not come within the legitimate authority of a military commander will report them for such action as His Excellency the President, or the War Department, may think proper to adopt. I have had a very free conference with the Governor upon this subject and I believe that he concurs with me that the course I have indicated in the correspondence with him is not only the legal but the only course that will avoid the appeals to the local courts by interested or designing men, which are now dividing those

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* See Canby to Governor of Louisiana, June 19, p. 931.

who profess to be working for the same object—the re-establishment of civil authority throughout the State. There are, in addition, many questions in which the interests of the Government are directly involved, or in which the relations of the General Government to the States as affected by the rebellion are left unsettled by any adequate legislation. I do not think it will be wise to commit any of these questions, either directly or indirectly, to the jurisdiction of the State or other local courts, and will not so commit them unless instructed to do so. It is very possible that in the varied and complicated questions that will come up there may be differences of opinion between the Governor and myself, but there shall be no discord of action, and I will give to his efforts the fullest support in my power.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir,

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 164. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, La., June 20, 1865.*

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2. The Third Maryland Cavalry is hereby transferred to Natchez, Miss., to relieve the First Texas Cavalry, which will without delay proceed to this city, to be mounted and equipped and then transferred to the Military Division of the Southwest. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS, *Galveston, Tex., June 20, 1865.*

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2. In pursuance of the terms of the convention entered into May 26, 1865, between Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, commanding the Military Division of West Mississippi, and General E. K. Smith, commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department, the proper staff departments of this district are directed to carry out the stipulations of the convention on the part of the military authorities of the United States as follows: The provost-marshal-general will, by himself or by officers designated by him, parole the officers and men, grant proper passes, give orders for subsistence and transportation, and receive and properly care for the records received. The chief quartermaster, chief commissary of subsistence, and chief of ordnance will receive, or instruct suitable officers to receive, from the commissioners designated by the late Confederate authorities, all property pertaining to their respective departments which may be turned over to them. In the absence of the chief quartermaster, Capt. George E. Atwood, assistant quartermaster, will discharge his duty under this order. Capt. G. W. Fox, chief of artillery, will, in the absence of the chief of ordnance, receive all ordnance property.

By order of Major-General Granger:

F. W. EMERY,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., June 20, 1865.

Maj. Gen. P. J. OSTERHAUS,
Jackson, Miss.:

General Grierson has gone to Nashville to consult with General Thomas about the disposition of troops in the northern part of this command. We hope to be able to retain all troops that originally belonged to us. Captain Fuller reports that in order to complete the Natchez line he only wants insulators, and expects to receive them in a few days. The work shall not be unnecessarily delayed. I leave here in the Mollie Able on Saturday afternoon. Shall I have the pleasure to meet you at Vicksburg?

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jackson, Miss., June 20, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, New Orleans:

The following has been received by telegraph:

MEMPHIS.

Major-General OSTERHAUS:

General Orders, No. 34, Department of the Cumberland received. By direction of Lieutenant-General Grant that portion of Mississippi north of the boundaries of Bolivar County is embraced in the District of West Tennessee. My troops will not be relieved. Shall be glad to see you.

J. E. SMITH,
Brevet Major-General.

Does this permanently affect the limits of the Department of the Gulf, and is the District of Mississippi to be changed accordingly, or means this only while that portion of the State is occupied by General Thomas' troops. They all can be relieved, and in fact are already relieved in part by General Maltby's command. The telegram does not mention the eastern boundaries. If extended from Bolivar County to the Alabama line it would take the Sub-Districts of Northwest and Northeast Mississippi from my command. It is unnecessary for me to say that such a division of the State, which puts nearly one-half of it under a military commander beyond the lines of the State, does not appear very desirable, particularly at the time when the provisional Governor is about to establish a civil administration again, and immediate co-operation of the military and civil authorities will be wanted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. JOS. OSTERHAUS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, June 20, 1865.

Major-General POPE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Push out your expeditions against the Indians in your own way. The dispatch sent you a few days since was in consequence of a report of the difficulty and expense of procuring forage for so large a force as is now assembling for duty on the plains.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 20, 1865—10.40 a. m.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Washington:

The divided jurisdiction in Arkansas is occasioning some inconvenience. The end of the war in that State leads to the necessity of re-establishing as far as possible civil jurisdiction to preserve peace and quiet in local communities and re-establishing civil courts and civil officers in Northern Arkansas; but that portion of the State lying south of Arkansas River having been put into General Sheridan's command, it is necessary in any arrangement in that part of the State to refer to him. This makes a divided and very inconvenient jurisdiction in that State, both civil and military. That part of Reynolds' troops north of Arkansas River he is responsible for to me; that part south he is responsible for to Sheridan. His position and duties therefore are anomalous and confusing. As no military operations are longer necessary, it is altogether advisable to put the whole State into one jurisdiction. You will easily understand the necessity of this, and the condition of things in that State requires as speedy action as possible.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 20, 1865.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Comdg. Military Division of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: Referring to General Grant's dispatches in relation to the great cost of keeping cavalry on the plains, it is proper for me to state what action has been taken and orders heretofore given in the matter: All cavalry going to the plains take only short rations of forage for the first few days' march, after which they subsist the animals entirely from grass. At Fort Laramie and the upper posts our stock is so poor and the grass so scarce and bad that we are obliged to issue some forage. This we also have to do at the mountain posts. The forage now being sent out is husbanded carefully at the posts for use in extraordinary emergencies, and in the fall and winter. I have forwarded mowing machines to all the posts, and given instructions to all commanders for the troops stationed at posts and depots to put up sufficient hay to keep all stock on the plains, and even extra supplies to meet emergencies liable to occur. This will be done by details, and will cut off one of the greatest outlays, as hay at these posts has heretofore cost from $20 to $50 per ton. My district commanders have assured me that this can and will be done. All corn needed on the plains will of course have to be taken there.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 20, 1865.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Comdg. Military Division of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

The pontoon bridge sent me from Nashville is a Russian canvas pontoon. I can use it temporarily across Loup Fork. The bridge I desire

is a batteau bridge, such as I built over Tennessee River at Decatur, and such as spanned that river at Bridgeport and other points. If we had a bridge across Platte River at or near Fort Kearny, and one across Loup Fork it would save me often 100 miles travel for teams and troops. We must operate on both sides of the Platte River, and at high water it is almost impossible to cross. We can neither ferry nor ford. I suggest that the matter be presented again to the lieutenant-general commanding, and that you urge the necessity of forwarding one of those bridges. If this cannot be done I will, if authorized, put a trestle bridge across Platte River at Fort Kearny. Every day increases the necessity of this. All our hay and wood has to be obtained at Kearny on the north side of Platte. The saving in this alone would pay every year for the bridge.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, June 21, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded to the General-in-Chief of the Army with the recommendation that the request of General Dodge be complied with. The batteaux afford the cheapest and speediest method of bridging the Platte River, over which every thing now is ferried.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
June 26, 1865.

Respectfully referred to the Chief Engineer of the Army, who will please furnish the bridge within required if there is one to spare from those heretofore in use.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 165. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 20, 1865.

* * * * * * *

9. Brig. Gen. J. A. Williamson, U. S. Volunteers, having reported for duty to these headquarters, is hereby assigned to the command of the Saint Louis District, headquarters at Saint Louis, Mo., relieving Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. L. Beveridge. General Beveridge upon being relieved by General Williamson will proceed to Warrensburg, Mo., and assume command of the Central District of Missouri. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation for the authorized number of horses and servants.

10. Company A, Fiftieth Regiment Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, will proceed to Warrensburg, Mo., and report for duty to the commanding officer of the Central District of Missouri. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

12. Lieut. Col. D. F. Tiedemann, One hundred and tenth U. S. Colored Troops, will take charge of the pontoon train shipped from Nashville under the charge of Lieut. W. A. Peffer, Eighty-third Illinois Infantry Volunteers, and proceed with it to Omaha, Nebr., placing it across the Loup Fork River. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Macon, June 20, 1865.

Major-General DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

The following companies of Missouri militia can be relieved without detriment to the service: One company stationed at Macon, one company stationed at Chillicothe, one company stationed at Laclede, one company stationed at Richmond, one company stationed at Louisiana, one company stationed at Mexico, and two platoons stationed in Boone and Platte Counties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. SPALDING,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., June 20, 1865.

Colonel MAYNADIER,
Commanding First Sub-District:

The general commanding desires that as soon as the two companies of the Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry report to you, you will place one of them at Salina, Kans., retaining the other at this post. The courier post at Abilene, Kans., is also placed in your command, thus placing that part of the courier-line which is in your sub-district under your control. The general commanding also directs that you detail a non-commissioned officer to take charge of the couriers at this post, and that he report direct to these headquarters, having men enough under him to carry messages whenever called on. It does not seem advisable to send less than five or six men with each express west of Salina, as there is no telling at what moment they may be attacked by Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT S. ROE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., June 20, 1865.

Capt. JOHN WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Missouri:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to state for the information of the major-general commanding that the recent rains have so swollen all the small streams of this district as to make the movement of the troops almost impossible. I had intended to leave for the west before this, but high water and lack of supplies have detained me. Colonel Leavenworth is

now in the southern part of the district trying to get an interview with the Indian chiefs. The troops are having almost daily skirmishes with the Indians, but with the exception of the stock captured by them at Fort Dodge the Indians generally get badly punished. The express messengers are attacked nearly every trip, but generally succeed in driving off the Indians. Scouting parties are constantly out, and have now got the road nearly clear of Indians, having driven them nearly across the river. The mail coach for Santa Fé left Fort Larned at the usual time. Our train of 145 wagons left there on the 6th instant, escorted by company of New Mexico infantry, and another train of wagons (250) left on the 17th instant escorted by two companies of New Mexico cavalry (dismounted). We are nearly out of all commissary supplies here, there being no bacon or sugar on hand. I intend moving my battalion south of the river as soon as commissary stores and clothing arrive, at the same time sending about 400 men north to the Republican and Smoky Hill Forks. I shall start for the western part of the district to-morrow, but all communications will be forwarded to me by couriers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. H. FORD,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
June 20, 1865.

Lieutenant ROBINSON,
Chief Engineer, Fort Leavenworth:

Go by stage to Fort Kearny; examine the Platte River and see the best place to pontoon it; also the best place to trestle it. See if material is there; also if you can get men from regiments to build trestles; how much lumber you would have to have, and telegraph me full particulars from Kearny. Give the river thorough examination below and above. A pontoon 1,200 feet long, canvas boats, is on the way to Omaha. I think I shall put it in at Loup Fork if Platte is fordable; if not, may take it to Platte. Lieutenant-Colonel Tiedemann goes up with the bridge. Answer.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

JULESBURG, COL. TER., *June 20, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Saint Louis:

Please hurry up the troops intended for here. The Utes are getting very troublesome. They are now near Craig's Ranch, south of Denver, killing people's cattle and helping themselves to the people's property.

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS,
Julesburg, Colo. Ter., June 20, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Commanding Dept. of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of two letters from you dated 10th instant. The instructions contained therein will be

carried out. I am forwarding troops and supplies to Laramie as rapidly as possible after arriving at this point. The Sixteenth Kansas Cavalry has gone forward to Laramie. Four companies of the Sixth U. S. Volunteers will start from here for Laramie to-morrow. I am only delayed now for want of subsistence stores. I have not to exceed twenty days' rations on hand, including this point and Laramie, but I am daily expecting supplies to arrive. The Indians are becoming very bold, and lately have been successful in everything they have undertaken; but I confidently hope, with the assistance you are giving me, to accomplish what is desired to be accomplished this summer. It was impossible for me to start out prior to this date. The stock I had was very inferior, and there was not enough of transportation for the absolute wants of an expedition. An expedition started under such circumstances would have resulted in a complete failure and the Indians would have played around and laughed at me. Colonel Moonlight has been unfortunate in his dealings with Indians since assuming command of North Sub-District. I have relieved him, and will further investigate his conduct. I am glad that a regiment is going out on Republican Fork. I was just on the point of telegraphing (when your letters were received) asking you to send one of the regiments coming to me to that place. I will place Brevet Brigadier-General Heath in command of the East Sub-District, as Colonel Livingston will soon be mustered out. He will be instructed to co-operate with troops sent to Republican Fork and south of his sub-district. A portion of Colonel Cole's command arrived at Omaha on Sunday. I hope the remaining portion will arrive speedily, as every hour is precious. He should arrive at Black Hills as soon as I do, but I fear will not. The horses lost by Colonel Moonlight day before yesterday were California horses, belonging to the California companies recently from Utah. They were the best horses I had for the present service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS,
Julesburg, Colo. Ter., June 20, 1865.

Governor JOHN EVANS,
Denver, Colo. Ter.:

It is reported to me that the Utes are near Craig's Ranch, killing cattle, and generally insolent and defiant. Can you not see them and endeavor to prevent a collision with the whites? I have no troops to spare at present to send to that part of the country.

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTH SUB-DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS,
In the Field, Fort Halleck, Dak. Ter., June 20, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel PLUMB:

You are hereby directed on your arrival at this post to march as soon as possible with two companies of your command for Sulphur Springs and Green River, and while en route you will station at the different stage stations (leaving out Fort Halleck) eight men with one non-com-

missioned officer to act as guard for the station and an escort to the stages. Each stage on its arrival at the station will be escorted by four cavalrymen. This escort will accompany the stage to the next station west, where they will be relieved by four men from that station, who will accompany the stage to the next station west, and so on, and the returning stages east are to be escorted in like manner. Of the four companies of your regiment one will be stationed at Camp Collins, one at Fort Halleck, and the remaining two companies will be stationed along the Overland Mail Route to perform escort duty as directed above. I desire that this disposition be made of the four companies of the Kansas cavalry as soon as possible, and for your information will state that the general commanding has ordered that the mails be transmitted without fail. In case of necessity you can use cavalry horses and quartermaster's mules to haul the stages through until such time as the Overland Mail Company can replace their stolen stock. You will issue the necessary instructions to the troops under your command to insure perfect discipline, which must at all times be strictly enforced. I will see you in person on my return from up the road.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. POTTER,

Colonel Sixth U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

BOONEVILLE, COLO. TER., *June 20, 1865.*

COMMANDING OFFICER, CAMP FILLMORE, COLO. TER.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my report of an investigation of certain depredations committed by the Ute Indians near the upper settlements on the Huerfano and the Purgatoire, near Craig's Ranch, in obedience to instructions from headquarters Camp Fillmore, Colo. Ter., June 16, 1865: On my arrival at the settlements on the Upper Huerfano the citizens informed me that the Indians had killed eight head of cattle, two head for one settler and six head for another, and that they had killed the same number on the Purgatoire, but had committed no other depredations that they had heard of, and that the Indians were camped between the Huerfano and the Purgatoire, but could not state the exact locality. I found one band about fifteen miles south of the Huerfano, near the Purgatoire road, consisting of fifteen lodges. I learned from them of another band of like number on the Apishapa, twelve miles distant from that camp. The chief informed me that the larger portion of the Indians, about 400 in number, had gone up near the Spanish Peaks. I found it would be impracticable to get all the chiefs together for a talk in any reasonable time, and arranged for a meeting of the chiefs of the bands near me for the next day, the 16th day of June, 1865. These two bands were of the Muache Utes. Curiantie, the principal chief, present, the two other names I cannot spell or pronounce. They claim to have been with Colonel Carson in his expedition against the Comanches last fall, and say they are friendly to the whites and intend to remain so. They deny killing any cattle; say it was the Apaches; state that the Apaches are friendly and intend remaining so, and that they killed the cattle in order to sustain life; that they could not find game, and were in a very needy condition. I informed them that the whites were friendly toward them and would remain so if the Indians acted in good faith and abided by the treaties they had made with the Government, but that they must quit killing cattle or disturbing the whites in any improper manner,

and that a recurrence of the wrongs that they had committed would certainly bring punishment for the guilty ones. I informed them that they should apply to their agent for subsistence when hungry; that it was his duty to see to them and their wants. I asked them to inform the other portions of the band, especially the Apaches, of what I said to them, which they agreed faithfully to do in three days. Their bearing throughout the interview was all that could be desired. From observations and what the settlers tell me, the Utes and Apaches conduct themselves well when about the settlements, and the present improprieties were caused by actual want. Their resources are very limited, being principally game. They cannot get down to where the buffalo range, and unless there is some plan adopted by which they can be brought to assist themselves, or have more adequate means provided for their subsistence, the settlers south and west of this in this Territory will be subjected to similar wrongs on the part of the Indians until retaliation usurps the place of prudence on the part of some sufferer, and the consequences will be an unfortunate Indian war.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK MURRELL,

First Lieutenant, Veteran Battalion First Colorado Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,

Santa Fé, N. Mex., June 20, 1865.

Lieut. Col. NELSON H. DAVIS,

Assistant Inspector-General, U. S. Army, Franklin, Tex.:

COLONEL: A large number of Indians having escaped from the reservation at Bosque Redondo the general commanding directs that you send Captain Nichols with fifty of the picked and best-mounted men of his company at once to Fort Stanton by the shortest route, taking the soldiers now at the Tularosa Saw-Mill into Fort Stanton as he passes that point. This command will be well supplied with ammunition. Captain Nichols will be directed to be on the lookout for the runaway Indians and endeavor to capture or destroy any parties he may come up with. The women and children will not be harmed.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ERASTUS W. WOOD,

Captain, First California Vet. Infty., and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,

Tecolote, N. Mex., June 20, 1865.

Maj. WILLIAM H. LEWIS, U. S. Army,

Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

MAJOR: The general commanding directs me to say to you that upon reflection he would rather not have the mounted men ordered away from Fort McRae. There are but few there, and Captain Ffrench may need them in case any Indians should attempt to cross the Rio Grande anywhere within striking distance of his post, but such mounted men as can be spared from Las Cruces and Fort Selden will be ordered to Fort Craig as heretofore directed.

I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. C. CUTLER,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., June 20, 1865.

Capt. JOHN B. SHINN,
Third U. S. Artillery, Commanding at Albuquerque, N. Mex.:

CAPTAIN: The general commanding the department directs that you proceed at once with all the effective men of your command through the Carnwell Pass to some point east of the mountains where you can by means of spies observe the plains toward the Bosque Redondo. Colonel Shaw will be ordered to join you at once by way of Los Pinos with fifty mounted men. You are authorized to issue rations to parties of citizens who may join your command, and if necessary you may hire transportation and purchase supplies. A large number of Navajoes have escaped from the reservation at Fort Sumner. You are directed to use every effort to capture or destroy them. The women and children will not be harmed.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ERASTUS W. WOOD,
Captain, First California Vet. Infty., and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., June 20, 1865.

Col. OSCAR M. BROWN,
Commanding at Fort Marcy, N. Mex.:

COLONEL: In compliance with instructions from the department commander, Colonel Brown, First California Cavalry, will proceed with such men of his command and such citizens of this place as may volunteer for the service, to the place of Don Serafin Ramirez, beyond the Placer Mines. From this point he will send out spies to the east and endeavor to ascertain the whereabouts of any parties of Navajo Indians. All parties of Navajoes that he may overtake he will attack. The women and children will be captured if possible. Colonel Brown will take with him a full supply of ammunition for his party, both citizens and soldiers. After arriving at Ramirez's place Colonel Brown will draw such supplies as he may need from Albuquerque. He is authorized to employ as many men in the capacity of spies as he may deem necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ERASTUS W. WOOD,
Captain, First California Vet. Infty., and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., June 20, 1865.

Lieut. Col. EDWIN A. RIGG,
Commanding at Fort Craig, N. Mex.:

COLONEL: A number of Navajo Indians having escaped from the reservation at Fort Sumner, the general commanding directs that you move at once from Fort Craig to Los Pinos with Captain Samburn's company of cavalry and B company of infantry, late Haskell's. From Los Pinos you will proceed with your command to Abo Pass, unless the presence of Indians on the river should render it necessary for you to operate in that direction. The general wishes you to tell General Montoya, New Mexico Militia, and induce him to raise 100 mounted men to join you and co-operate with you. You can ration any men that

he can raise. Captain Brady will be ordered to join you with his company from Fort Stanton at Abo Pass. In case you should not go to this point at once, you can send an express to him to join you and give him such instructions as you deem proper. The number of escaped Indians is supposed to be large, comprising such of the Navajoes as had stock to escape on. The general hopes that you will use every endeavor to prevent any of these Indians from reaching the Rio Grande. You will capture or destroy all parties that you may be able to come up with. Those captured will be held as prisoners, to be returned to the Bosque. Do not wait for General Montoya to raise his men, but give him instructions to follow you as soon as he can raise his party. See that all men who go on the expedition have an abundant supply of ammunition. All of the mounted troops from Las Cruces, Forts Selden and McRae are to be ordered to Fort Craig, but you will not wait for their arrival to make your movement. You will have spies employed to see that the Indians do not attempt to cross the river on the Jornado. Employ Captain Fountain for this purpose, and such others as may be necessary. You will make arrangements to receive such supplies as you may need while on the campaign from Los Pinos. Direct the commander that you leave at Fort Craig to use every endeavor to capture or destroy any parties that he may learn of who are trying to make their way across the Rio Grande. Surgeon Foye, from Los Pinos, will accompany you. Leave directions at Fort Craig for the cavalry ordered up from below to join you.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ERASTUS W. WOOD,
Captain, First California Vet. Infty., and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, June 20, 1865.

Capt. JOS. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

CAPTAIN: Yours of the 17th, saying the major-general commanding directs that I furnish your headquarters with a "list of general officers under your (my) command who desire to remain in the service, with your (my) recommendations in each case, stating the position the applicant could most efficiently fill," is just received. I have only two generals remaining under my command. First, Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. Sully. I have no report from him, but take it for granted he desires to remain in the service. He is a West Point graduate and an intelligent officer, well acquainted with all branches of the service. He is better qualified for duties in the field than elsewhere. He seems inclined to dissipate, but deserves the favorable consideration of his country for gallant services. Second, Brig. Gen. H. H. Sibley. This is a well-educated and intelligent officer, who desires to remain only so long as Indian troubles seem to harass the State and country where he now resides and commands. He has done distinguished service against the Indians. His thorough knowledge of the tribes, their bands, their language, and even many of their leading men rendered his appointment expedient, and in my judgment will justify his continuance in the service during the season of active operations this year, say till October next, when I think it will be economical to dispense with his services. He is a man of superior intellect and the best of habits.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

ALEXANDRIA, LA., *June 21, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. JAMES W. FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff, Mil. Div. of the Southwest, New Orleans:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your authority to go to Grand Écore and shall proceed to that point to-day. The river is falling rapidly above, but there will be no particular difficulty in getting General Merritt's cavalry forward. The regiments from New Orleans and Baton Rouge have sufficient forage, but I have my doubts about those coming from Vicksburg; hence I urge the sending forward of the supply asked for in my dispatch of the 17th instant. There is no forage here and none can be purchased. The post quartermaster, Captain Smith, informs me that he sent requisitions to Colonel Sawtelle on the 17th instant for a supply. There are two regiments here, the Seventh Indiana and part of the Second Wisconsin, belonging to General Custer. They have forage until to-morrow only. The Second Illinois has gone up to Shreveport. The Fourth Wisconsin and First Louisiana have not yet been heard from.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTHWEST,
New Orleans, June 27, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Colonel Sawtelle, chief quartermaster, for his information. Please return this paper.

By command of Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan:

E. B PARSONS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement]

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTHWEST,
New Orleans, La., June 28, 1865.

Respectfully returned as requested. Ample supplies of forage have been sent to Alexandria.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Mil. Div. of the Southwest.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 165. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., June 21, 1865.

* * * * * * *

16. Brig. Gen. James C. Veatch, U. S. Volunteers, will proceed to Shreveport, La., and relieve Maj. Gen. F. J. Herron of the command of the forces in West Louisiana. Upon being so relieved, General Herron will proceed to this city and report at these headquarters.

* * * * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
Shreveport, La., June 21, 1865.

Col. W. H. DICKEY,
Comdg. Eighty-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry, Monroe, La.:

SIR: Your letter of the 14th instant has been received at these head quarters, and in reply I am directed by the major-general commanding to say that a large cavalry expedition destined for operations in Texas is now fitting out here under Major-General Merritt, and until this expedition starts it will be impossible to know what cavalry can be used for service in this command. For this reason no cavalry can be sent you at present. A detachment of the Tenth Illinois Cavalry has been out for some days on a scout between here and the Ouachita River. They are, however, under orders to return and cannot permanently report to you. It is thought that most of the jayhawkers can be suppressed by the citizens themselves, and they should be encouraged to a concert of action for this purpose. No consideration need be shown any bands of armed men found depredating on the country. They have forfeited all rights, and when caught should be instantly dealt with.

I have the honor to be, your very obedient servant,

WM. H. CLAPP,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
Galveston, Tex., June 21, 1865.

Mr. M. F. MOTT,
Late Clerk of the Dist. Court of the Confederate States For the Eastern Dist. of Texas, sitting at Houston:

SIR: By direction of Major-General Granger, commanding this district, you will proceed without delay to Brenham, Tex., and collect all records of the court of which you have been clerk and report with them to the provost-marshal-general at this place. You will also collect all records now at Houston of the district court of the United States, the log book and other papers of the Morning Light and Harriet Lane, and all other public records there to be found which have been under your control, and report them in person to the provost-marshal-general at this place. The quartermaster's department will furnish you required transportation. The provost-marshal-general will receive the papers so obtained, will have them boxed under your supervision, and will receive from you a full statement of facts in the case, which may be of interest to the U. S. authorities. The provost-marshal-general will then administer to you the oath required from civil officers of the late Confederate authority and will grant you the privileges accorded to such persons.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. W. EMERY,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jackson, Miss., June 21, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Department of the Gulf:

COLONEL: The inhabitants of some portions of this district are suffering severely from a want of the necessary animals for agricultural

purposes to work the growing crops, and the means of transportation to secure the same when ready for harvesting. Most of these people had their stock carried away by our forces during the different cavalry raids, and few had the means of replacing it. There are now some 250 mules and horses in the hands of the quartermaster which are reported as no longer of service to the Government, and I have in some few instances furnished people with animals "to be considered as a loan on the part of the Government." Please lay this action before the major-general commanding department for his approval. I would also respectfully request authority to dispose of the remainder of the stock referred to above in a similar manner whenever the interests of the community seem to require it.

Awaiting your reply, I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. JOS. OSTERHAUS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jackson, Miss., June 21, 1865.

THOMAS C. FLETCHER,
Governor of Missouri, Jefferson City, Mo.:

GOVERNOR: In the inclosed I have the honor to hand you a petition for amnesty of General Cockrell, of the late Missouri brigade, in the late Confederate army under Dick Taylor, and very respectfully request the transmittal of the same to the Executive in Washington with your favorable recommendation on it, if you can consistently do so. Cockrell and his brigade were our enemies, but they were good and brave soldiers, and, in my humble opinion, they will, when they accept the amnesty oath, make better citizens than a great many stay-at-home sneaks and copperheads. Yesterday a young lady called on me with a certificate, of which I inclose a copy.* She and her relations were driven from their homes by order of General Wirt Adams for the very same acts for which Colonel Simpson recommends her to the Federal officers. She asks to be remembered to you. I take good care of her.

With great respect, I am, Governor, your obedient servant,

P. JOS. OSTERHAUS,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *June 21, 1865—4 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

The whole of the State of Arkansas you will regard as under your command, so far as it may be necessary for the military authorities to aid the civil authorities in establishing civil government, and all questions appertaining thereto General Reynolds will report to you. There will be orders issued in a few days settling all questions of divided jurisdiction in Arkansas.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

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* Not found.

WASHINGTON, *June 21, 1865.*

Major-General POPE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Retain the Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry in service, and mount it from the horses now en route for Little Rock.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 146. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, *Little Rock, Ark., June 21, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

6. A battalion of the Eleventh Missouri Cavalry, not less than 300, under a field officer, will proceed to Camden, Ark., and report to Brig. Gen. G. F. McGinnis, relieving the Eighth Missouri Cavalry. The Eighth Missouri Cavalry on being relieved will proceed to Little Rock and report to Brig. Gen. P. Clayton, commanding Cavalry Brigade, Seventh Army Corps.

* * * * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 152. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., June 21, 1865.*

Chaplain A. Wright, Second Regiment U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned to duty as superintendent of refugees for the Department of the Missouri, with the exception of the State of Missouri, with headquarters at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 166. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., June 21, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

8. The Second Regiment Ohio Cavalry Volunteers, Lieut. Col. D. Seward commanding, will proceed without delay to Springfield, Mo., by railroad, reporting for duty to Brig. Gen. T. J. McKean, commanding the District of Southwest Missouri. General McKean will cause a sufficient number of horses to mount the regiment to be turned over to Lieutenant-Colonel Seward by the commanding officers of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Regiments Missouri Cavalry Volunteers. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 21, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Comdg. Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to refer you to the ninth condition of stipulations entered into between Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, commanding Military Division of West Mississippi, and General E. K. Smith, commanding Trans-Mississippi Department, in relation to furnishing transportation to soldiers of the surrendered army, and to say that that condition covers the whole question. You will govern yourself in accordance with it.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOS. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., June 21, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth:

Your telegram of the 17th instant was received this morning. The list of colonels and brevet brigadier-generals required I will forward as soon as possible. The troops you are sending me will be amply sufficient for this district. Lieut. R. W. Jenkins, Company I, Second Colorado Cavalry, in his fight with the Indians between Cow Creek and Fort Zarah punished them severely. He found thirteen dead warriors besides those carried off by the Indians on the field, recaptured a lot of stock, also captured buffalo robes, blankets, arms, and camp equipage, without losing a man and having but two wounded. Lieutenant Jenkins is entitled to great credit for his perseverance and energy.

JAS. H. FORD,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 125. } HDQRS. DIST. OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., June 21, 1865.

1. Company L, Second Colorado Cavalry, is hereby relieved from duty in the Second Sub-District, and will proceed immediately to Council Grove, Kans., reporting for duty to Capt. J. F. Seymour, assistant provost-marshal, District of the Upper Arkansas.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brevet Brigadier-General Ford:

ROBERT S. ROE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Fort Larned, Kans., June 21, 1865.

Lieut. J. E. TAPPAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General,
District of the Upper Arkansas, Fort Riley, Kans.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that no Indians have been seen within a range of many miles of this post since my last report. Captain Bishop has just returned from Fort Lyon and brings the intelligence that a party of Indians stampeded, in the vicinity of the Cimarron

Crossing, 1,200 head of cattle belonging to a train on the way out to Fort Union, under command of Captain Felsenthal, First New Mexico Infantry, and that all except forty-eight head were recovered. There has been a general lull along the route from Fort Dodge to Fort Zarah, occasioned, as is generally believed, by the Indians having gone south with their plunder, or westward to watch the trains en route to New Mexico. Increased vigilance has been enjoined upon the troops at this post in consequence of the apparent withdrawal of the Indians.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEO. CONKEY,
Captain, Commanding Post.

FORT LARNED, KANS., *June 21, 1865.*

Lieut. J. E. TAPPAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General,
District of the Upper Arkansas, Fort Riley, Kans.:

SIR: I have the honor to report the return the 20th instant of Corporal McDougall, commanding Independent Scouts, from the Smoky Hill. He saw no Indian signs. Was up about thirty miles above Fort Ellsworth, by which post he went and returned. The streams being so high he considered it impracticable to strike a due course from the Coal Banks to this post, as he had instructions to do if possible. He is of the opinion that there is no large party north, unless it may be tribes coming from north of the Platte. The Indians that have been committing the depredations on this line all come from south of the river, and no trails have been discovered tending north. The river, although falling, is still hardly passable. The horses of the Independent Scouts are in very good order, although many of them were rendered for a time unserviceable on this last scout, the backs of some getting badly scalded owing to the wet weather. Am going to start out a party of fifteen or twenty in a day or two to lie for a few days on the road between this post and Fort Zarah, about Ash Creek, Pawnee Rock, and the Sand Bluffs.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. D. JANES,
Chief of Scouts, &c.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 12. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS,
Julesburg, Colo. Ter., June 21, 1865.

I. The headquarters of the District of the Plains is hereby transferred to Fort Laramie, Dak. Ter. All reports, returns, and correspondence will hereafter be directed to that point.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brigadier-General Connor:

GEO. F. PRICE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 21, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. SULLY,
Sioux City, Iowa:

GENERAL: Your two letters of June 10 are received. In relation to Colonel Dimon you can act as you think best. Peace should, if possible,

be made with the Cheyennes and Sioux. I have several times urged this upon you. Make what arrangements with them as seem judicious to you (except the payment of money or goods), and I will see that your terms are approved. If all the Sioux and Cheyennes would agree to remain in the region of country north of the Platte, I am sure the Government would sanction the arrangement and adopt measures to keep whites entirely out of their country. We want peace with the Indians, if we can get a peace which has any element of permanency. You know very well that such treaties as are made by Indian agents, giving the Indians money and goods, only lead surely to more hostilities, in the hope of getting more treaties and more money and goods. Such treaties are not to be thought of. Use all your energy to settle matters satisfactorily with the Indians as speedily as possible. No troops stationed at frontier posts or engaged in Indian campaign are to be mustered out. Act on this.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 325.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 22, 1865.

* * * * * * *

2. The following-named officers are hereby relieved from duty in the Department of Washington and will report in person to Major-General Sheridan at New Orleans, La.: Bvt. Maj. Gen. Alfred Gibbs, U. S. Volunteers; Bvt. Brig. Gen. C. L. Fitzhugh, U. S. Volunteers.

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By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTHWEST,
New Orleans, La., June 22, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff, Hdqrs. Armies of the United States,
Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose you the following papers, &c., for the information of the lieutenant-general commanding: Reports of artillery (light and heavy) in the Trans-Mississippi Department June 1; assistant chief of ordnance report of condition of affairs at Mound Prairie; letter of J. J. Williamson on condition of ordnance, &c., at Shreveport; letter of General Herron with report of condition of affairs at the Confederate States Government works, Mound Prairie, Tex.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.
(In the absence of General Sheridan.)

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Report of field artillery, Trans-Mississippi Department, June 1, 1865.

	3.80-inch rifle.	3.67-inch rifle.	3.40-inch rifle.	3.25-inch rifle.	3-inch rifle.	2.90-inch rifle.	24-pounder field howitzer.	12-pounder field howitzer.	12-pounder field gun.	6-pounder gun.
1st Battalion Field Artillery (horse), Maj. O. J. Semmes commanding:										
2d Texas Field Battery, Capt. M. V. McMahan *a*		2						2		
7th Texas Field Battery, Capt. W. G. Moseley *b*					2					2
12th Texas Field Battery, Capt. T. D. Nettles *c*					2					2
6th Louisiana Field Battery, Captain Yoist *a*						2		2		
2d Battalion Field Artillery (horse), Maj. J. H. Pratt commanding:										
2d Missouri Field Battery, Capt. R. A. Collins *d*	2							2		
4th Missouri Field Battery, Capt. S. S. Harris *e*										
8th Arkansas Field Battery, Capt. W. M. Hughey *f*					2			2		
10th Texas Field Battery, Capt. H. C. Hynson *g*										
3d Battalion Field Artillery (mounted), Maj. C. W. Squiers commanding:										
1st Regular Battery, Capt. J. T. M. Barnes *h*					3					3
1st Louisiana Field Battery, Capt. M. T. Gordy *i*							2		2	
3d Louisiana Field Battery, Capt. T. O. Benton *e*										
5th Louisiana Field Battery, Capt. B. F. Winchester. *h*					6					
4th Battalion Field Artillery (mounted), Maj. T. A. Faries comm nding:										
1st Texas Field Battery, Captain Ransom *j*		4								
4th Texas Field Battery, Capt. H. Haldeman *k*								2	2	
9th Texas Field Battery, Capt. J. M. Daniel *j*					2			2		
16th Texas Field Battery, Capt. W. E. Gibson *l*								2		
5th Battalion Field Artillery (mounted), Maj. W. D. Blocher commanding:										
1st Arkansas Battery, Capt. F. McNally *k*										4
4th Arkansas Battery, Capt. H. C. West *k*		1			2	1				
7th Arkansas Battery,* Capt. J. V. Zimmerman *m*										
1st Missouri Battery, Capt. S. T. Ruffner *m*										4
3d Missouri Battery, Captain Lesueur *f*								4		
6th Battalion Field Artillery (mounted), Maj. W. B. Krumbhaar commanding:										
11th Texas Battery, Captain Howell *n*								2		4
14th Texas Battery, Capt. George R. Dashiell *o*										4
17th Texas Battery, Capt. W. M. Stafford *o*			3							1
7th Battalion Field Artillery (mounted), Maj. S. T. Fontaine commanding:										
5th Texas Battery, Capt. C. Welhausen *p*									2	2
6th Texas Battery, Captain Allen *p*							2		2	
8th Texas Battery, Capt. A. E. Dege *p*								2	2	
15th Texas Battery, Capt. W. H. Nichols *p*					1			1		2

* Caliber not given on Captain Stevens' official copy.

a Four guns near Alexandria, La., to be accounted for by Maj. G. O. Watts, chief of artillery, District of Western Louisiana and Arkansas.

b Four guns near Hempstead, Tex., to be accounted for by Maj. G. A. Magruder, chief of artillery, District of Western Texas.

c Four guns near Nacogdoches, Tex., to be accounted for by Maj. G. A. Magruder, chief of artillery, District of Western Texas.

d Four guns with Major-General Shelby's command in Northern Texas; exact location not known; to be accounted for by Captain Collins.

e No guns; serving heavy battery at Grand Écore, La.

f Four guns near Camden, to be accounted for by Maj. G. O. Watts, chief of artillery, District of Western Louisiana and Arkansas.

g No guns with Reserve Battalion, Marshall, Tex.

h Six guns near Tyler, Tex., to be accounted for by Maj. G. O. Watts, chief of artillery, District of Western Louisiana and Arkansas.

i Four guns near Tyler, Tex., to be accounted for by Maj. G. O. Watts, chief of artillery, District of Western Louisiana and Arkansas.

j Four guns near Natchitoches, La., to be accounted for by Maj. G. O. Watts, chief of artillery, District of Western Louisiana and Arkansas.

k Four guns, Shreveport Arsenal, La., to be accounted for by Maj. G. O. Watts, chief of artillery, District of Western Louisiana and Arkansas

l Two guns near Shreveport, La., to be accounted for by Maj. G. O. Watts, chief of artillery, District of Western Louisiana and Arkansas.

m Four guns near Collinsburg, Bossier Parish, to be accounted for by Maj. G. O. Watts, chief of artillery, District of Western Louisiana and Arkansas.

n Six guns near Doaksville, C. N., to be accounted for by Captain Howell, reporting to Brig. Gen. D. H. Cooper.

o Four guns near Jonesville, Tex, (25 miles from Shreveport), to be accounted for by Maj. W. B. Krumbhaar.

p Four guns, District of Texas, exact location unknown, to be accounted for by Maj. G. A. Magruder, chief of artillery, District of Texas.

Report of field artillery, Trans-Mississippi Department, June 1, 1865—Continued.

	3.80-inch rifle.	3.67-inch rifle.	3.40-inch rifle.	3.25-inch rifle.	3-inch rifle.	2.90-inch rifle.	24-pounder field howitzer.	12-pounder field howitzer.	12-pounder field gun.	6-pounder gun.
Battery Reserve Artillery, Maj. M. V. McMahan commanding:										
1st Mississippi Battery, Capt. Ben. Wade *a*										
2d Arkansas Battery, Capt. W. Hart *b*										
Unattached: *c*										
3d Arkansas Battery, Capt. J. G. Marshall *b*										
5th Arkansas Battery, Capt. C. C. Scott *d*								2		2
6th Arkansas Battery, Capt. C. B. Etter *e*										
4th Louisiana Battery, Capt. A. J. Cameron *d*								1		3
3d Texas Battery, Capt. O. G. Jones *f*		1			1			1		3
13th Texas Battery, Capt. R. J. Hughes *g*					1			1		2

a No guns; company serving heavy guns at Grand Écore, La.
b No guns with Reserve Battalion, Marshall, Tex.
c No caissons were used in the horse batteries.
d Four guns, Marshall, Tex., to be accounted for by Maj. M. V. McMahan.
e No battery; serving heavy guns at Grand Écore and Alexandria, La.
f Six guns at Weston, Tex., to be accounted for by Maj. G. A. Magruder, chief of artillery, District of Texas.
g Four guns, exact location not known, to be accounted for by Maj. G. A. Magruder, chief of artillery, District of Texas.

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Major and Chief of Artillery, Trans-Mississippi Department.

SHREVEPORT, LA., *June 1, 1865.*

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Report of siege and sea-coast guns, Trans-Mississippi Department, June 1, 1865.

(The field guns hereon borne are in prominent positions and not provided with caissons.)

	Defenses of—					
	Galveston, Tex.	Sabine Pass, Tex.	Velasco, Tex.	Alexandria, La.	Grand Écore, La.	Camden, Ark.
10-inch columbiads	3					
8-inch columbiads					2	
9-inch Dahlgren gun	2					
32-pounder gun	10	3	2		3	
24-pounder gun	1	2	2	5	3	
18-pounder gun	2		2			
12-pounder gun (iron)	1		1			1
8-inch siege howitzer	4				3	
32-pounder field howitzer		2				
24-pounder boat howitzer	3	2				
10-inch mortars	4					
6.40-inch rifle	1					
5.20-inch rifle	1			1		
4.40-inch rifle	1			1		
4.25-inch rifle			1	3		
3.67-inch rifle (20-pounder Parrott)				1		
3-inch rifle (field)				1		
12-pounder field howitzer			2			
8-inch sea-coast howitzer	4					
18-pounder Blakely rifle	2					
12-pounder Blakely rifle	2					
6-pounder Whitworth	2					

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Major and Chief of Artillery, Trans-Mississippi Department.

SHREVEPORT, LA., *June 1, 1865.*

[Inclosure No. 3.]

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *June 16, 1865*

Capt. J. W. TODD,

U. S. Ordnance Corps, Chief of Ordnance, Dept. of the Gulf:

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders received from ordnance office, headquarters Department of the Gulf, dated New Orleans, La., May 31, 1865, I have the honor to report that I proceeded to Shreveport, La., and upon my arrival at that point reported to the commanding officer of that district (Major-General Herron), and was by him furnished such inventories of ordnance and ordnance stores as had been furnished by the C. S. authorities (a copy of each hereunto annexed). An acting ordnance officer had been appointed by the commanding officer of the post, with instructions to receive the ordnance property as turned over by the officers of the Confederate States Government. In many of the cases, however, no inventories were presented, and in fact the property was left where it was most convenient. This was due to the fact that the troops revolted, and after having ransacked the public buildings and taken such stores as they wanted, and destroyed a portion of the remainder, they disbanded upon the approach of the U. S. forces, taking with them their arms and accouterments, artillery harness, horse equipments, &c. The C. S. arsenal at Shreveport is in fine condition. It contains a fine lot of machinery, machinists' tools, patterns, foundry implements, &c. This arsenal was turned over by Captain Whaly, of the C. S. Ordnance Department, to the U. S. authorities in very good order. No inventory of the property belonging to the arsenal had been furnished at the time of my leaving. The employés at the arsenal upon the news of the surrender plundered the arsenal workshops and store-houses of all material, tools, horse equipments, artillery harness, small-arms, and accouterments which they could carry away, taking the teams which belonged to the arsenal to assist them.

All of the ordnance and ordnance stores and ordnance property, which was movable and which was liable to damage by neglect, was directed to be sent to Baton Rouge Arsenal as fast as transportation could be furnished. I retained, at the suggestion of Major-General Herron, for the armament of a fort, in case it was decided to build one, the following pieces of artillery with about 200 rounds of assorted ammunition per piece, viz: one 24-pounder siege gun, on siege carriage; one 24-pounder boat howitzer, on siege carriage; two light 12-pounder guns, on field carriages; two 12-pounder field howitzers, on field carriages; two 3.25-inch rifles, on field carriages; one 6-pounder smooth-bore gun, on field carriage. I also directed that all the carbines, and 250,000 rounds of rifled musket ammunition, caliber .577, should be retained at that post. I was informed by the Confederate authorities that at Marshall, Tex., there was a large powder works and an arsenal of construction. At this point all the powder required for the Trans-Mississippi Department was manufactured, also musket caps, small-arm ammunition, artillery ammunition, fixed, &c. This property was plundered to a great extent by disorganized commands. The officials of the city deeming it necessary to protect the property and lives of the inhabitants, placed a guard upon the workshops, store-houses, magazines, &c., and so far as I was enabled to learn the property was rigidly cared for. There was no regular communication between the two points (Shreveport and Marshall), and it was deemed quite unsafe to go beyond the lines held by the U. S. forces. I was requested by Major-General Herron to state that it was his intention to forward troops to Marshall, and would, at the earliest practicable moment, cause

to be collected and forwarded to Shreveport Arsenal the ordnance stores at Marshall, together with the tools, materials, &c., via Shreveport and Marshall Railroad, which is understood to be in good condition to within fifteen miles of Shreveport. The idea of having these stores collected at Shreveport is an excellent one, and will prevent the loss of time in shipping when the stage of water in the river will permit. I would recommend that an ordnance sergeant, or some employé of the ordnance department who understands the handling of powder and niter, be sent without delay to assist the acting ordnance officer in his labors in that portion of the country. Also, that a competent mechanic (a machinist would be preferable) be sent to Shreveport to superintend the removal of the machinery, tools, &c.

Respectfully submitted.

J. J. WILLIAMSON,
Captain and Assistant Chief of Ordnance, Department of the Gulf.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
Shreveport, June 13, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
New Orleans:

COLONEL: Inclosed find a report of Maj. J. J. Busby in relation to the Mound Prairie Government Works in Anderson County, Tex. These works were built by the Confederate Government and are said to be the best in the South. The manufactured and unmanufactured material has been carried off by the mob. The wife of Major Busby lives in a house attached to the works and has the deeds of the property. I have telegraphed a prominent citizen at Rusk that the residents will be held responsible for this property until the arrival of the U. S. agents. They have, since the receipt of my telegram, placed a guard of citizens over the property. I send forward these papers that they may go to the proper officers in Texas, and the matter receive attention.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

[Sub-inclosure.]

SHREVEPORT, LA., *June 11, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. F. J. HERRON, U. S. Army,
Commanding Northern Division of Louisiana:

SIR: I have the honor to communicate that I, as late major and quartermaster, C. S. Army, have been stationed in charge of the depot for the manufacture of clothing for the C. S. Army at Mound Prairie, Anderson County, State of Texas. I would therefore respectfully represent that in obedience to an order of General E. K. Smith, commanding Trans-Mississippi Department, C. S. Army, I purchased 640 acres of land of Daniel Hossell and A. J. Rawlings, of Anderson County, State of Texas, in my name, for the use and benefit of the Confederate States; that I proceeded to erect and did erect upon said lands 1 saw-mill, flour and grist mill house, 1 building for cotton machinery; also 1 building for machine shop, blacksmith shop, and foundry; also 1 shoe shop, tin shop, harness shop, and 2 warehouses; also 13 log tenements and 14 frame dwelling houses of 31 rooms, stables, mule sheds, and 1 large dwelling house, now in the occupancy of the Hon. J. W. Bocage. The cotton-spinning machinery consisted, as follows, of 4 cotton carders, 2 railway heads and tracks, 2 draining frames, 1 double-

sized speeder, 3 spinning frames, 4 reels, 1 ———, 1 ———, 2 wool cards complete, double cylinder, with clothing; 7 power looms complete, 23 flying shuttles, hand looms, 2 wool jacks, 2 condensing cylinder cards, 1 spooling mill, 2 warping mills, complete sets beaming apparatus, 1 sizing mill complete, 11 spinning wheels, 4 harness frames, and 5 sets dyeing frames, 1 steam engine, 14-inch cylinder, with two 18-foot boilers, purchased of J. W. Vaughn, which engine and boilers were never paid for by the Confederate States, together with 1 flour mill and bolting cloths purchased of said party; 1 sliding lathe, 1 turning lathe, 1 fan planer, 1 gear cutter, 1 press drill, 1 wood-screw cutting machine, 2 bench vises, 1 foundry fan with necessary shafting, and 3 sets blacksmiths' tools complete; a large amount of carpenters' tools; 1 engine, 10-inch cylinder, 24-foot boilers, which said engine is claimed as the property of J. B. Hall, of Arkansas. It was never transferred to or purchased by me, and consequently never appeared upon my papers as C. S. property; also 1 engine, 9-inch cylinder, locomotive built, purchased of Washington Ingram, of Warren County, Tex., but the agreement of purchase was never complied with upon the part of the Confederate States, as was the case in relation to the engine purchased of J. W. Vaughn All the property herein mentioned appeared upon my papers and is believed by me to have been the property of the Confederate States. On or about the 27th day of May, 1865, I, as quartermaster, C. S. Army, had in my possession as the property of the Confederate States the following other property, to wit: 65 mules, 18 wagons, 65 sets mule harness, 4,000 pairs shoes, 10,000 pounds of leather, 13,000 5-pound bales of spinning thread, 12,000 yards ———, and 11,000 suits of soldiers' clothing, 10,000 suits of which were in store at Navasota; 48,000 pounds of iron, 500 pairs blankets, 500 hats, 40,000 pounds of wool, ——— pounds of cotton, a large amount of machinery belting, all of and every movable part of which has been forcibly taken out of my possession by citizens and soldiers, notwithstanding every effort was made upon my part to prevent the same. At the tanyard, which was the private property of D. R. Jenkins, the Confederate States had in vat a large amount of hides, as well as not in vat, all of which have been taken and carried away without my consent or that of my agent, D. R. Jenkins.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. BUSBY,
Major and Quartermaster, C. S. Army.

[Indorsement.]

I hereby certify that I am civil and mechanical engineer of the Confederate States works at Mound Prairie, Anderson County, Tex., and that from my own personal knowledge I know that the above statement is true.

JOS. W. BOCAGE,
Engineer of Government Works, Mound Prairie, Tex.

LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, La., June 22, 1865.

Maj. W. HOFFMAN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Southern Division of Louisiana, New Orleans:

I have just received a telegram from Lieutenant-Colonel Atkins, commanding at Brashear, who says that Mayor Tucker (rebel), of Franklin,

reports disturbances on the increase and asks for a provost-marshal. Colonel Atkins also states that a disturbance occurred on the plantation of Mrs. Weeks, but does not state the instance of it. A disturbance occurred at Houma on Sunday night by a rebel tearing down our flag. He has been arrested. I think the distribution of forces which I recommended in my report to the major-general commanding department, or something like it, should be made at once; but the regiments being concentrated for the field, I do not feel at liberty to use any of them without General Sherman's permission. If I can have his permission I will make such dispositions as will quiet the country until they understand their status in the Union.

Yours,

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding District.

MOUNT PLEASANT, TITUS COUNTY, TEX., *June 22, 1865.*

Major-General HERRON, U. S. Army,
Commanding at Shreveport, La.:

SIR: Some time ago and prior to the surrender of the Trans-Mississippi Department, as judge of the district court of the eighth district of Texas, I issued an order to the sheriff of Lamar County, Tex., requiring him to preserve peace and quiet in said county of Lamar, but since the surrender a gang of lawless desperadoes are disregarding all social rights of the people, capturing private property, endangering the lives of the unoffending, and committing every species of lawlessness. The outrages are principally committed by persons who are only temporarily sojourning in the country, aided by persons and their co-workers who have held civil commissions under the authority of the Government. I have not presumed since the surrender to execute any of the duties of a judge. I am convinced that it is not the policy of the Government of the United States to permit such lawless persons to invade the rights of the people. The people are ready to yield obedience to the authorities of the United States and trust that prompt action will be taken to restore peace and quiet. I trust that you will hear the statement of Capt. T. J. Mackey, who will give you a detailed statement of the grievances of which the people justly complain. A military force would soon restore peace and quiet.

Hoping you will pardon me for claiming your indulgence, I am, your obedient servant,

B. W. GRAY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, June 22, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. M. K. LAWLER,
Baton Rouge, La.:

A steamer left here yesterday with the Ninety-third U. S. Colored Infantry for Shreveport. Have her stop at your post and disembark this regiment. Further orders will be sent.

By order:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS, *Galveston, Tex., June 22, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

3. The Twenty-third Iowa Volunteers will proceed as early to-morrow morning as practicable by boat or rail to Houston; thence by first train to Alleyton; from Alleyton the regiment will march to Columbus and there take post, preserve order, and protect public and private property. Major Avery, aide-de-camp to the major-general commanding, will give the commanding officer special instructions.

4. The One hundred and fourteenth Ohio Volunteers will be moved to Millican by railroad as soon as possible, there to take post, preserve order, and protect public and private property. Major Avery, aide-de-camp to the major-general commanding, will give the commanding officer special instructions.

By order of Major-General Granger:

F. W. EMERY,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 8. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI, *Jackson, Miss., June 22, 1865.*

I. Pursuant to instructions from headquarters Department of the Gulf, Brig. Gen. Morgan L. Smith, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty and directed to proceed to his place of residence, and from thence to report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army, pending the action of the War Department on his tender of resignation.

* * * * * * *

By order of Major-General Osterhaus:

J. WARREN MILLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 22, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Department of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.:

GENERAL: The following dispatch from the General-in-Chief has just been received.* You know how desirable it is to re-establish the civil authorities in Arkansas and turn over to them the entire management of their local civil affairs. My general views on this subject are contained in the inclosed letter and orders,† and I request that you conform to them as far as the condition of affairs in Arkansas will warrant. I have applied these views almost literally to Missouri with the most satisfactory results, and I hope and believe that you will be able to apply them substantially in Arkansas with favorable results. Please report to me what you have done and propose to do in this direction at your earliest convenience.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

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* See Rawlins to Pope, June 21, p. 958. † Not found as inclosures.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Camden, Ark., June 22, 1865.

[Col. JOHN LEVERING:]

COLONEL: Will you please to give me the opinion of the major-general commanding upon the twelfth paragraph of President Johnson's amnesty proclamation, concerning persons excepted from the benefits of said proclamation. Are enlisted men and officers under the rank of brigadier-general entitled to take the amnesty oath upon being paroled, or are they to be considered under bond of the military or naval authorities or agents of the United States as prisoners of war? My opinion has been that upon being paroled they were entitled to take the oath; otherwise how could rebel officers living in Missouri, Kentucky, or any other Northern State be permitted to go to their homes as soon as paroled upon taking the oath of allegiance, which they are permitted to do by orders from Washington? The question is raised here by officers and citizens, and I consider it of sufficient importance to submit and ask for information. There is much excitement in regard to taking the oath, and many persons anxious to do so. The negro question is giving me considerable trouble. Many of the negroes are leaving their homes and coming in. Their former masters are anxious to keep them at home to assist in making a crop, promising to feed and clothe them and pay them whatever wages may be decided upon by the superintendent of freedmen when he comes along. This no doubt would be best for the negro at present, but being free I cannot insist on their returning unless I have instructions to do so. I see by my latest Northern papers that some military officers are compelling the negroes to return to their homes and go to work, their old masters paying them for their services. We cannot well feed them here, and have no means of sending them off. Please give me the major-general's advice on this subject. Quite a number of citizens are reporting the possession of mules and horses formerly belonging to the rebel Government; many of them say that the stock has been condemned and sold at private sale, some of it as long as two years since, and that it is all the stock they have to cultivate their farms with. In such cases, having no use for the stock here and nothing to feed it on, I have directed the assistant quartermaster to take the name and residence of the person reporting the property, permitting them to keep and use it, with the understanding that they will be held responsible for it if not forthcoming when called for by the U. S. authorities. Will this policy meet with the approval of the major-general commanding? There is much destitution and suffering in the country. Small crops only have been planted. Please excuse all blunders, as I am very unwell, and am very much annoyed with answering questions. I found I could not get along without issuing some kind of an order for the information of the people. Please inform me if there is anything objectionable in the inclosed order except typographical errors.

Very respectfully, &c.,

G. F. McGINNIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Camden, Ark., June 16, 1865.

For the information of the citizens of Ouachita and adjoining counties, the brigadier-general commanding is desirous of impressing upon

the minds of all the fact that the war is over and that we come among them not as enemies, but as friends, with a sincere wish and determination to protect them to our utmost ability, and to render them every assistance that they may require in re-establishing law, order, and civil government. To this end in future no interference with the rights and privileges of good and law-abiding citizens, no foraging or lawless appropriations of private property, will be permitted. Until the restrictions upon trade are removed in this department, permits will be given to all citizens making application to purchase at such points as they may prefer and take to their homes reasonable quantities of supplies for family and plantation use. No effort will be made to induce negroes to leave their former masters and homes. On the contrary, they are earnestly advised to remain where they are, with the understanding that they are to be kindly treated and receive a fair and reasonable compensation for their labor. They will neither be permitted to live in idleness nor to congregate in large numbers at military posts. It is expected that the United States Government will soon adopt some more perfect system for the control of this class of persons. Farmers and gardeners having produce of any kind to dispose of are requested to bring it to market, and are assured that they will be protected in person and property, and that every facility will be given them in disposing of the same at fair and liberal prices. All good and peaceably disposed citizens are urged to organize themselves for the purpose of putting down and ridding their country of all lawless bands of jayhawkers, robbers, and murderers. For all of this latter class of persons when caught "a long rope and a short shrift" is earnestly recommended. According to the terms of surrender of the Trans-Mississippi Army agreed upon between Generals Canby and E. Kirby Smith, all Confederate property of whatsoever kind was turned over to the U. S. authorities. All persons having such property in their possession, or who have any knowledge of its whereabouts, are hereby directed and expected to report it immediately to these headquarters.

By order of Brig. Gen. G. F. McGinnis:

J. H. LIVSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 22, 1865.

Hon. JAMES HARLAN,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.:

MY DEAR SIR: Copies of Senator Doolittle's and Commissioner Dole's letters to you of dates May 31 and June 12 have been furnished me. My acquaintance with you leads me to believe that you are endeavoring to get at the real facts of our Indian difficulties and the best methods for putting an end to them. So far as Senator Doolittle's letter refers to "some general getting up an Indian war on his own hook," and for his own purpose, I shall indulge no reply. You know me, and if it was intended any way to apply to me I leave you to judge of how much credence should be attached to it. My sincere desire is to terminate these Indian troubles, and I have no hesitation in saying that if I am allowed to carry out the policy now being pursued toward them I will have peace with them before another emigration crosses the plains. When I assumed command of the former Department of Kansas I found all the important Indian tribes on the plains in open

hostility against us. Whether it was the fault of the white man or the Indian, the fact was patent. They were holding the entire Overland Route from Julesburg to Junction Station, had destroyed the telegraph lines, captured trains, burned ranches, and murdered men, women, and children indiscriminately. I soon stopped these proceedings; opened our broken lines of communication; repaired, so far as possible, the injury done; pushed troops out there, and then tried to effect a settlement with the Indians. On the southern route I found a similar state of affairs existing. The Indians were on the warpath, and I at once started expeditions after them, learning of which Colonel Leavenworth, Indian agent, informed me that he could make peace with them; that we were at fault, &c. I stopped my expeditions on the southern route to give him an opportunity to accomplish this object. He started for their camps; they robbed him, stole his mules, and he hardly escaped with his scalp, and on his return stated that it was useless to attempt to make peace with them. I then, in accordance with the orders of the Secretary of War, started for the Indians again, and had just got my forces under way when the committee, of which Senator Doolittle is a member, reached Fort Larned, and after an interview with Colonel Leavenworth gave orders for the expeditionary movements to stop. The grounds for this action the Senator gives in his letter. I was then aware that the Indians were moving north to attack that line, and was moving two columns in concert with General Ford to intercept and punish them; and I at that time telegraphed that the tribes spoken of by Senator Doolittle were on their way north to attack our trains. They had then driven out all traders, made a treaty with the southern Indians and Texans, and sent me word that they wanted no peace.

Within ten days from the time Senator Doolittle and his party left Fort Larned, and before I had time to countermand their orders and get my troops disposed, the Indians attacked the posts and trains all along the line, running off stock, capturing trains, &c., murdering men, and showing conclusively that they were determined on war at all hazards. Our overtures to them, as well as those of the agents sent out by General Carleton, were treated with disdain. From Fort Laramie I sent word to the Sioux, Cheyennes, &c., that if they wanted peace to come in and stop their hostilities. A few of each tribe responded by coming in; the rest refused, and indicated their purposes and feelings by attacking the posts west of Fort Laramie, and on Laramie Plains, murdering, stealing, &c. I undertook to remove the friendly Indians from Fort Laramie to Fort Kearny, in order to get them away from the troubles. When about sixty miles east of Fort Laramie they attacked their guard, killed a captain and four privates, turned upon five of their chiefs who were disposed to be friendly, killed them, and then escaped, leaving their camps, &c., in our hands, so that now we have every Indian tribe capable of mischief, from the British Possessions on the north to the Red River on the south, at war with us, while the whites are backing them up, and, in my opinion, the Mormons are encouraging them. These facts, it appears to me, are a sufficient answer to the letters of Senator Doolittle and Commissioner Dole. That these Indians have been greatly wronged I have no doubt, and I am certain that the agents who have been connected with them are as much to blame as any one else. So far as the Chivington massacre was concerned, it occurred before I assumed command. I condemned it, and I have issued orders that no such acts will be tolerated or allowed; that the Indians on the warpath must be fought wherever and whenever found, but no outrages or barbarities must be committed. I am con-

vinced that the only way to effectually settle these troubles is for us to move our columns directly into their country, punish them when we find them, show them our power, and at the same time give them to know that we are ready to make peace with them—not, however, by paying them for murdering our people and plundering our trains and posts, but by informing them that if they will refrain from further hostilities they shall not be molested; that neither agents nor citizens shall be allowed to go among them to swindle them; that we will protect them in their rights; that we will enforce compliance with our part of the treaty, and will require them to do the same on their part. Let them ask for peace. We should keep citizens out of their country. The class of men sent among them as agents, &c., go there for no good purpose. They take positions for the sole purpose of making money out of the Indians by swindling them, and so long as they can do this they shield them in their crimes.

Colonel Leavenworth, who stands up so boldly for the Southern Indians, was dismissed from the U. S. service. He "blows hot and cold" with singular grace. To my officers he talks war to the knife, to Senator Doolittle and others he talks peace. Indeed, he is all things to all men. When officers of the Army deal with these Indians, if they mistreat them, we have a certain remedy for their cases. They can be dismissed and disgraced, while Indian agents can only be displaced by others perhaps no better. Now, I am confident we can settle these Indian difficulties in the manner I have indicated. The Indians say to me that when they treat they want to treat with an officer of the Army (a brave), in all of whom they seem to have confidence, while they despise and suspect civilian agents and citizens, by whom they say they have been deceived and swindled so much that they put no trust in their words. I have given orders to the commanders of each of my columns that when they have met and whipped these Indians, or even before, if they have an opportunity, to arrange, if possible, an informal treaty with them for a cessation of hostilities, and whatever they agree to do, to live to strictly, allowing no one, either citizen or soldier, to break it. I shall myself go out on the plains in a few weeks and try to get an interview with the chiefs, and if possible effect an amicable settlement of affairs; but I am utterly opposed to making any treaty that pays them for the outrages they have committed, or that hires them to keep the peace. Such treaties last just as long as they think for their benefit, and no longer. As soon as the sugar, coffee, powder, lead, &c., that we give them is gone, they make war to get us to give them more. We must first punish them until we make them fear us and respect our power, and then we must ourselves live strictly up to the treaties made. No one desires more than I do to effect a permanent peace with these Indians, and such is the desire of every officer under me, all of whom agree in the method suggested for bringing it about.

Very many of these officers on the plains have been there for years, and are well acquainted with these Indians and their character, and my own opinions in this matter are founded not alone from my experience and observations since I have commanded here, but also with intercourse with them on the plains during a number of years prior to the war, in which time I met and had dealings with nearly every tribe east of the Rocky Mountains. Until hostilities cease I trust you will keep all agents, citizens, and traders away from them. When peace is made with them, if civilian agents and citizens are sent among them, send those who you know to be of undoubted integrity. I know you desire to do so, and from the appointments you have already made I believe

you will be successful. My plan, however, would be to keep these Indians under the care of officers of the Army, stationed in their country; that what is given them be given by these officers, and that all citizens, agents, and traders should while among them be subject to their (the officers) supervision and police regulations. In this way I have no doubt these Indians can be kept in their own country, their outrages stopped, and our overland routes kept safe. Now, not a train or coach of [any] kind can cross the plains in safety without being guarded, and I have over 3,000 miles of route to protect and guard. The statement that the Sand Creek affair was the first Indian aggression is a mistake. For months prior to that affair the Indians had been attacking our trains, posts, and ranches; had robbed the emigrants and murdered any party they considered too weak to defend themselves.

The theory that we cannot punish these Indians effectually, and that we must make or accept any kind of a peace in order to hold our overland routes, is not sustained by the facts, is singularly erroneous, and I cannot agree in it by any means. I have now seven different columns of troops penetrating their country in all directions, while at the same time I am holding the overland routes. This display of force alone will alarm and terrify them; will show them that we are in earnest, have the power, and intend at all hazards to make them behave themselves. After we have taught them this they will sue for peace; then if the Government sees fit to indemnify them for any wrongs inflicted upon them, they will not charge it to our fears or inability to cope with them. The cost of carrying on this war with them is, to be sure, considerable, but the question arises, had we not better bear this cost now while the preparations are made and the force on hand ready to be thrown in such strength into their country as to make quick, effective, and final work of it than to suffer a continuance of their outrages for a long time and finally have to do the work at greater expense of blood and treasure? I have written you this frankly and truly, knowing that you want to get at the facts and do that which is for the best, and I am convinced that when you fully understand these matters you will agree with me. I shall be glad at any and all times to furnish you any information in my possession that you may desire, and I assure you I shall bend all my energies to the accomplishment of the great object in view and so much desired—a lasting and just peace with these Indians.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 22, 1865.

Col. D. F. TIEDEMANN,
Assistant Engineer, Saint Louis, Mo.:

COLONEL: You will proceed in charge of the pontoon train to Omaha, and thence to Loup Fork River, across which stream it will be placed. The fifty army wagons after being used for transporting the bridge will be turned over to the quartermaster at Omaha, to be used by him as circumstances may require. The balance of transportation will be furnished by citizens of Omaha as agreed by them. Dr. George Miller and E. Creighton will no doubt consult with you in relation to this. If they should do so the assistant quartermaster at Omaha will provide

the transportation. When the bridge is placed it will be turned over to the officers and men whom Brig. Gen. P. E. Connor has been instructed to send there to take charge of it. You will leave written instructions with them as to the manner it shall be taken care of, preserved, &c. A detachment of the Twelfth Missouri Cavalry will accompany you and put in the bridge. Upon arrival at Loup Fork and completing the laying of the bridge they will be subject to orders from General Connor. Upon your arrival at Omaha and Loup Fork, and when the bridge is constructed, you will telegraph me for further orders. The quartermaster's department will furnish all necessary transportation, and all commanders of troops will give you such aid as may be required.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General, Commanding.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *June 22, 1865.*

Maj. H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Captain Rice, from Charleston, reports that Lieutenant Whitesel just returned from a scout. He killed one notorious bushwhacker, Kate Deas.

By order of F. Malone, colonel, commanding:

W. L. STAFFORD,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MICHIGAN CAV. BRIGADE, DIST. OF NORTH KANSAS,
June 22, 1865.

Capt. JOHN WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Missouri:

CAPTAIN: In compliance to orders just received, I have the honor to report that there are two regiments of my brigade here, and that one regiment (the Sixth Michigan Cavalry) marched for Julesburg on Saturday, June 17. The requisitions for ordnance, &c., were made on the arsenal at Fort Leavenworth. I have been informed at the arsenal that the ammunition required for was invoiced at Saint Louis on the 12th day of June, but up to the present time has not arrived at the fort.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. STAGG,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS,
Julesburg, Colo. Ter., June 22, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

General Heath leaves for Omaha to-day to take command of column of cavalry moving from there to Black Hills. Please send him a signal officer and some rockets. Indians have destroyed more stage stations west of Bridger Pass. Stages will be running again in a couple of days. Colonel Potter, commanding South Sub-District, is now at

Halleck stationing troops on mail line. Had another fight with Indians yesterday on Sweetwater. One soldier and three Indians killed; several horses wounded. Commissary stores have not arrived yet.

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS,
Julesburg, Colo. Ter., June 22, 1865.

Col. R. R. LIVINGSTON,
Commanding East Sub-District, Fort Kearny, Nebr. Ter.:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs me to inform you that a small party of Sioux Indians will arrive at your post in a few days, under charge of Capt. John Wilcox, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, or such other escort as he may in his judgment detail. You will receive the Indians, continue them disarmed, feed them as cheaply as possible, treat them kindly, and hang any who try to escape; and until otherwise ordered you will not permit them to leave the limits of your post. The males of the party will be required to work for their subsistence.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. F. PRICE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, June 23, 1865—2.30 p. m.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Auburn, N. Y.:

I am glad to hear of your safe arrival at home. The Surgeon-General reports everything favorable this morning with Frederick. The Navy Department has just received official dispatches from Admiral Thatcher, dated at Galveston, June 8, reporting that on the 1st of this month General Brown, commanding the U. S. forces, occupied and garrisoned Brownsville. On the 2d of June the rebel generals Kirby Smith and Magruder met in the harbor of Galveston General E. J. Smith [Davis], representing Major-General Canby, and General Kirby Smith then and there signed the terms of surrender previously agreed on at New Orleans. On the 5th of June full and formal possession of Galveston was delivered up to the U. S. forces and the flag of the Union raised. On the 8th of June Admiral Thatcher went ashore and was cordially received by the rebel naval and military authorities, who requested a part of the U. S. naval force to remain there for their protection. Galveston is before this time strongly garrisoned by U. S. land forces sent forward by General Canby. General Sheridan is also probably there in person. The President's proclamation raising the blockade will be immediately issued.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 167. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., June 23, 1865.

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8. Paragraph 11, Special Orders, No. 162, current series, from these headquarters, is hereby so amended as to read as follows:

Bvt. Lieut. Col. J. Schuyler Crosby, general supervision, charge of all civil matters excepting claims; Maj. Alfred Fredberg, charge of all

military matters relating to the District of Louisiana; Capt. J. Lovell, charge of all military matters relating to Alabama and Florida.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Bvt. Lieut. Col., Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HDQRS. CAVALRY FORCES, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., June 23, 1865.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report, for the information of the general commanding, that the Thirty-first Massachusetts (mounted) Infantry were ordered to this point from Mobile on the 9th instant, and have not yet arrived, owing to the failure of the quartermaster at Mobile to furnish transportation. They were ordered here for the purpose of being dismounted that their horses might be used for the equipment of the troops for Texas. If it is considered important that this regiment should reach here without delay, I respectfully request that the master of transportation at Mobile be directed to furnish boats.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. L. WOODWARD,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.
(In absence of the general commanding.)

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, June 23, 1865.

Brigadier-General CAMERON,
Commanding District of La Fourche:

GENERAL: I am directed by the commanding general to inform you that the battalion of the Eleventh Colored Heavy Artillery, the company of Wisconsin artillery, and the company of Tenth Colored Heavy Artillery will be retained at Brashear for the present. All other forces at Brashear are for disposal as circumstances may call for. The Seventy-eighth Colored Infantry was ordered to be concentrated at Thibodeaux, but it was not intended that the companies of First Louisiana Infantry should leave Thibodeaux at present, inasmuch as when the colored regiment is called for a small garrison will yet be required at that place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EAST LOUISIANA,
Baton Rouge, La., June 23, 1865.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, New Orleans:

The Eleventh Illinois Infantry Volunteers and Twenty-first Iowa Infantry Volunteers arrived here this morning from Shreveport with orders from General Herron to remain here and wait muster out.

Very respectfully,

M. K. LAWLER,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS, *Galveston, Tex., June 23, 1865.*

Maj. W. L. Avery, aide-de-camp, will proceed from Galveston to Millican, on Central Railroad, and to Columbus, on the Buffalo Bayou Railroad, and post the troops at those points, furnishing the commanding officers the instructions he has received from the major-general commanding, and, providing that such instructions be enforced, he will await at Houston further orders.

By order of Major-General Granger:

F. W. EMERY,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 77. } HDQRS. THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Galveston, Tex., June 23, 1865.*

The organization formerly known as the One hundred and thirtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, discontinued January 25, 1865, by Special Orders, No. 16, headquarters Defenses of New Orleans, is hereby, subject to the approval of the War Department, revived. All men of the Seventy-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry whose term of service will not expire on or before September 1, 1865, and all officers and men now with said regiment who were transferred from the One hundred and thirtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, will be reformed into a battalion composed of companies of maximum strength. The officers and men will be transferred on the rolls required by Circular, No. 64, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, August 18, 1864. The organization known as the Seventy-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and all men whose terms of service will expire on or before September 1, 1865, will be mustered out as soon as the transfers above directed are made. Brigadier-General Benton, commanding Third Division, is charged with the execution of this order.

By order of Major-General Granger:

F. W. EMERY,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS AND DIST. OF TEXAS,
Galveston, Tex., June 23, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Comdg. 2d Div. and 3d Brig., 1st Div., 13th Army Corps:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to state that under authority from Major-General Sheridan, commanding the Military Division of the Southwest, all regimental or battery organizations within this corps, the terms of service of which will expire before September 1, will be immediately mustered out of service. All enlisted men whose terms will expire by September 1 will also be mustered out without delay. To avoid useless expense to the Government and discomfort to officers and men organizations which will expire before the time mentioned will not be sent to this place. The men to be transferred to other regiments or batteries will be placed in charge of proper commissioned officers having longer to serve, and sent to this city with proper transfer rolls for assignment to other commands. The officers and men to be mustered out will be mustered out at Mobile,

or in case the discharge can be more quickly effected in that way, they will be sent to New Orleans for muster out. The commanding general desires that the Thirty-seventh Illinois Veteran Volunteers be sent here as soon as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. W. EMERY,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Brazos Santiago, Tex., June 23, 1865.

Capt. J. F. LACEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: The First Division of my corps will commence moving to White's Ranch at 4 o'clock this p. m. There will be four brigades to encamp there, and there being a scarcity of room I would respectfully request that the Twenty-ninth Iowa and Seventh United States be moved to some other point.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WEITZEL,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jackson, Miss., June 23, 1865.

Maj. V. H. LYON,
Commanding Detachment of Ninth Indiana Cavalry:

SIR: The general commanding directs that the following instructions be conveyed to you: The repeated reports from the vicinity of Canton render it desirable to establish cavalry posts at controlling locations in that section. You are therefore directed to put your command en route on the morning of the 24th proximo and to proceed by easy march to Canton. You will consult with the commanding officer of that post and render him such assistance as he may require in preserving order and in the suppression of such organized bands of malefactors and persons ill disposed to the United States Government, and of such troublesome individuals as may be reported, making such arrests as may seem necessary and reporting every two or three days all your proceedings to these headquarters. Having consumed so much time as may seem necessary for this duty you will move toward the town of Benton, crossing the Big Black at or near Warsaw, and taking at the intersection of the Benton and Lexington roads the road to the latter place. Immediately on arriving at Lexington you will establish a post and appoint an efficient officer as provost-marshal. The inclosed orders and circulars are furnished for your guidance upon this duty, and you will confer for further instructions as to treatment of the freedmen question with the assistant provost-marshal-general of freedmen at Jackson. The strictest discipline must be enforced on the march, and while in camp or quarters nothing must be taken from the people. Particular attention is invited to inclosed circular. If you are compelled to take forage you are to furnish the owners the necessary certificates, but it will be better to abstain entirely from taking anything. Thirty days' rations will be sent to you at Canton, from which you will draw what you need on the march. The remainder you had better order

to be taken to the railroad depot nearest to Lexington (probably Durant Station). Full reports on all matters of interest will be required of you, and you will communicate with these headquarters frequently in any event. Strict and unrelaxing discipline must be your motto.

I am, yours, very respectfully,

J. WARREN MILLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 148. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, *Little Rock, Ark., June 23, 1865.*

1. The battalion of the Eighty-seventh Illinois Infantry Volunteers is relieved from duty at post of Helena, Ark., and will report without delay to Brevet Major-General Salomon, commanding First Division, Seventh Army Corps, at Little Rock., Ark. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, ARK., *June 23, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Department of Arkansas:

GENERAL: I have completed the paroling here after considerable difficulty, owing to the fact that the forces to be paroled were in a state of total disorganization. The number paroled will, I think, exceed 1,800. I found no public property except such arms as were turned in and which will number probably 300. These I shall send to Little Rock by Lieutenant Brady. I found that the bulk of the State records were at Rondo, thirty-five miles hence, and concluded not to attempt their recovery for reasons mentioned in my letter by Governor Flanagin. Such as were here I shall forward by Lieutenant Brady, and probably also the funds remaining in the hands of the treasurer, which I understand amount to about $5,000. Yesterday evening I received your orders and letter of instructions directing me to visit Fort Towson. I shall leave at daylight to-morrow morning. I find difficulty in properly supplying myself with forage, but hope to eke out supplies by grazing the animals. If I am correctly informed the march from Towson to Smith will be difficult, if not impracticable, owing to the condition of the roads and the absence of grazing. If I find upon arrival at Towson that this information is correct, I shall return by some other route, as it will be impossible for me to subsist the animals without some assistance in the way of grazing. I have heard here, but unofficially of course, that commissioners had already been sent by Major-General Herron from Shreveport to do the work contemplated in my orders. I find all the inhabitants, soldiers and citizens of the late Confederacy, well disposed and seemingly anxious in good faith to work for the restoration of civil authority under the old flag. The negroes here require looking after at once, as they are leaving their old homes and flocking toward the Federal posts with no definite purpose. This is particularly unfortunate at the present, as labor in the country is scarce and all required to secure the crop. The people are in tolerably straitened circum-

stances, although I find no actual want for necessaries this side of the Caddo. The demand for goods will be much greater than the ability to purchase, as there is little money or cotton in the country. Disorders are not frequent. Life and property are probably as secure as at any time in Arkansas. The best route from Little Rock to this point is by way of Easley's Ferry, on the Ouachita, fourteen miles below Rockport. This route avoids very rocky and hilly roads without increasing distance. There is good grazing at convenient stages along this route, particularly the island at the Ouachita, at Easley's, and at Wolf Creek, five miles east of the Little Missouri. Water is good and abundant all the way until after crossing the Little Missouri, eighteen miles from Washington. Marches should be so directed that this distance would be accomplished in one day. I respectfully suggest that the infantry command at this point, if intended as a post force, should be instructed to some extent as to the relations now existing between the military authorities and the inhabitants. I make this suggestion because from some things I have observed an unfavorable impression as to the discipline and instruction of the command was derived.

I have the honor to remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. WHITE,
Maj. Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Infty. and Provost-Marshal-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
June 23, 1865. (Received 11 a. m.)

Major-General POPE:

The detachment under Lieutenant Jenkins I ordered to go after Indians who committed Cow Creek depredations, and not to return until they found them, were successful in their fight with them between Cow Creek and Fort Larned. They punished Indians severely; thirteen dead warriors were left on the field, besides those carried off by Indians; recaptured lot of stock, and captured lot of their stock, buffalo robes, blankets, and camp equipage, and had five men wounded. Lieutenant Jenkins is entitled to great credit for his perseverance and energy.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 168. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 23, 1865.

1. Companies K and M, Twelfth Regiment Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, will report forthwith to Lieut. Col. D. F. Tiedemann, assistant engineer at these headquarters, for duty, in charge of a pontoon train sent to Omaha, Nebr., and Loup Fork River. Upon being relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel Tiedemann, after the bridge is properly laid, these companies will be subject to the orders of Brig. Gen. P. E. Connor, commanding District of the Plains. The companies will obtain their arms at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., en route to Omaha. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation to Omaha by steamer.

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3. That portion of the Thirty-ninth Missouri Infantry Volunteers now serving in the District of North Missouri will at once proceed to

Saint Louis, Mo., and report to the commanding officer of the Saint Louis District for duty. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 140. } HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT, *Saint Louis, Mo., June 23, 1865.*

Company K, Fiftieth Missouri Volunteers, is detached from the regiment and ordered to report for duty to Col. B. L. E. Bonneville, U. S. Army, commanding Benton Barracks, for permanent guard.

By order of Brigadier-General Williamson:

H. HANNAHS,
Major Fiftieth Missouri Volunteers and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 42. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI, *Springfield, Mo., June 23, 1865.*

In compliance with Special Orders, No. 164, current series, from headquarters Department of the Missouri, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the District of Southwest Missouri. The district staff will remain as at present constituted, with the addition of First Lieut. G. G. Bennett, Nineteenth Iowa Volunteers, aide-de-camp and acting assistant adjutant-general.

THOMAS J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
June 23, 1865—12 m.

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR,
Julesburg:

Send a competent commissioned officer with about thirty men to Loup Fork to retain and take charge of the pontoon bridge now on the way there from here. It is in charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Tiedemann, assistant engineer, who will give the full instructions. They will remain at that point to guard and preserve the bridge. One hundred of Twelfth Missouri Cavalry, well equipped, came here with bridge. On their arrival at Loup Fork, where the bridge is placed, they will be subject to your orders; the balance of the battalion will follow them from here as soon as mounted.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
June 23, 1865—12 m.

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR,
Julesburg:

There has been shipped to Powder River a portable steam-engine saw-mill and a saw-mill for water power. If you do not want both at

Powder River, the portable steam mill might be used at Kearny, Cottonwood, or such point as you deem best. I think I shall put some kind of a bridge across the Platte at or near Kearny. My engineer has gone up to examine. The portable steam mill might be used there or at Cottonwood. Is there plenty of timber at those two points?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX., *June 23, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. J. H. CARLETON,
Commanding Department of New Mexico:

GENERAL: As I think you will be anxious to learn how the preparations to intercept the runaways are progressing, I take this occasion to inform you that 75 of the 100 men whom you authorized Ambrosio Armijo to raise have started yesterday under command of Iñez Perea and with Blas Lucero as guide. I gave orders that the company should take up a position east of Cañon Carnuel, sending out spies into the open country, and to be vigilant and watchful. I also directed the commander to promptly communicate with Captain Shinn, informing him of the locality of his camp and to place himself under Captain Shinn's orders when the captain connects with him. Don Ambrosio experienced great embarrassment from parties in town who have opposed the reservation, and who are, in my opinion, now glad that a portion of the Navajoes have run away. However, he did all he could and raised his men. They had no arms and although I had no orders to arm them, I deemed it my duty to supply them from the arms in the post ordnance storeroom. The arms I furnished were mostly arms that had been previously seized from citizens as U. S. property. I did all in my power by advice and otherwise to assist Ambrosio Armijo, and the large company was escorted out of town by many citizens. The men gave three cheers on leaving for General Carleton, department commander, and they also cheered Don Ambrosio Armijo and the Delegate Francis Perea. They are a hardy set of men and as many of them are well off they are well mounted and will do good service if they meet the Indians. Salvador Armijo boasted the evening before that he would raise 300 men, but all the effort he made was to induce some of Ambrosio's men to leave the company on the plea that they belonged to the militia. I have issued a small supply of camp and garrison equipage to the company, which, I trust, will be approved. I expect to be able to forward twenty-five mounted men this afternoon, which will make the company 100 strong. I have ordered Captain Lerma with his militia company to patrol in the vicinity of the crossing near Alameda and to attack any party of Navajo Indians attempting to cross. I keep a picket at the crossing below Beard's Ranch and I also patrol the river road toward Los Pinos. Brigadier-General Ewing, New Mexico Militia, has called out four companies of militia, but I am certain that there is little zeal displayed in the matter. When they present themselves I will supply them with rations, and should I receive no orders from department headquarters I shall send them to such points as I think most important, being of course guided in that matter by the latest intelligence from my spies.

I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS McCABE,
Captain, First New Mexico Cavalry.

CONCORDIA, TEX., *June 23, 1865.*

COMMANDING OFFICER FORT SELDEN, N. MEX.:

SIR: A number of Navajo Indians have escaped from the reservation at Fort Sumner. It is reported that they intend going to the Chusca Valley (locality unknown). The general commanding desires they should be intercepted and captured or destroyed. If you have not already sent out a force for this object, you will send Lieutenant Oliphant, with a detachment of his company, with Juan Arroyo, to effect, if possible, the object desired with regard to these Indians. The details I leave to you, and suggest you advise with your guide, Juan Arroyo. The people having flocks and herds at grazing camps should be informed, so far as possible, that they may prevent the same being stolen.

I am, very respectfully,

N. H. DAVIS,
Assistant Inspector-General, U. S. Army.

SAINT PAUL, MINN., *June 23, 1865.*
(Received 8.40 a. m. 24th.)

Major-General POPE:

I would be glad to see General Sanborn command an immediate expedition against the Indians of Devil's Lake, Turtle Mountain, or vicinity.

S. MILLER,
Governor.

HEADQUARTERS POST COMMANDANT,
Fort Rice, Dak. Ter., June 23, 1865.

Capt. M. NORTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Northwest Indian Expedition:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report, for the information of the general commanding, that Mr. Pervett arrived at this post from below, overland, on the 31st of May, 1865. He reported meeting at Cheyenne River and passing through a war party of eighty Yanktonnais and Two Kettle's band, who had just received their annuity goods at Fort Sully. They told him they should not fight the whites, but were on their way to make war with Rees and Gros Ventres, at Fort Berthold. On the 22d an Indian from Fort Berthold arrived at this post, and reports a war party, who said they were Yanktonnais and Two Kettle's band by their shouting, had attacked the Rees and Gros Ventres camp, stolen 70 horses and killed 2 Rees, and were fighting when he left. I send these as rumors. I have no official communication as yet.

Very truly, yours,

C. A. R. DIMON,
Colonel First U. S. Volunteer Infantry, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS NORTHWEST INDIAN EXPEDITION,
Camp 13, Dak. Ter., July 1, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded.

I suppose as these Indians are not allowed to fight the whites, it is necessary for them to fight somebody in order to keep up their habits and customs.

ALF. SULLY,
Brevet Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 24, 1865.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

The following order has been sent to Major-General Slocum:

By direction of the President, the Department of the Mississippi has been created, to embrace the State of Mississippi. You are hereby assigned to the command, with your headquarters at Vicksburg, whither you will repair, and on your arrival report by letter to Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, commanding the division. Acknowledge receipt.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, commanding Military Division of the Tennessee, Nashville, Tenn.)

NEW ORLEANS, *June 24, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Commanding:

Major-General Canby directs that the regiments of the Thirteenth Army Corps now in your district be sent to their destination as fast as transportation can be furnished by quartermaster's department. This without regard to the time of expiration of their terms of service.

Respectfully,

GEO. L. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 168. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., June 24, 1865.

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4. Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, U. S. Volunteers, will proceed to Belvidere, Boone County, Ill., and report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

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17. Bvt. Maj. Gen. T. W. Sherman, commanding Southern Division of Louisiana, will order the First Louisiana Volunteer Infantry to this city in order that it may be mustered out of service with the least possible delay. All officers and enlisted men belonging to this regiment now on detached duty are hereby relieved, and will report to their regimental commander. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Bvt. Lieut. Col., Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, June 24, 1865.

Brig. Gen. R. A. CAMERON,
Commanding District of La Fourche:

GENERAL: The brevet major-general commanding directs me to inform you that if there are any Confederate scouts or men of the Confederate Army in your district who have not been paroled and are, as

it is said, roaming about with arms in their hands, they must be required to surrender themselves and give up their arms. Al)such men will be paroled and a report rendered of their names, &c., as well as the public property surrendered. You will also see that the negroes remain on their plantations and are not allowed to roam in idleness over the country. It is for their interest to remain so at present, and the proper authority must see that just compensation is paid them. It is only in this way that crops can be made this year. Negroes must not be allowed to come to this city, where there are too many already, unless passed by their employers, approved by the military authorities.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 24, 1865—3 p. m. (Received 6.15 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

A consistent and harmonious administration of Indian affairs within my command renders it necessary that I should see and confer in person with yourself, the President, and the Secretaries of War and the Interior. The settlement of the Indian question will be greatly simplified if a satisfactory understanding can be reached between authorities mentioned. I think a full and frank conference, in which I can explain my views and purposes, will lead to such an understanding. I therefore ask as a matter of great moment on this subject that I be ordered to Washington for the purpose above mentioned.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 116. } HDQRS. 1ST DIV., 7TH ARMY CORPS, AND POST OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., June 24, 1865.

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II. The Thirty-fifth Missouri Infantry Volunteers and the Twelfth and Thirteenth Regiments Kansas Infantry Volunteers are hereby relieved from duty in the First Brigade, First Division, Seventh Army Corps. The attention of commanding officers whose regiments are relieved from duty is called to paragraph 2, General Orders, No. 5, current series, from headquarters Post of Little Rock, and strict compliance with the same enjoined.

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By order of Bvt. Maj. Gen. F. Salomon:

A. S. KENDRICK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 24, 1865. (Received 4 p. m.)

Major-General POPE:

The Utes are getting very troublesome; are now near Craig's Ranch, south of Denver, killing people's cattle, and helping themselves to the property generally. This tribe heretofore has been friendly.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 169. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., June 24, 1865.*

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2. All detachments of the Missouri State Militia serving in this department will forthwith rendezvous at Saint Louis, Mo., turn over all public property in their possession to the officers of the proper staff departments, and report to Col. E. B. Alexander, chief mustering officer for the State of Missouri, for muster out in accordance with a telegram from the Adjutant-General's Office of date June 24, 1865. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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4. Upon the receipt of this order at headquarters District of North Missouri, or as soon thereafter as practicable, all public property and stores in the district not requisite for the supply of the troops stationed therein, will be shipped to Saint Louis, Mo., and turned over to the officers of the proper staff departments, and the District of North Missouri will thenceforth be discontinued. The district records will be forwarded to Capt. R. A. Phelan at these headquarters. Bvt. Brig. Gen. George Spalding will report for duty to Brig. Gen. R. B. Mitchell, commanding the District of North Kansas, at Fort Leavenworth, Kans. The general staff officers on duty in the district will report to their respective chiefs for further orders. All detailed staff officers, aides-de-camp excepted, will report to their regimental commanders for duty. The counties heretofore comprising the District of North Missouri are hereby attached to the Saint Louis District, and the commanding officers of all troops will report accordingly. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation, including transportation for the authorized number of horses and servants.

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By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 141. } HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT, *Saint Louis, Mo., June 24, 1865.*

I. Pursuant to paragraph 4, Special Orders, No. 168, current series, Department of the Missouri, Company G, Fifty-first Missouri Volunteers, will proceed to Alton, Ill., to take charge of and preserve the military prison, barracks, &c., at that place, after the public buildings shall have been vacated. The commanding officer of company while at that station will be subject to orders from these headquarters, and will forward the regular tri-monthly reports of his command on the 10th, 20th, and last days of each month. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

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By order of Brigadier-General Williamson:

H. HANNAHS,
Major Fiftieth Missouri Volunteers and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

MARYSVILLE, MARSHALL COUNTY, KANS., *June 24, 1865.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DISTRICT OF NORTH KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival of my command at this place on the 22d instant without incident worthy of note, unless raining

incessantly every day from the time we left Fort Leavenworth up to the time of our arrival be worth the mentioning. The roads were very bad all the way. I have been stopping here until I could ride over the country and ascertain the best point to locate to enable me to carry out my orders with the greatest possible convenience and facility to all concerned, and during my sojourn here my men have been employed in shoeing our stock, some of which had become unable to go forward on account of having been barefooted ever since we left the fort. Inclosed please find a map* of the two principal roads on which freight is being transported to Denver. I send one company to-morrow to Rock Creek, and this is the point I design to have the trains concentrate for organization. I shall get seventy-five wagons together and put them under charge of a commissioned officer with twenty-five cavalrymen as guard, &c., and forward them. My escort will have to go to Fort Kearny before they can be relieved, there being no force nearer for the purpose of train escorts. I shall not be able to furnish all the trains with even this number of cavalrymen, for trains will be continually arriving, and of course I shall be compelled to forward them as soon as possible, and before my first squad will return my force will have been entirely exhausted; but I will do the best I can. My present judgment tells me that to do this business as it ought to be done I need 200 more men. The distance from Rock Creek to Fort Kearny is 120 miles. I shall be compelled to keep that transportation I obtained of Colonel Potter, for I must have rations for my men, and these teams cannot keep up on grass and make a trip more than once a month from Rock Creek to Fort Leavenworth, a distance of 150 miles; and these teams cannot transport thirty hundredweight per team over these roads all kinds of going and weather. Rumor says that the Indians have made a big strike on the Smoky Hill route recently. I have heard no particulars. A gentleman by the name of Allen, right from Denver, tells me Colonel Moonlight has had a fight with the Indians recently, and when he (Allen) left Denver the report there was that Colonel Moonlight's command lost all their horses and that Colonel Moonlight was killed. I do not say this is all true; but this was the report. I understood that General Heath recommended (at the solicitation of the stage company) that my command should be divided into squads of from fifteen to twenty men and stationed along at the stage stations to protect the mail company's property. I hope this will not be done, for I do not think there is the least possible call for this. Their property is in no more danger than any other citizen's property, and if all would put their civil law in a little more force all would be right. I am confident I have given you all the news I know. Please look at my map, and I know you will say I am right about my locality.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

R. CARPENTER,

Captain, Third Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, Comdg. Regiment.

JULESBURG, COLO., *June 24, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,

Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

I start this morning for Fort Laramie. Stages have resumed their trips west of Denver. There is an immense emigration passing west. Over 4,000 wagons have passed Fort Kearny, going west, in the month of May.

P. EDW. CONNOR,

Brigadier-General.

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*Not found.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
June 24, 1865—7 p. m.

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR,
Julesburg:

Brigadier-General Stagg's brigade are all on their way, with orders to push forward as rapidly as possible. One regiment of brigade has been on the road a week. Another brigade, Brigadier-General Tibbits commanding, is arming at Leavenworth, and will get off to you next week. Do you want more than two regiments of infantry?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTH SUB-DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS,
Denver, Colo. Ter., June 24, 1865.

Capt. GEORGE F. PRICE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Julesburg, Colo. Ter.:

Lieutenant Murrell reports that he found fifteen lodges of the Muache Utes, charged with killing the settlers' cattle, fifteen miles south of the Huerfano, near the Purgatoire road. Learned of another band of same number on the Apishapa. The chief said the rest, 400 in number, had gone up near the Spanish Peaks. They deny killing the cattle; say it was the Apaches; claim to have been with Colonel Carson against the Comanches; say they and Apaches are friendly to the whites and intend to remain so; say the latter killed the cattle to sustain life, game being scarce, and not being able to get to the buffalo range; that the interview was all that could be desired. Smith, the scout, says settlers threaten to build a block-house, move their families into it, and protect themselves against the Utes. Five settlers on the Rio de Las Animas, by letter to these headquarters, dated at Gray's Ranch, Huerfano County, ask for arms that the settlers may protect themselves if troops cannot be sent. They say the Utes are trying to bring on a war, kill their cattle before their eyes, are insolent, and defy them. Copy of their letter furnished Governor Evans. Have not heard from Colonel Potter since Captain Cochrane's return.

C. H. POTTER,
Colonel Sixth U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.
J. S. GRAHAM,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.
(In the absence of the colonel commanding.)

GRAY'S RANCH, HUERFANO COUNTY, COLO. TER.,
June 24, 1865.

General GUY V. HENRY:

SIR: We, the undersigned citizens of Colorado Territory, and settlers on the Rio de Las Animas, would most respectfully call your attention to our present helpless and dangerous situation. The Ute Indians are and have been for some weeks preying upon our already scanty supplies, and our lives are constantly in danger, as we have not the numerical strength nor the arms to resist their incursions and defend our families from their violence should they at any time suddenly break out. Will you protect us, or shall we be obliged to abandon our crops and leave the country? We feel satisfied that if it is in your power you will protect us in the peaceable pursuits of a livelihood on our farms, and if it is

not in your power that we may act to the best advantage for our safety. A war with the Ute Indians we feel inevitable, and they are doing everything now in their power to bring it on. They kill our cattle before our eyes, are insolent, and defy us. If you can't send troops at once, will you send arms to do the best we may to protect ourselves?

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

C. H. STRADE.
JESS NELSON.
W. WALKER.
J. S. GRAY.
J. COOPER.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SOUTH SUB-DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS,
Denver, Colo. Ter., June 24, 1865.

Respectfully furnished for the information of the general commanding with the remark that when these Utes are asked by settlers what their reasons are for killing cattle one of their answers is, "God told us."

C. H. POTTER,
Colonel Sixth U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.
J. S. GRAHAM,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.
(In the absence of the colonel commanding.)

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
June 24, 1865—2.50 p. m.

Governor S. MILLER,
Saint Paul, Minn.:

Your dispatch received. General Pope away. Will be laid before him on his return.

JOS. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 169. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., June 25, 1865.

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4. Brig. Gen. T. J. Lucas, commanding cavalry forces at Vicksburg, Miss., will furnish such cavalry for duty in Sunflower County, Miss., as the general commanding District of Mississippi may require.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Bvt. Lieut. Col., Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 197. } HDQRS. SOUTHERN DIV. OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, June 25, 1865.

1. Special Orders, No. 186, extract 1, current series, from these headquarters, is so far modified that the commanding officer at Plaquemine, with the troops of his command, will proceed to Donaldsonville instead

of to New Orleans, and will take post there. He will send two companies of his command with a field officer immediately and relieve the First Louisiana Volunteer Infantry, now at that post. Upon being relieved the First Louisiana Volunteer Infantry will proceed at once to New Orleans, in order that it may be mustered out of service without delay. Col. W. O. Fiske will turn over his ordnance and ordnance stores to the commanding officer of the post. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By order of Brevet Major-General Sherman:

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, La., June 25, 1865—6.15 p. m.

Maj. W. HOFFMAN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Southern Div. of Louisiana, New Orleans:

Last evening I telegraphed Lieutenant-Colonel Atkins to send a gunboat up to Franklin with a company of the Eleventh U. S. Colored Artillery, and to ascertain what there was in the report of forty armed men being in that neighborhood. I have just received from him the following report. I had previously ordered Colonel Norton to send two companies to Franklin:

BRASHEAR CITY, *June 25, 1865.*

Capt. B. B. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: The citizens of Franklin are afraid to retire to their beds. Stores are broken into and ransacked nightly. Last evening two pistol bullets were fired through the house of Mrs. Hayes. One grazed her elbow, the other passed within two inches of her head. Some forty of the members of Bailie Vinson's company of scouts are the ringleaders, led by Bailie Vinson, who has sworn to kill everybody whoever favored the Yankees. Vinson and Lieutenant Bidell are the head of the gang. Some of the citizens have gone up to New Iberia to get assistance. Mayor Tucker says unless a provost-marshal and guard are sent them the citizens will have to leave the place. Vinson's men have all of their revolvers and many of their guns. It requires a good man for provost-marshal. I think Capt. J. Horace McGuire is just the man—gentlemanly and determined. Please answer as soon as convenient what I shall do.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT F. ATKINS,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ninety-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry, Commanding Post

Yours,

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Brazos Santiago, Tex., June 25, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General RUSSELL,
Commanding Brigade at Indianola:

GENERAL: You will order the smallest regiment of your command to Corpus Christi to garrison that point, relieving any troops of that corps that may be there or that may arrive in obedience to any orders that have heretofore been given. A copy of this order will be furnished to any troops of this corps now at Corpus Christi, or that may arrive there

in obedience to orders given previous to this date, and it will be sufficient authority for them to proceed to this point and disembark, where they will receive further orders.

By order of Major-General Weitzel:

D. D. WHEELER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE COMMISSIONER OF PAROLES,
Camden, Ark., June 25, 1865.

Lieut. H. C. WORTHINGTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report our safe arrival here on the 18th, and progressing finely (paroling). Colonel Gillpatrick hopes to be through by Monday evening. In that event we will return immediately. The Confederate soldiers are very anxious to be paroled, and exhibit a desire to return to their homes and remain there in quietness. The citizens are very quiet and hospitable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. KENNEDY,
Captain, Thirteenth Illinois Cav. Vols., and Asst. Comn issioner.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Camden, Ark., June 25, 1865.

Col. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Arkansas:

COLONEL: Your dispatches have been received. In regard to the Beach Hill Landing, twenty miles below here, a party has already been sent there for the purpose of examining the warehouses and to see what labor may be necessary to put them in fit condition for storing supplies; also to procure such other information as may be of use to us. From all the information I can obtain from citizens I am yet confident that light-draft boats will be able to come to Beach Hill for some weeks yet. For the purpose of taking advantage of the good water now in the Washita I think it would be advisable to procure our supplies from Vicksburg or New Orleans. Both are about the same distance from here, and boats can make the trip in much less time than to mouth of White River or Memphis. The Virginia Barton, from Little Rock, arrived on the 23d and will leave this p. m. for Vicksburg. The forage question is likely to give us some trouble. All the corn thus far received from Little Rock is utterly worthless, and I cannot see why it should be sent, as I have good evidence that it was much damaged when it was shipped. A train of 105 wagons which arrived here a few days since loaded with forage was actually a dead loss to this post. In consequence of the corn that they brought being spoiled the quartermaster had to issue forage from supplies that he had on hand to take the train back to Pine Bluff. I will take it as a favor if you will call the attention of Captain Noble to this matter as soon as he returns. Lieutenant-Colonel Gillpatrick has got through with the business of paroling, and everything is very quiet again. We start a courier through to Pine Bluff at 4 a. m. 26th instant. I shall send a short dispatch to be telegraphed from the Bluff, which I hope will reach you in twelve hours

from here. We have collected all of the ordnance stores that we can find or hear of in this neighborhood. I have just heard of a battery left by the rebels thirty-five miles from here, which I will send for to-morrow.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. F. McGINNIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 170. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., June 25, 1865.*

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3. Brig. Gen. C. J. Stolbrand having reported at these headquarters, in accordance with Special Orders, No. 76, current series, headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, will proceed without delay to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., with his brigade, comprising the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Thirty-second Regiments Illinois Infantry Volunteers, and report for duty to Brig. Gen. R. B. Mitchell, commanding the District of North Kansas. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 24. } HDQRS. DIST. OF CENTRAL MISSOURI, *Warrensburg, Mo., June 25, 1865.*

The undersigned, in pursuance of Special Orders, No. 146, paragraph XIII, current series, headquarters Department of the Missouri, hereby relinquishes command of this district.

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

POLE CREEK, *June 25, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

Your dispatches of the 19th, 21st, 23d, and 24th just received. I will not require more than two full regiments of infantry. I have not decided who I shall leave in charge of overland line. I thought of leaving it as it now is—under sub-district commanders. I will be in constant communication with Laramie (by vedettes), where my adjutant will be and who understands my plans. A bridge across the Platte at Kearny, if it can be built, will be a great public benefit. I will leave the portable steam engine at Kearny. There is some timber in the vicinity. How long has General Tibbits' brigade to serve? No commissary stores yet. I am losing much valuable time for want of them.

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

POLE CREEK, *June 25, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

Your dispatches of the 17th just received. Have the 600 horses with me. Will send report of colonels and brevet brigadier-generals immediately by mail. I hope the rumor is true of Indians congregating north.

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Fort Sumner, N. Mex., June 25, 1865.

Maj. WILLIAM H. LEWIS,
Santa Fe, N. Mex.:

MAJOR: Your letter of the 22d instant was received this evening, and I am directed by the general commanding to say that your action as stated therein is approved by him. The Navajoes who ran away from the reservation have returned with the exception of a small party, not exceeding twenty-eight or thirty in number, as reported. Many are said to have died from starvation and want of water, and those who could get back were glad to do so, and it appears that all are now more contented than ever. The general desires that you send at once by express and order the troops detailed from Forts Wingate, Craig, Selden, and Las Cruces back to their respective posts. Captain Shinn, with the troops from Albuquerque and Fort Stanton, will remain out until further orders. If it happen that citizen parties are in the field they should be informed that they can return to their homes. It is believed by many officers here that these Navajoes have been tampered with by men who for political purposes have opposed the reservation and would be willing to see the interests of the country suffer, provided they could advance their own.

I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Albuquerque, N. Mex., June 25, 1865.

Capt. ERASTUS W. WOOD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

CAPTAIN: Inclosed I have the honor to transmit report of Don Ambrosio Armijo respecting the capture of three notorious highway robbers and murderers by Iñez Perea, commanding company of New Mexico Militia Volunteers.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS McCABE,
Captain, First New Mexico Cavalry, Commanding Post.

[Indorsement.]

JULY 4, 1865.

Respectfully referred to the commanding officer at Albuquerque.

Give these arrested men a preliminary examination before the civil authorities. For this purpose cause them to be transferred entirely into the custody of those authorities. If it be decided that they shall be held for trial, and the prefect and sheriff of the county request you in

writing to hold them as prisoners, on account of the insecurity of the jail, until they can be tried by civil courts, you can receive them, provided they are fed by the said civil authorities; but they will not be held under any other conditions.

By order:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

PROBATE COURT, COUNTY OF BERNALILLO, [N. MEX.,]
June 25, 1865.

Captain McCABE:

I have just received three of the most notorious thieves in the Territory, viz: Nicanor Bustos, Epigmenio Chavez, and Juan de Jesus Hualla, taken in Tapique by my company, under command of Don Iñez Perea, who refers to Don Blas Lucero as having been the author of the act. I have sent them to the blacksmith to be ironed, and yet I fear that in consequence of the insecurity of the prisons they may escape, and I hope you will take them into your custody. I wish that you would inform me whether or not the soldiers are arranged for to-night, and what we shall do with them.

I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

AMBROSIO ARMIJO,
Captain of Company L, New Mexico.

WASHINGTON, *June 26, 1865—3.30 p. m.*

General SHERIDAN:

Commanding officers of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas are instructed that whilst they are not to endanger private property by efforts to seize that heretofore claimed by the so-called Confederate States will aid the officers of the Treasury Department in protecting and bringing to market that already in Government possession or which was included in the surrender of the rebel armies.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

(Same to Generals Schofield, Gillmore, and Thomas.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 170. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., June 26, 1865.

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5. Brig. Gen. John Newton, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned to the command of the District of Florida, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

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8. Brig. Gen. J. F. Knipe, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty in this department and will report in person to Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, U. S. Army.

9. The following-named officers, acting on the staff of Brig. Gen. J. F. Knipe, are hereby relieved from duty in this department and will accompany General Knipe on his departure: Capt. O. B. Simmons,

Fifteenth U. S. Colored Infantry; Capt. J. E. Montandon, Fifty-first Illinois Infantry. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Bvt. Lieut. Col., Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 15. } HDQRS. CAV. FORCES, DEPT. OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, La., June 26, 1865.*

The Ninth Indiana Cavalry is hereby transferred to the command of Brig. Gen. T. J. Lucas, to whom the commanding officer will report for orders.

By order of Bvt. Maj. Gen. B. H. Grierson:

S. L. WOODWARD,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 198. } HDQRS. SOUTHERN DIV. OF LOUISIANA, *New Orleans, June 26, 1865.*

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3. The Seventy-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry will take post at the Parapet. One company of the Twentieth U. S. Colored Infantry, to be designated by the commanding officer of the regiment, will take post at Chalmette, and will perform such escort and other duties as may be required at that point. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By order of Brevet Major-General Sherman:

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

THIBODEAUX, LA., *June 26, 1865.*

Maj. W. HOFFMAN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Southern Div. of Louisiana, New Orleans:

Yours of yesterday is just received. I cannot believe Bailie Vinson is leading a gang of marauders. I believe when the affair is stripped down to single facts it will be found to be simply that some bad men formerly of his (Vinson's) command are robbing, as they have done before. The Iberville has gone up the Teche to take the two companies to Franklin. I will have the best man possible there as a post commander, but real suitable men are very scarce in this command at present who can be spared. Cavalry is needed on the Teche to catch and disarm the evil-disposed mounted men. I learn from Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson that he had paroled nearly 700 men at New Iberia and Franklin, besides the reserve corps, which he did not parole; and that he received but thirty-five arms, showing that the whole country is armed and equipped for mischief. Cavalry is necessary to go about and pick up these arms.

Yours,

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, La., June 26, 1865.

Maj. W. HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Southern Division of Louisiana:

SIR: I desire to call the attention of the brevet major-general commanding to my embarrassment on account of the present status of the troops in this district. A cavalry company is imperatively needed at New Iberia to catch mounted parties said to be armed and committing depredations throughout the country. They never can be caught with colored infantry. A company should also be stationed here and at Donaldsonville to answer calls for assistance and protection over a vast scope of country unoccupied by our forces. The Third Rhode Island Cavalry are stationed at Napoleonville, but they are concentrated under orders from higher authority, and I do not feel authorized to use them without permission. I think five companies of cavalry should be placed at my disposal for this district, and at least four are, I think, imperatively necessary. The Seventy-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry are concentrated at this point, and in a few days the Seventy-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry will be concentrated at Terre Bonne, under orders for the field. Before your letter of the 23d reached here the two companies of the First Louisiana Infantry were sent to Donaldsonville at the request of Colonel Fiske, as he informed me the regiment was expected to be mustered out under orders, their time expiring in August. Now, if consistent I would respectfully ask which of the three regiments are to remain here, that I may station them at such points as are desirable, and that I may from them organize a military commission to try some important cases now on bond, and a court-martial to try cases now awaiting. One of the three regiments named I respectfully ask to be left subject to my order.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding District.

WASHINGTON, *June 26, 1865—2.45 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. J. POPE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

As soon as you can properly leave your department come to Washington.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, June 26, 1865—11 a. m.

Capt. JOS. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Brigadier-General Bussey, commanding at Fort Smith, has been directed to suspend the muster out of the Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry, if not yet accomplished. It is believed that the muster out has been effected, as orders were issued on the 7th instant. The distance between Forts Gibson and Smith required several days to be communicated.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
June 26, 1865. (Received 2.30 p. m.)

Major-General POPE:

General Connor reports fight with Indians on Sweetwater, in which Indians got used up. Several killed and wounded, ponies captured, &c.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
June 26, 1865. (Received 2.30 p. m.)

Capt. JOS. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Did General Pope take any action on my communication to him on bridges across Platte River? General Connor is very urgent about getting one there.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
June 26, 1865—3.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Your communication in relation to bridges was forwarded to General Grant on the 21st instant, asking that you be furnished with the style of bridge you desire.

JOS. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE MEMPHIS AND SAINT LOUIS PACKET COMPANY,
Saint Louis, June 26, 1865.

Major-General POPE,
Commanding Department [Division] of the Missouri:

DEAR SIR: The soldiers returning to Missouri from the Confederacy admit they are whipped for good, and they appear to be the most orderly set of men in the State, and now they ought to be protected. The Government has sent them home, and should protect them against little radical cliques in the interior of the State. I voted for Lincoln and Johnson, and claim the right to ask that now, when these men want to quietly go to work and redeem the last four years, that they should be helped to do it. I don't suppose they care who are rulers or governors, so that a just policy be pursued. I don't think they care a fig whether the negro votes or not, so that good government obtains. If a right course be pursued toward them Missouri will recover astonishingly quick. As an old soldier of the war of 1812, I know all the magnanimity a soldier feels toward a fallen and vanquished foe. I have, helped to build up the State from the beginning, and I feel a deep interest in its honor and justice.

Truly, N. RAMSEY.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 157. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., June 26, 1865.*

General Orders, No. 152, current series, from these headquarters, is hereby revoked.

By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 171. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., June 26, 1865.*

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3. Paragraph 5, Special Orders, No. 109, from these headquarters, of date April 25, 1865, restricting the use of skiffs and boats on the Missouri River, is hereby revoked.

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6. At his own request, Brig. Gen. Thomas J. McKean, commanding District of Southwest Missouri, will turn over his command to the officer next in rank. He will then proceed to his place of residence, and report thence by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation for the authorized number of horses and servants.

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10. Chaplain A. Wright, Second Regiment U. S. Volunteers, will report for duty to Brig. Gen. J. W. Sprague, U. S. Volunteers, assistant commissioner of refugees, &c., for the States of Missouri and Arkansas.

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By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 26, 1865.

General McKEAN:

Order the Fourteenth Cavalry Missouri Volunteers, now in your district, to proceed at once to Fort Riley, Kans., and join the regiment. Mount the dismounted of the Fourteenth on horses from the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Missouri Cavalry. Have them take sufficient supplies for the march, and the quartermaster to furnish the transportation.

By order of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 113. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA, *Rolla, Mo., June 26, 1865.*

1. Pursuant to orders from headquarters Department of the Missouri, the commanding officer detachment Fifth Cavalry Missouri State Militia will move at once with his command to Saint Louis, Mo., for the purpose of being mustered out of service. The sick and dismounted men of the command will be placed in charge of a competent non-

commissioned officer and will proceed to Saint Louis by rail. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of Col. John Morrill, commanding:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 25. } HDQRS. DIST. OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., June 26, 1865.

I. In compliance with Special Orders, No. 165, paragraph 9, current series, dated June 20, headquarters Department of the Missouri, the undersigned does hereby assume command of the Central District of Missouri.

II. Lieut. G. Saltzman, Company A, Forty-third Missouri Volunteers, acting assistant adjutant-general, is hereby relieved from duty at these headquarters and will report to his company commander for muster out.

III. Lieut. S. B. Hynes, Fifth U. S. Volunteers, acting judge-advocate of District of Central Missouri, is hereby detailed at these headquarters to act in the capacity of acting assistant adjutant-general. He will report to this office at once.

JOHN L. BEVERIDGE,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
June 26, 1865—3 p. m.

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR,
Julesburg or Fort Laramie:
(Care E. Creighton, Omaha.)

Your telegraph dispatches come in here some one date, some another. This is the fault of operators. Military dispatches must have precedence over all others.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
June 26, 1865—3 p. m.

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR,
Pole Creek or Fort Laramie:

General Tibbits' brigade has one and two years to serve. They are veterans. Will the two regiments of infantry replace the Second United States when it goes out, and supply the other points you want to? It seems to me that rations started for Laramie middle of May should be there. I would take the first rations that come along. Instruct your adjutant when you leave to notify me on matters and keep me posted.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT SCOTT, KANS., *June 26, 1865.*

Capt. JOHN PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Captain Herbert, commanding at Balltown, reports that a party of armed men, supposed to be bushwhackers or horse-thieves, passed north Saturday p. m., crossing the Little Osage about midway between Barnesville and Balltown. He has sent a party in pursuit. A scout sent out by him to Clear Creek returned Saturday p. m., bringing a man named Johnson, who surrendered to them in that vicinity. He reports that the party mentioned some days since as being at Boggy Depot have separated into squads of four and five with the intention of confining their occupation to horse stealing. The troops at Barnesville are after a party of this description.

U. B. PEARSALL,
Colonel, Commanding.

FORT SCOTT, KANS., *June 26, 1865.*

Maj. C. M. BUTT,
Commanding at Paola, Kans.:

A party of armed men, supposed to be bushwhackers, passed north on Saturday p. m., crossing the Little Osage between Barnesville and Balltown. Notify your outposts.

U. B. PEARSALL,
Colonel, Commanding.

FORT SUMNER, N. MEX., *June 26, 1865.*
(Received 8.45 p. m. July 3.)

His Excellency ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States:

Telegram from Secretary of War duly received. We shall endeavor to meet the chiefs of hostile bands on the Arkansas the 10th of September. We feel assured the military authorities will act with us.

J. R. DOOLITTLE,
L. S. FOSTER,
L. W. ROSS,
Congressional Committee.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., June 27, 1865. (Received 28th.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Galveston was occupied by the army on the 20th. General Sheridan is now here. Your telegram of the 20th was not received till this moment.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 27, 1865.*

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Commanding:

The telegram order of the 5th instant from this office, relative to the discharge of all dismounted cavalry, is hereby revoked, and instead it

is ordered that a limited number of cavalry regiments, having the shortest time to serve, be dismounted and mustered out by entire organizations and the horses thus obtained taken to mount the dismounted cavalrymen of regiments having the longest time to serve. The number of regiments to be discharged will be determined by the number of dismounted men of the long-term organizations. The muster out of the regiments will be made under the regulations promulgated in General Orders, No. 94, current series, from this office. Please acknowledge receipt of this.

By order of the Secretary of War:

T. M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, June 27, 1865. (Received 9 a. m. 28th.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding, &c., Washington, D. C.:

General Hawkins has been recommended for the brevet of major-general, and I have the honor to recommend, if it be conferred, that he be assigned to duty according to that brevet. This with a view to his assignment to the command of Western Louisiana. General Sheridan also wishes the assignment to the district.

Respectfully,

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, June 27, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. E. SMITH,
Commanding, &c., Memphis, Tenn.:

SIR: I have conferred with General Bouton upon the subject of your communication of the 20th instant. I do not think it will be wise for the Government to assume the management of the railroads in the insurrectionary States, except in the special cases where the roads are immediately indispensable for Government service and the companies controlling them are without the means, energy, or disposition to put them in working order. The inclosed General Orders, No. 85,* was issued under the authority of instructions from Lieutenant-General Grant, to whom I had reported the action taken by me with reference to certain roads in Alabama and Mississippi, and I think this arrangement is to be preferred to any other, for the following reasons: First. It will produce an active competition between the several companies, and induce greater energy and activity on the part of those interested in them. Second. It will bring into the South more rapidly than any other way Northern capital, skill, and labor and with them virtually the rapid diffusion of Northern sentiment and influence. Third. The assimilation of industry and moneyed interests will have an important influence in restoring peace and harmony and in re-establishing civil authority. Fourth. It will no doubt be to the interest of the Government to supply any of the railroads that are now deficient in stock or

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* See June 5, p. 777.

material with the means of reconstructing these roads from the surplus material of other roads; the value of the material thus sold or transferred to be charged against the first earnings of the company in the transportation of troops or Government property. This course has been pursued here, but the quantity of material that could be spared has been very small and the transfer from roads farther north is recommended.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 118. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, June 27, 1865.*

The President directs that the United States be divided into military divisions, and sub-divided into military departments as follows:

DEPARTMENTS.

1. The Department of the East, Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker to command, to embrace the New England States, New York, and New Jersey; headquarters at New York City.

2. The Middle Department, Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancock to command, to embrace the States of West Virginia, Maryland (except the counties of Anne Arundel, Prince George's, Calvert, Charles, and Saint Mary's), the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in Virginia, the States of Delaware and Pennsylvania; headquarters at Baltimore.

3. The Department of Washington, Maj. Gen. C. C. Augur to command, to embrace the District of Columbia, the counties of Anne Arundel, Prince George's, Calvert, Charles, and Saint Mary's, in Maryland, and Fairfax County, in Virginia; headquarters at Washington.

4. The Department of the Ohio, Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord to command, to embrace the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan; headquarters at Detroit.

5. The Department of the Tennessee, Maj. Gen. George Stoneman to command, to embrace the State of Tennessee; headquarters at Knoxville.

6. The Department of Kentucky, Maj. Gen. John M. Palmer to command, to embrace the State of Kentucky; headquarters at Louisville.

7. The Department of the Missouri, Maj. Gen. John Pope to command, to embrace the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas, and the Territories of Nebraska, Dakota, and Montana; headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

8. The Department of Virginia, Maj. Gen. Alfred H. Terry to command, to embrace the State of Virginia, excepting Fairfax County and the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; headquarters at Richmond.

9. The Department of North Carolina, Maj. Gen. J. M. Schofield to command, to embrace the State of North Carolina; headquarters at Raleigh.

10. The Department of South Carolina, Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore to command, to embrace the State of South Carolina; headquarters at Hilton Head.

11. The Department of Georgia, Maj. Gen. James B. Steedman to command, to embrace the State of Georgia; headquarters at Augusta.

12. The Department of Florida, Maj. Gen. John G. Foster to command, to embrace the State of Florida; headquarters at Tallahassee.

13. The Department of Mississippi, Maj. Gen. H. W. Slocum to command, to embrace the State of Mississippi; headquarters at Vicksburg.

14. The Department of Alabama, Maj. Gen. C. R. Woods to command, to embrace the State of Alabama; headquarters at Mobile.

15. The Department of Louisiana and Texas, Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby to command, to embrace the States of Louisiana and Texas; headquarters at New Orleans.

16. The Department of Arkansas, Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds to command, to embrace the State of Arkansas and the Indian Territory; headquarters at Little Rock.

17. The Department of the Columbia, Brig. Gen. G. Wright to command, to embrace the State of Oregon and Territories of Washington and Idaho; headquarters at Fort Vancouver.

18. The Department of California, Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell to command, to embrace the States of California and Nevada, and Territories of Utah, New Mexico, and Colorado; headquarters at San Francisco.

DIVISIONS.

1. The Military Division of the Atlantic, Maj. Gen. George G. Meade to command, to embrace the Department of the East, Middle Department, Department of Virginia, Department of North Carolina, and Department of South Carolina; headquarters at Philadelphia.

2. The Military Division of the Mississippi, Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman to command, to embrace the Department of the Ohio, Department of the Missouri, and Department of Arkansas; headquarters at Saint Louis.

3. The Military Division of the Gulf, Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan to command, to embrace the Department of Mississippi, Department of Louisiana and Texas, and Department of Florida; headquarters at New Orleans.

4. The Military Division of the Tennessee, Maj. Gen. G. H. Thomas to command, to embrace the Department of the Tennessee, Department of Kentucky, Department of Georgia, and Department of Alabama; headquarters at Nashville.

5. The Military Division of the Pacific, Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck to command, to embrace the Department of the Columbia and Department of California; headquarters at San Francisco.

All officers hereby assigned will proceed, on receipt of this order, to take command of their respective departments or military divisions. All officers relieved by this order will, on being relieved by the proper officer, report by letter to the Adjutant-General for orders.

By order of the President of the United States:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 19. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE SOUTHWEST,
New Orleans, La., June 27, 1865.

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3. Bvt. Brig. Gen. F. T. Sherman, colonel Eighty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, having reported to Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan, in accordance with Special Orders, No. 43, current series, War Department, Adju-

tant-General's Office, dated January 1, 1865, is hereby assigned to temporary duty as acting provost-marshal-general of the Military Division of the Southwest.

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By command of Major-General Sheridan:

E. B. PARSONS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 171. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, La., June 27, 1865.*

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3. By the true construction of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, local State courts are divested of jurisdiction over actions against officers of the General Government for acts done or omitted to be done in their official capacity. The civil courts of the State of Louisiana having, with the concurrence of the military authorities, been opened for the transaction of their ordinary business, the commanding general desires to call attention to the provisions of this law of Congress and directs:

First. That hereafter no action or suit at law be entertained by any local court, of civil or criminal jurisdiction, within the limits of this department against any officer in the military, naval, or civil service for any act done in virtue or by color of his office.

Second. Suits or actions of this character, if any, now pending in the civil courts of this State are hereby discontinued, and the process, pleadings, returns, and other records pertaining to them will be forwarded by the clerk, or other officer having them in charge, to these headquarters for safe-keeping.

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14. Capt. M. J. Daniels, commissary of subsistence of volunteers, is assigned to duty at Baton Rouge, La., and will proceed without delay to that point and report to [Capt.] E. E. Shelton, commissary of subsistence of volunteers, for instructions.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Bvt. Lieut. Col., Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
Shreveport, La., June 27, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. W. FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I am to-day in receipt of a report from Lieutenant-Colonel Matthews, the commissioner sent by me to meet certain Indian tribes and arrange a temporary treaty with them. Some days before he reached Fort Towson the report of Smith's surrender was received there and the council disbanded, the rebel commissioners also leaving. Colonel Matthews, however, met the principal men of the Choctaw Nation and some others, having a pleasant interview with them and arranging for a grand council of all the tribes on September 1, 1865, at Armstrong Academy. This was in accordance with my suggestion and of which I notified you. My idea was that the Government would send an authorized commissioner, fully empowered to make a definite treaty. Colonel Matthews entered into a temporary arrangement with the

Choctaws and they have agreed to keep the wild tribes quiet. The effect of this visit to the Indian Territory so soon after the surrender must be good. I am told by several persons from Fort Towson that the Indians are surprised at our troops being among them so quickly. They have been very friendly to Colonel Matthews and have aided him in every way. I trust the general will urge upon the authorities at Washington the necessity of sending a commissioner to be present at this meeting on September 1; and should they take no action I would suggest that he appoint some officers to be present at the meeting. By prompt action I believe these people can be managed and save us great trouble and expense. Inclosed find a copy of Colonel Matthews' letter* and also the original treaty entered into by him with the Choctaws.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

Treaty stipulations made and entered into this 19th day of June, 1865, at Doaksville, C. N., between Lieut. Col. A. C. Matthews and Adjt. W. H. Vance, U. S. Volunteers, commissioners appointed by the military authorities of the United States, and P. P. Pitchlynn, principal chief and governor of the Choctaw Nation on part of said nation, as follows, to wit:

ARTICLE I. All acts of hostilities on the part of both armies having ceased (by virtue of a convention entered into on the 26th day of May, 1865, between Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, U. S. Army, commanding Military Division of West Mississippi, and General E. Kirby Smith, C. S. Army, commanding Trans-Mississippi Department), the Indians of the Choctaw Nation here represented, lately allied with the Confederate States in acts of hostility against the Government of the United States, do agree at once to return to their respective homes, and there remain at peace with the United States and offer no indignity whatever or commit any acts of hostilities against the whites or Indians of the various tribes who have been friendly to or engaged in the service of the United States during the war.

ART. II. It is stipulated by the undersigned commissioners on the part of the United States that so long as the Indians aforesaid observe the provisions of Article I of this agreement they shall be protected by the U. S. authorities in their persons and property, not only from the encroachments on the part of the whites but also from the Indians who have been engaged in the service of the United States.

ART. III. The above articles of agreement to remain and be in full force and effect until the meeting of the grand council to meet at Armstrong Academy, C. N., on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1865, and until such time as the proceedings of said council shall be ratified by the proper authorities, both of the Choctaw Nation and the United States.

In testimony whereof the said Lieut. Col. A. C. Matthews and Adjt. W. H. Vance, commissioners on the part of the United States, and P. P. Pitchlynn, principal chief and governor of the Choctaw Nation, have hereto set their hands.

A. C. MATTHEWS, *Lieut. Col., U. S. Vols.*,
W. H. VANCE, *Adjutant, U. S. Volunteers,*
Commissioners.

P. P. PITCHLYNN,
Principal Chief Choctaw Nation.

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* Not found.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, June 27, 1865.

Brig. Gen. R. A. CAMERON,
Commanding District of La Fourche:

GENERAL: I am directed by the commanding general to inform you that it is not intended to concentrate the whole of the Seventy-fifth at Terre Bonne at present unless their services can be entirely dispensed with at and beyond Brashear. The order on the subject of the concentration of this regiment from these headquarters required all troops of this regiment then stationed this side of Brashear to concentrate at Terre Bonne. The object of this was to collect the scattered companies on the railroad, where their service can now be dispensed with. It was not supposed that this order would collect over three companies. As to the Rhode Island cavalry, as well as all other regiments within your limits, they are already at your disposal on any emergency. The idea is to keep the troops as much concentrated as possible, ready for any orders, and when any emergency calling for troops occurs they are in readiness to meet any order given them.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, 13TH ARMY CORPS, AND POST OF GALVESTON,
Galveston, Tex., June 27, 1865.

Pursuant to Special Orders, No. 7, paragraph 1, dated headquarters District of Texas, Galveston, June 27, 1865, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the post of Galveston.

F. W. MOORE,
Colonel Eighty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, 13TH ARMY CORPS, AND POST OF GALVESTON,
Galveston, Tex., June 27, 1865.

I. The following-named officers on duty at brigade headquarters are hereby assigned to duty at post headquarters, namely: First Lieut. C. C. Morse, acting assistant adjutant-general, as post adjutant; First Lieut. John McAndrew, acting assistant quartermaster, as post quartermaster; First Lieut. William H. H. Rike, acting aide-de-camp; First Lieut. John N. Coldren, acting aide-de-camp.

II. Capt. H. Beard, Thirtieth Missouri Volunteers, provost-marshal, having reported to these headquarters pursuant to Special Orders, No. 7, paragraph 2, dated headquarters District of Texas, Galveston, Tex., June 27, 1865, is hereby announced as post provost-marshal.

F. W. MOORE,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 27, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

Referring to your dispatch of May 29 in relation to the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, they will be needed here.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *June 27, 1865.*
(Received 6.20 p. m.)

Capt. JOS. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The muster out of the Fourteenth was completed several days ago, and rolls are forwarded to these headquarters. The men are en route home.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, June 27, 1865. (Received 7.55 p. m. 28th.)

Capt. JOS. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Telegraph from Fort Smith, June 26, 1865, to Col. John Levering, assistant adjutant-general, Department of Arkansas:

The Chickasaw delegation reports that a force of wild Indians organized some time since and started for Kansas to operate on the Santa Fé road, but that they had been recalled, and that part of them had returned and the others were expected. The Chickasaws and Choctaws are using their influence with other tribes to prevent hostilities, and believe they can do so.

Respectfully, &c.,

CYRUS BUSSEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Respectfully forwarded to headquarters Military Division of the Missouri for information.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
June 27, 1865. (Received 9 a. m.)

Capt. JOSEPH McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

General Connor telegraphs that a bridge at Fort Kearny will be a great public benefit, and urges me to get one as soon as possible. We are subject to great delays there. If a pontoon bridge can be procured, I have a portable engine there that I can use to lengthen it out, or even to put in a trestle. Please forward this by mail for General Grant's information and in addition to my letter on the subject.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 172. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 27, 1865.

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4. The Eighth Regiment Illinois Cavalry Volunteers having reported at these headquarters, in compliance with Special Orders, No. 78, headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, of date June 27, 1865, will take post at Benton Barracks, Mo., and await further orders.

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By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 131. } HDQRS. DIST. OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS, *Fort Riley, June 27, 1865.*

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4. Col. H. E. Maynadier, commanding First Sub-District, will, as soon as practicable, relieve from duty in his district the battalion of the Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry, consisting of Companies C, E, F, and H, ordering them to proceed to the Santa Fé road, by way of Lyon's Creek and Lost Springs, and to report for duty upon their arrival to the commanding officer Second Sub-District.

By order of Brig. Gen. J. H. Ford:

ROBERT S. ROE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

MOUTH OF LITTLE ARKANSAS, *June 27, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. J. H. FORD,
Commanding District, &c.:

SIR: Sergeant Tibbits arrived here last evening. I avail myself of the opportunity to give you such information as has reached me. As far as I can learn, and my information is quite reliable, the whole of the Southern Indians, as well as the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, have held a great council near Fort Cobb, and a Texan officer was present. He told them the whites had all made peace; that he was their friend, and advised them all to make peace with all the whites. The Comanches, Kiowas, and Apaches gave in at once, and said they should not war any more north, but the Cheyennes and Arapahoes did not decide. I have my Indians out, and by this time the news that the "big chiefs" from Washington wished to see and talk with them has spread far and near. Some Caddos came in last evening and say the most of the Indians have gone to the Wichita Mountains and down on Red River. I expect to meet them some eighty miles south of this as soon as I can hear from them, but as they are scattered very much it will require some time to get things back where I had them early in May. Mr. Chisholm will leave to-morrow with a party of reliable Indians, and as soon as I can get anything positive will communicate to you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. LEAVENWORTH,
U. S. Indian Agent.

MUD SPRINGS, *June 27, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

Your dispatch of 26th says: "Will the two regiments of infantry replace the Second United States when it goes out?" Do you not mean the Third United States? Military dispatches have precedence where I am. They are delayed by operators on the road. I think the fault for the past ten days has been in the Omaha office.

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTH SUB-DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS,
Denver, Colo. Ter., June 27, 1865.

Capt. GEORGE F. PRICE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of the Plains,
Fort Laramie, Dak. Ter.:

I have the honor to report that about 140 Indians of the Arapaho tribe are encamped near Camp Collins. Their lodges are about three miles from the camp on the stage road. They say they came here for protection, and in consequence, besides that, they ask to be furnished with rations. I respectfully ask for instructions whether I am to order the quartermaster to furnish them with rations; and, if so, to what extent. It is my opinion that all the depredations that have been committed this side of the North Platte River have been done by this tribe of Indians. On account of the very few troops at Camp Collins, I think that the Indians ask for more than otherwise they would dare to. The arrival of the cavalry at that post from Fort Laramie I think will serve to keep them more quiet. From the information I receive from Lieutenant-Colonel Plumb I expect that the cavalry referred to will arrive at Camp Collins to-day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. H. POTTER,
Colonel Sixth U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTH SUB-DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS,
Denver City, Colo. Ter., June 27, 1865.

Capt. GEORGE F. PRICE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of the Plains,
Fort Laramie, Dak. Ter.:

I have the honor to report that I returned to my headquarters at Denver this a. m. I have issued such instructions to commanding officers at Fort Halleck and Fort Collins as will secure the safe transmittal of the mails along the stage route under my charge. Lieutenant-Colonel Plumb, from Fort Laramie, did not arrive at Fort Halleck until after my return from Sulphur Springs, the 24th instant, and then only with an escort of twelve men, two days' march in advance of his command. The necessary guards at the stations and escorts for the coaches are now placed between Fort Collins and Fort Halleck, with the exception of Park Station, the first station west of Fort Collins. The guard at this station will be placed on the arrival of troops from Fort Laramie. I do not anticipate any trouble now along the line, and by this time the guards and escorts are stationed beyond Fort Halleck nearly to the Green River, but beyond Sulphur Springs, seventy-five miles from Fort Halleck. Thus far no depredations have been committed by the Indians. On my arrival at Camp Collins, down the road, I found the post in very poor condition; the troops not well disciplined, and but very few in number, those ordered there from Fort Halleck not having arrived; but I am sure that with the instructions that I have issued, and the arrival at that post to-morrow evening of Major Norton, will place everything in proper shape, and that good military discipline will surely be enforced. I took through with me from Fort Halleck, with a Government team, all the mails that were there, one entire wagon load, and returned from Sulphur Springs with a mail of nearly the same amount returning east. I had no trouble with the Indians at all; and I ask leave to express my opinion that if

the stock tenders for the Overland Mail Company will watch the stock while feeding on grass in the day and keep them near the station, and at night place them in a corral, which I have ordered to be guarded every night, they will not lose so much of their stock. Heretofore they have been in the habit of leaving their stock out day and night, with no one to take care of them, allowing them to stray as far from the station as they pleased. In two instances the stock had strayed that they reported captured by the Indians, but were afterward found. One instance occurred under my own eyesight. Proceeding along the stage route with the team that should have been relieved, we found the stage stock about three miles away from the station, feeding. I relieved two of the escort, with orders for them to take the stock back to the station. Mr. Spotswood, the agent of the Overland Mail Company, came to Denver with me, and is to return up the road to-morrow morning with stock to replace that which has been taken by the Indians. He is of the opinion that there will be but little, if any, more trouble along the line. I hope to be able to report very soon that the stage company are running their coaches regularly through without detention; and as soon as the companies of cavalry ordered to Fort Collins arrive I can see no reason or trouble why they should not so obviate any difficulty which might occur. I have ordered an officer from these headquarters immediately up the road, with the necessary directions, to see that the officers along the line obey the orders issued to them as received from your headquarters. The Indians committed some depredations along the route between Fort Halleck and Cooper's Creek while I was on my way to Sulphur Springs. I have ordered reports to be made, which will be forwarded to you immediately on their receipt.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. POTTER,
Colonel Sixth U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., June 27, 1865.

Hon. JAMES HARLAN,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to address you upon a subject which I deem it my duty to present on the score of humanity, believing that statements coming from the commandant of this district, who has had a long and intimate acquaintance with Indian affairs in this region, will enlist your earnest attention and sympathy. When the great outbreak of the lower bands of Sioux Indians occurred on the frontier of this State in 1862, the Sisseton or Sissetonwan division of the Dakota or Sioux Nation dwelt in villages at Big Stone Lake and Lake Traverse, at the head of the Minnesota River. Except a portion of the young men who were induced to join in the attack at Fort Wadsworth the Sissetons took no part in the murders and massacres of the whites, but, on the contrary, denounced the whole proceedings as foolish and wicked. Fearing, however, that their non-participation would not save them from the punishment prepared by the Government for the guilty perpetrators, they left their own country and were found with the great camp on the Missouri Coteau, which was attacked and routed by the forces under my command in July, 1863. In the three actions which ensued these Sissetons were severely punished for being in bad company, as it was of course impossible to distinguish between the innocent and the guilty. The majority of them have since that time proved their desire

to be on amicable terms with the whites by surrendering themselves to the commanding officer of Fort Wadsworth, Dak. Ter. (which post is within this military district), to the number of 150 or 160 lodges, embracing some 600 souls, and others of the same bands express a desire to pursue a similar course when permitted to leave the camps of the hostile Indians. The Sisseton Sioux were recipients of annuities from the Government under treaty stipulations previous to the outbreak, but the act of Congress declaring a forfeiture of all payments to the Sioux engaged in hostilities extended to them and they are now left in a very destitute condition. I have employed many of these men during the last two or three months as scouts in the military service and they have manifested much zeal and fidelity, having intercepted and killed quite a number of the hostile savages going toward or returning from the settlements. Among those destroyed by them were four out of the five of the party engaged in the murder of an entire family by the name of Jewett, in Blue Earth County in this State, in the month of April last.

It is not within the province or authority of the military commanders of this department or district to make proper provision for the wants of so large a number of these surrendered Sissetons, although I have instructed the commanding officer of Fort Wadsworth to issue rations sufficient to prevent actual suffering. The withdrawal of these people from among the evil-disposed bands and their active co-operation with the U. S. troops in the defense of the frontier effectually prevent them from hunting the buffalo, as they would doubtless be attacked by the superior numbers of the disaffected and hostile, and they consequently are in a deplorable condition for the lack of clothing and food. While writing this I have received a dispatch from Major Rose, commanding Fort Wadsworth, dated 18th instant, a copy of which I take the liberty to inclose. He reports forty-three lodges of the Yanktonnais Sioux as having given themselves up and others are expected, but that there is great destitution in the general camp. In reply to my application to the department commander I was authorized to procure a limited quantity of corn, potatoes, and other vegetables for seed, which were sent to Fort Wadsworth some weeks since, together with 400 hoes, which you were kind enough to order the Indian Department to furnish, in accordance with the application of Major-General Curtis made to yourself. I have the honor respectfully to suggest that you will direct an immediate supply of food and clothing to be furnished the Indians referred to, now in camp under military protection near Fort Wadsworth. The exigency admits of no delay, and surely policy, not less than justice, demands at the hands of this great Government that those bands of Indians who have proved their friendship by deeds as well as words should be placed beyond the danger of perishing for the want of the necessaries of life. There is also a small number of the lower bands of Sioux who proved faithful to the Government during the outbreak and since, saving the lives of many whites. They deserve to be liberally dealt with, and I take the liberty to commend them also to your generous attention. I have preferred to make this communication directly to yourself, to avoid the delay and circumlocution attendant upon letters sent through the regular channels. General Curtis feels a like solicitude with myself upon the subject, as when he was here a few days since I laid the whole matter before him and urged him to address you, which I hope he has done.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[JUNE 27, 1865.—For Sully to Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Northwest, relating to Indian affairs about Fort Rice, &c., see p. 916. There are two copies of this communication, one dated June 17 and the other June 27. The latter seems to be the correct date.]

CAMP NEAR FORT PIERRE, *June 27, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. H. H. SIBLEY,
Minnesota District:

GENERAL: Your communication dated 21st reached me this morning at 10 o'clock, not quite six days from Saint Paul. I allow the horses of the express to rest and will send this to-morrow. Please telegraph in my name the following answer: "As an independent commander, I will send the list of officers with me. I have not the means of examining other officers in my district." I have no important Indian news to tell you. There were some 1,000 lodges of the Western Sioux here (about 3,000 warriors) waiting to see me, but four of my boats sunk, and hence my delay. These Indians have gone after buffalo and toward Wadsworth. They told the commanding officer here (Fort Sully) to send word to them when I came, as they wished to hear what the President had to say to them. Nearly all these are the same who gave themselves up to me last year, parts of all the Western bands. Most of the other Western Sioux who are out wish to come in, and no doubt there would have been perfect peace out here had not the Cheyenne and other Platte River Indians been driven up into this section. They have told the Sioux that they whipped out all the white soldiers below, and if they will join them they will whip me out, &c. I am waiting here for the last of my ox wagons with supplies, when in compliance with orders I will move on to Fort Rice and Devil's Lake. General Dodge has the Cheyennes to attend to, and is, I understand, marching with a large force after them. I hope his wagon train is large enough, for if he has not an immense amount of supplies with him, he will never reach where the Indians are. A very large body of Indians, Cheyennes and Sioux, approached Fort Rice to attack, but the commanding officer, with his command (four small companies of infantry), assisted by about seventy mounted Yanktonnais, Two Bear's band, marched out of the fort and attacked them and drove them off. No one hurt on our side. I believe I have told you all the news I have. When at Fort Rice I think I shall communicate by Wadsworth.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD SUB-DISTRICT,
Fort Abercrombie, Dak. Ter., June 27, 1865.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Minnesota.

CAPTAIN: On the 12th instant I sent Acting Chief of Scouts William Quinn with the scouts under his command on a scouting expedition to the upper waters of the Cheyenne River. The detachment left with ten days' rations, but were absent fourteen days, returning yesterday afternoon. The delay was occasioned by encountering one of the most terrific storms of rain and snow ever visiting the prairies of the Northwest at this season of the year. The snow fell to the depth of one inch and a half in the vicinity of Devil's Lake on the 19th instant.

The cold was so severe that the scouts could not move, and consequently had to remain in camp, where they could keep warm by their camp-fires. Quinn went as far as Devil's Lake, but found no Indians. The Red River half-breeds at Devil's Lake informed him that the Indians had all left there about three weeks before. They moved north and west. All having ponies went on the Missouri Coteau, west of Turtle Mountain, driving immense herds of buffalo before them. Those without ponies were going to Turtle Mountain and La Butte de Bois, and were reported to be in a state of actual starvation, being without fire-arms of any kind, and in many instances without bows and arrows. The half-breeds above referred to lived with the Indians all winter at Devil's Lake and Turtle Mountain, and informed Quinn that early in the spring, or about the close of winter, five Indians left Devil's Lake for the frontier on a horse-stealing raid. They stole each a horse, and on their return were overtaken on the plains by the terrible storm of April 6 and all froze to death. The bodies of the Indians, as well as the horses, have since been found.

Twelve Indians left the camps about Turtle Mountain some weeks ago for a raid on Red River below here, and have not been heard from since. My object in sending my scouts so far into the Indian country was to ascertain the precise location of their camp preparatory to making application to district headquarters for permission to make a raid upon them with all the mounted men in my command. If the information received by Quinn is reliable in relation to the condition and equipment of the hostile Sioux about Turtle Mountain and La Butte de Bois, an expedition composed of 200 or 300 cavalry and a section of mountain howitzers fitted out at this post, unencumbered by any more baggage or train than was absolutely necessary for the most economical demands of men and animals—thus giving it the greatest possible mobility—could, in my opinion, inflict a terrible blow upon them. I would like permission to try the experiment. It would teach these red devils that they can no longer commit depredations with impunity along our frontier without being subject themselves to like visitations. I have a provisional section of light artillery organized and well drilled at this post. The section is composed of twenty men, a large majority of whom have seen active service in that arm in the field. If I had one more company of cavalry at my command I could fit out an expedition of the strength indicated in five days.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

C. POWELL ADAMS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Third Sub-District.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *June 28, 1865.*
(Received 29th.)

Bvt. Maj. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff:

I returned here this morning from a hurried trip to Texas. Galveston, Houston, Columbus, Indianola, and Corpus Christi are now occupied by our troops, and General Steele is advancing a force up the Rio Grande as far as Roma as soon as troops can be supplied that far up. I will send this evening or to-morrow morning all the information which I was able to obtain of the condition of affairs in Texas and along the Rio Grande.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *June 28, 1865.*
(Received 30th.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I have just returned from a hurried trip along the coast of Texas. The following is, to the best of my knowledge, the condition of affairs there: The Kirby Smith and General Canby surrender was for the most part a swindle on the part of Kirby Smith and Company, as all the Texas troops had disbanded or had been discharged and gone home before the commissioners were sent to General Canby. Kirby Smith, Magruder, Shelby, Slaughter, Walker, and others of military rank have gone to Mexico. Everything on wheels—artillery, horses, mules, &c.—have been run over into Mexico. Large and small bands of rebel soldiers and some citizens, amounting to about 2,000, have crossed the Rio Grande into Mexico, some allege with the intention of going to Sonora. The Lucy Gwin, a small steamer, was surrendered at Matagorda, but was carried off and is now anchored at Bagdad, on the Rio Grande. There is no doubt in my mind that the representatives of the Imperial Government along the Rio Grande have encouraged this wholesale plunder of property belonging to the United States Government, and that it will only be given up when we go and take it. General Steele says that the French officers are very saucy and insulting to our people at Brownsville. Juarez does not appear to have any force of consequence on the Rio Grande. I cannot hear of any movements. The rebels who have gone to Mexico have sympathies with the Imperialists, and this feeling is undoubtedly reciprocated. I will direct General Steele to make a demand on the French authorities at Matamoras for a return of the property. The Lucy Gwin is a tangible case. A Mexican steamer loaded with cotton and flying the American flag was captured a few days since between Rio Grande City and Brownsville. After the surrender 826 bales of C. S. cotton stored at Rio Grande City was crossed into Mexico, and this is only one item. There is a good deal of irritation between French officials at Matamoras and our people, and the Maximilian party is getting nervous. My scouts report from Matamoras that 7,000 troops are marching from the interior to that place; also that Mejia is working on the rifle-pits around Matamoras. This reported re-enforcement I give for what it is worth.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
June 30, 1865.

This is respectfully referred to the President for his information. In my judgment, a demand should be made upon the authorities of Matamoras for all the arms and other Confederate property crossed over the Rio Grande after the surrender, with instructions to go and take them if they are not immediately given up.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 172. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, La., June 28, 1865.*

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8. In compliance with General Orders, No. 106, from War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Brig. Gen. J. I. Gilbert, U. S. Volun-

teers, is hereby relieved from further duty in this department and will proceed without delay to his place of residence, and from there report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

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13. Brig. Gen. E. S. Dennis, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from his present duties and will report in person to these headquarters for orders.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Bvt. Lieut. Col., Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, June 28, 1865.

Maj. WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Southern Division of Louisiana:

Yours of the 27th relating to the concentration of the Seventy-fifth, and in relation to troops in this district, is received. I had ordered the remainder of the Seventy-fifth to concentrate at Terre Bonne, supposing that they were to be used elsewhere; but they are not needed at Brashear or in front of that place. The force at Washington, of five companies of the Ninety-eighth and one company of cavalry, is quite sufficient. At New Iberia the three companies of the Ninety-eighth and one company of the Third Rhode Island Cavalry, and at Franklin the two companies of the Ninety-eighth and one company of the Third Rhode Island Cavalry, will certainly be all that is required. I shall, if there is no objection, bring one company of the Third Rhode Island Cavalry here and send one to Donaldsonville to facilitate arrests and to move promptly at all points where disturbance may arise. I also think a small guard of, say, a lieutenant, a sergeant, two corporals, and twelve men should be sent to report to the provost-marshals of Plaquemine and Houma, and shall detail such guard unless otherwise directed. If the general dissents from any part of this disposition please telegraph me.

I am, with great respect, yours, &c.,

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, La., June 28, 1865.

Maj. WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Southern Division of Louisiana:

Yours relating to the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Atkins, reporting the arrival of Captain Stearns, C. S. Army, at Brashear to parole, &c., is at hand. You were laboring under a misapprehension when you penned the letter, for it was Lieutenant-Colonel Rice, commanding post at Washington, who reported the arrival of Captain Stearns, a copy of which report is inclosed. I have never heard either from Lieutenant-Colonel Rice or Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson how many men were paroled, or how many arms received at Washington. But what I learned from Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson was in a conversation on his return to Brashear from New Iberia and Franklin and before he went

to Washington. He then told me that he had paroled nearly 700 at New Iberia and Franklin, and had received but thirty-five arms turned over. I embodied this information, as I considered it reliable, in my telegram to you of June 26 relating to a disturbance at Franklin, a copy of which is inclosed.* These I believe are all the facts I have in the case.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. A. CAMERON,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS,

Galveston, Tex., June 28, 1865.

Col. JOHN H. KELLY,

114th Ohio Volunteers, Commanding Post at Millican:

COLONEL: In reply to your communication of the 26th instant, I am instructed by the major-general commanding to state: The oath of amnesty set forth in the President's proclamation of May 29, 1865, will be administered to all white persons who may apply to take it. Your provost-marshal will administer the oath, which will be signed in duplicate, one copy for the person subscribing to it and one to be retained by the provost-marshal. All retained copies will be forwarded to the provost-marshal-general at these headquarters on the 1st and 15th of each month. The taking of the oath is the legal manifestation that the person, if requiring clemency and not excepted from the benefits of the amnesty proclamation, accepts the pardon tendered by the President. If the person is excepted from its benefits it is the manifestation of a desire to secure a pardon, and properly should be followed by an application to the Executive for special favor. The military authority cannot decide who are and who are not excepted from the clemency granted in the proclamation; neither can it grant certificates of amnesty. The civil courts or future orders from the President will establish the rights of citizens under the proclamation. A copy of General Orders, No. 61,† headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, current series, is inclosed for your instruction. It is unnecessary to add to its terms regarding paroles more than this: The improper disbandment of the so-called Confederate forces has rendered the paroling of officers and men by organizations impracticable. Consequently individual paroles of officers and men will be received. They will be expected when reporting for parole to give up all public property in their possession—colors, records, arms, animals, transportation, &c. Their attention will be called to General Orders, No. 4, from these headquarters. Your provost-marshal is hereby authorized to grant paroles to all persons recently in the military service of the so-called Confederate Government. The provost-marshal-general will furnish all necessary blanks and forms. Civil officers will be paroled at present only at Houston and Galveston. Only those holding commissions or appointments direct from the Confederate States or State government will be required at present to take the parole.

In regard to the treatment of the freed people, the instructions are necessarily of a general character. Your sound judgment will be often called into action. Until the arrival of officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, which will not be long delayed, the military authorities are charged to see, as far as military necessities may permit, that the col-

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* See p. 996. † See May 26, p. 604.

ored people of the State are secured in their personal freedom and their right to hold, transfer, and use their lawfully acquired property, and that they do not abuse these newly acquired rights, both to their own injury and the injury of the white people of the State. They cannot be forced to work except in fulfillment of a proper contract, as vagrants from whom labor is demanded as compensation for subsistence, clothing, lodging, or as a duty to the public, shared in by others, or as an urgent necessity to the military service of the United States. Military necessity demands that they be not permitted to congregate at military posts. They will be advised to remain at their former homes, to make contracts for their labor; will be forced to abide by the contract when considerately made, and will be protected, as far as the military power is able, against cruel treatment. Persons treating their servants or employés cruelly will be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both, after conviction by summary but fair trial before a provost-marshal. Persons considering themselves aggrieved can appeal to you and from you to the major-general commanding. You should appoint an officer especially to take measures by assisting them in the disposal of their labor, to ameliorate the condition of those driven from their homes by cruel treatment. In a limited number of cases you may direct your quartermaster to issue the ration established for colored laborers or prisoners of war. Your quartermaster should draw rations in bulk from the subsistence depot in this place and serve as a subsistence officer in addition to his other duties. A weekly report of rations issued in this way will be made to these headquarters.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. W. EMERY,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., June 28, 1865.

Hon. JAMES HARLAN,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.:

A grand council of Indian tribes was held at Camp Napoleon, Chatatumaha, on the 26th of May ultimo, at which the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, Comanches, Caddos, Cheyennes, Seminoles, Osages, Kiowas, Arapahoes, Lipans, Northern Osages, and Anadarkoes are said to have been represented. A solemn league of peace and friendship was entered into between them, and resolutions were passed expressive of their purposes and wishes. They appoint commissioners, not to exceed five in number, from each nation to visit Washington for conference with heads of Departments. A delegation from this council is now at Fort Smith and requests by telegraph that I will furnish passports for their commissioners to Washington, D. C. The question as to expediency of such visit at this time is submitted to you. Shall passports be given them?

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 28, 1865.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, U. S. Army,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

By General Orders, No. 118, the President assigns you to command the Military Division of the Mississippi, embracing Departments of the

Ohio, Missouri, and Arkansas; headquarters Saint Louis. The order will be sent in a day or two. Acknowledge receipt.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 28, 1865.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

The Fourteenth Regiment Kansas Cavalry, Bvt. Brig. Gen. C. W. Blair's regiment, has been mustered out of service under instructions to General Reynolds from the Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, dated June 15. The muster out was completed and the men en route to their homes before receipt of your telegram of June 22 directing its retention in the service.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 66. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., June 28, 1865.

The amnesty proclamation of the President, dated May 29, 1865, having been officially received at these headquarters, the oath therein prescribed may be administered by the commanding officers of posts and military stations, or any provost-marshal in this department. Oaths will be executed in duplicate, one copy to be retained by the party taking the oath, the other to be forwarded to the State Department at Washington through these headquarters. The oath will not be administered to persons embraced in the excepted classes. Special applications for pardon may be forwarded to the President through these headquarters.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 161. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 28, 1865.

The Districts of North and South Kansas will hereafter be known as the District of Kansas.

Brig. Gen. Robert B. Mitchell, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the District of Kansas, headquarters at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MACON, *June 28, 1865.*

Maj. H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Telegram of the 27th received. All militia companies have been relieved excepting Captain Story, North Missouri Railroad bridge guards. There is a large amount of Government property here requiring guard.

It will also require a force to preserve the peace of the country. Returned soldiers on each side are disposed to be belligerent. A little difficulty occurred here Tuesday, in which a returned Union soldier was killed by colored soldier, who was himself wounded. General Spalding thinks there ought to be a regiment stationed here for duty in this sub-district. Will start down to-day.

G. W. GILSON,
Captain and Acting Assistant Inspector, Saint Louis District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 144. } HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 28, 1865.

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IV. Col. David Moore, Fifty-first Infantry Missouri Volunteers, will at once relieve Col. J. Weydemeyer, Forty-first Missouri Volunteer Infantry, in command of the First Sub-District.

V. Col. J. Weydemeyer, Forty-first Missouri Volunteer Infantry, on being relieved of command of the First Sub-District will report to his regiment for duty.

VI. The two companies of the Fifty-first Missouri Volunteers, together with the headquarters of that regiment, are relieved from duty at Benton Barracks and will report for duty to Col. David Moore, commanding First Sub-District.

VII. Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Fiftieth Missouri Volunteers, are relieved from duty at Benton Barracks and will report to Col. David Moore, commanding First Sub-District.

VIII. Paragraph 7, Special Orders, No. 144, current series, of these headquarters, is hereby revoked.

By order of Brigadier-General Williamson:

H. HANNAHS,
Major Fiftieth Missouri Volunteers and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
June 28, 1865—10 a. m.

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR,
En Route to Fort Laramie:

I meant the Third United States. The regiments going to you are veterans and small—1,600 men in three regiments. If you should not mind [*sic*] in re-enlisting Third United States you know you would have to replace them. I shall send the three regiments of infantry to you. They are now on their way to Fort Leavenworth to be fitted out. Tibbits' brigade of cavalry will commence moving in a day or two for Julesburg.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Larned, June 28, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

We are having daily skirmishes with the Indians, and in nearly every fight have punished them more or less. To-night three large scouting

parties start from Fort Zarah and one from this post. Am in hopes of destroying these small war parties now on this side of the river. Colonel Leavenworth, in accordance with instructions from Congressional committee, is now at the mouth of the Little Arkansas trying to get an interview with the Indians. He has runners out to all their camps. I have sent two expresses to him for information as to his prospects. Will have an answer to-night and will advise you immediately as to what he is doing. The Fifteenth Kansas will be here to-night. Am organizing two battalions now, which will be ready to move by the 4th of July.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. H. FORD,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, June 28, 1865.

Brigadier-General FORD,
Fort Riley:

The following dispatch sent for your information:

FORT SMITH, *June 26, 1865.*

Col. J. LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

The Chickasaw delegation reports a force of wild Indians organized some time ago and started for Kansas to operate on the south road had been recalled, and that part of them had returned and others were expected. The Chickasaws and Choctaws are using their influence with other tribes to prevent hostilities, and believe they can do so.

CYRUS BUSSEY,
Brigadier-General.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

COUNCIL GROVE, KANS., *June 28, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. JAMES H. FORD,
Commanding District of the Upper Arkansas:

SIR: I have the honor to report that I arrived at the Little Arkansas on the 25th and saw Chisholm, and he says that the Indians have had a council; that there was a Mexican officer there who informed them that the whites had all made peace, and that they could not get any help from the South; that they had better make peace, and that they concluded not to send any more war parties north of the Arkansas River. I told Chisholm that you wanted to employ him, and that you wanted that he should go to the Indians and see what they were going to do. Chisholm started Tuesday morning the 27th, and he says it will take from twenty-five to thirty days, for the Indians have all gone down on the Texas line. He says that he wishes you not to send any parties south of the Arkansas River till his return, for it may endanger his life. Chisholm will report to you in person as soon as he returns.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. J. TIBBITS,
Sergeant.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., June 28, 1865.

Col. R. H. CARNAHAN,
Comdg. Third Illinois Cavalry, in Camp near Fort Snelling:

COLONEL: You will proceed on 1st proximo without unnecessary delay with the regiment of cavalry under your command to Fort Ridgely, where you will be joined by two sections of the Third Minnesota Battery under Capt. John Jones. As soon as all necessary arrangements are completed you will take up the line of march by the trail made by the expedition under General Sibley, in 1863, to the Cheyenne River, and ascending that stream by the most practicable route to the vicinity of Devil's Lake you will scour the country from there to the British line, if the information you can glean from half-breeds and other sources should lead to the supposition that hostile Sioux camps are to be found in that region. Should it appear, however, that these savages have moved in the direction of the Missouri Coteau, you will make a demonstration in that quarter and endeavor to overtake and attack them. It may well be that you will fall in with some Sioux Indians whose intentions are peaceful and who desire a restoration of friendly relations with the Government. If such there be, you will not molest them, but state to them that your mission is the punishment of the guilty only, and that the Government is not disposed to treat otherwise than kindly such of the bands of Sioux as were not implicated in the massacres of the whites in 1862 and since that period. The scouts and guides who will accompany you will be able to afford you much useful information relative to the general character of the bands who roam in the Devil's Lake region, and thus enable you to adjust your course to the exigencies which may arise. The object of the movement is twofold: First, to attack and punish those bands who continue inimical; and, second, to prevent by a threatening movement toward their camps their detaching warriors on raiding excursions to the settlements. In case of an encounter with hostile Indians you will of course avoid injury to the women and children as far as practicable. As a matter of policy, no less than of humanity, these savages should be taught that the troops of their Great Father are as merciful to the helpless and unresisting as they are formidable to an armed foe. Your command will be furnished with sixty days' full rations, which will be sufficient in all probability for the service you are to perform; but should you be detained longer than is anticipated you can replenish your supplies at Fort Abercrombie or Fort Wadsworth.

In your march upward you will not visit Fort Wadsworth with your command, as that post is not on your line of march. The commanding officer of that post will, however, be duly advised of the movement and instructed to communicate with you, and afford such aid as may be in his power. He will be directed to dispatch Major Brown, special military agent at Fort Wadsworth, to accompany you. Major B. has had many years' knowledge of the country you are to visit, and of all the Indians, and as he is a man of great intelligence and good judgment you will find him to be a most valuable counselor and guide. Mr. Pierre Bottineau, an old and experienced guide, will also be sent with you, also some of the men as scouts who are well acquainted with the country. These men should be placed under the immediate charge and command of Bottineau, who will, of course, be subject to your general orders and direction. You will please to observe strictly the following general instructions: First. After leaving Fort Ridgely you will choose for your camp at night ground which is not commanded by timber,

brush, mounds, or ravines. Second. You will cause your wagons to be corraled in a circle in the center of the camp, and inclose the mules and oxen therein during the hours of darkness. Third. During the march keep out the scouts, supported by a cavalry force, on your front and on the flanks, to give timely notice of the appearance of an enemy, and protect your train by a strong rear guard. Fourth. It is prudent whenever there is reason to suspect the proximity of Indians in force not only to protect the pickets and sentinels by pits, but to throw up rifle-trenches on each side of the camp to prevent a night attack, which in a war with savages is always to be avoided, as there is great danger of a general and destructive stampede of the animals, who become terrified by the unearthly yells of the enemy. Fifth. Maintain a strong line of sentinels, supported by a powerful guard ready for action at a moment's warning. Sixth. Be constantly on the alert against treachery and keep all Indians, however professedly friendly, from entering or approaching your camp. At the crossing of rivers or the passage of ravines or other places where an enemy might be secreted, send forward a strong line of skirmishers to examine the ground for a considerable distance on each side before involving the train in a confined and exposed position where it might be destroyed in detail. Seventh. Permit of no straggling from the column during the march or in camp after reaching an uninhabited portion of the country, for that is a prolific source of evil and of danger. The Indians are so remarkably expert in the concealment of their persons that stragglers may be picked off when there are no indications of their proximity. Your movements will be watched by a vigilant but unseen foe, and whenever there is a lack of proper precautions instant advantage will be taken. The brigadier-general commanding has deemed it essential that you should be fully directed in these details, inasmuch as you have had no previous experience in Indian warfare, which differs so entirely from that of the whites. While not formidable to a disciplined force under a watchful commander, these prairie bands are so well acquainted with the country, so adroit in taking advantage of opportunities, so rapid in their movements, and so well skilled in horsemanship and in all the craft of prairie maneuvers, that nothing but constant vigilance and preparation will serve as a guaranty against attack by night and by day. It is highly probable that you may have occasion to open communication with a part of the column now ascending the Missouri River under the command of General Sully, which will also operate in the direction of Devil's Lake. In such case you will consult with the officer in command and co-operate with him in the general object in view. No doubt you will find herds of buffalo on your march. If so you may suspect that the Indians are not far distant, and care must be taken to prevent indiscriminate hunting by men under your command. If deemed advisable to add to your rations of fresh meat, a party sufficiently strong, under the lead of an experienced officer, should be detailed to hunt the buffalo within a short distance of the main column, accompanied by some of the scouts. Your return route will be governed by such information as will enable you to judge whether to skirt the Missouri Coteau and descend the valley of the James River or strike east of the Cheyenne River in the direction of the Red River of the North. The counsel of Special Agent Brown will be especially valuable in regard to these points, it being important to make a demonstration of force where it will be attended with the greatest effect. The decision in regard to it should depend upon the locality of the several Indian camps. You will please communicate as often as occasion may present

to these headquarters and give full reports of everything connected with the march, and you will cause a journal to be kept as provided for in the regulations. It is particularly enjoined upon you not to cross into British territory under any circumstances, but should you encounter any trader who has been engaged in the illicit traffic of ammunition with the hostile Sioux Indians you will take him into custody and deliver him, with his goods and effects, at the nearest military post on your return, for trial by general court-martial, in accordance with the proclamation of the late President, promulgated in General Orders (from department headquarters), No. 10, copy of which is herewith inclosed*. I omitted to warn you that horses are in great demand among the Indians, who are exceedingly expert in stealing these animals and will run great risks to obtain possession of them. While grazing, and indeed at all times, they should be strongly guarded.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT PIERRE, *June 28, 1865.*
(Received 4.20 p. m. July 8.)

Major-General POPE:

The Indians tell me the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and hostile Sioux, 3,000 lodges, are on the head of Knife River, the place I fought them last year.

SULLY,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, June 28, 1865—5 p. m. (Received 29th.)

Colonel COLE, *Omaha:*

One hundred men of Twelfth Missouri have started. Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, with the balance, leaves to-morrow. All equipped. A portion of these men are with Lieutenant-Colonel Tiedemann, who has in charge the pontoon bridge for Loup Fork, and will have to aid him in getting it out and putting it in. I want no delay on account of these troops. General Connor is afraid you will be behind. When do you leave? Answer.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *June 29, 1865.*
(Received 30th.)

Major-General RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff:

All of the Fourth Corps, about 10,000 men, is now here and will be embarked in a few days for Indianola, Tex., and will occupy San Antonio. I am in hopes that most of the articles of subsistence which will be required for the troops in Texas can be procured from the country, except the small rations. Beef is very abundant and cheap. Arrangements will be made to supply the troops serving in this State

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* See Part I, p. 1296.

with Texas beef. It can be purchased there for four cents per pound. I have had some inconvenience from the anomalous condition of my command and many delays in transportation of troops, but feel now "out of the woods." I hope that this anomalous condition of my command will soon be rectified. The columns of cavalry which start from Shreveport and Alexandria under General Merritt are perhaps the best equipped and handsomest of the war. I think General Merritt has already started.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 29, 1865.

Major-General CANBY,
Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

The Secretary of War directs that no further work on field fortifications, which cannot be done by soldiers without hired labor, be carried on. Acknowledge receipt.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 173. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., June 29, 1865.

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10. The First Texas Cavalry is hereby relieved from duty in this department and will be reported by its commanding officer to Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan, U. S. Army, commanding Military Division of the Southwest.

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22. Capt. W. B. Armstrong, assistant quartermaster of volunteers, is hereby assigned to duty with Thomas W. Conway, assistant commissioner Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands for the State of Louisiana.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Bvt. Lieut. Col., Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 21. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE SOUTHWEST,
New Orleans, La., June 29, 1865.

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3. Paragraph 3 of Special Orders, No. 4, current series, from these headquarters, directing Bvt. Brig. Gen. G. A. Forsyth, assistant inspector-general, to proceed to the mouth of White River, is so amended as to include the words "and Memphis" after the words White River.

4. Capt. O. H. Howard, chief signal officer, with two enlisted men, is hereby ordered to proceed to Galveston, Tex., for the purpose of receiving signal property, and to communicate with Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger

with reference to such signal communication as is deemed expedient to establish. On the completion of this duty he will report without delay to these headquarters. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By command of Major-General Sheridan:

E. B. PARSONS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTHWEST,
New Orleans, La., June 29, 1865.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Commanding U. S. Forces on the Rio Grande:

GENERAL: Notify General Brown to hold no more intercourse with the French authorities at Matamoras. His intercourse heretofore is disapproved.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTHWEST,
New Orleans, June 29, 1865.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER,
Commanding U. S. Forces in Texas, Hdqrs. Galveston, Tex.:

GENERAL: Merritt's column of cavalry is said to be the finest which has marched during the war. He has started, I think, by this time, via Austin, to San Antonio. He is about 5,500 strong. Custer has not yet gotten off, but will very soon. His column is as good as Merritt's. I have directed Colonel Sawtelle to collect magazines of forage at Houston and San Antonio. The orders you have issued must be carried out in reference to arms. In regard to property, if list can be furnished, so that it will become subject to the authority of the Government, it may be loaned to parties for the purpose of securing their crops. The people of Texas must be satisfied with the conditions of other States in reference to the question of arms and surrendered property.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
Galveston, Tex., June 29, 1865.

Hon. JOHN HANCOCK,
Austin, Tex.:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to request that you will at the earliest possible moment take measures to secure all public property, archives, records, &c., within the county of Travis, pertaining to the State and General Government. Those of first importance are those of the land office, treasury archives of the State, and executive departments. All persons now having custody of the above-mentioned records and prop-

erty will at once turn the same over to yourself or such agents as you may designate. You are authorized to organize such military force as may be required for the purpose above specified until the arrival of the Federal troops now en route to the State capital.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 29, 1865—8 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN,
Lancaster, Ohio:

You go to Saint Louis to command the Military Division of the Mississippi. The order is out.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., June 29, 1865.

Brigadier-General MCGINNIS,
Commanding, Camden, Ark.:

GENERAL: Your communication of 25th instant received. Means are being adopted by the staff departments to furnish abundant supplies for your command. Such orders have been given as will prevent any further waste of transportation upon damaged and worthless forage. General orders in relation to administering oath of amnesty have just issued. Find copy herewith.* Blanks and instructions for executing the work will be furnished with as little delay as possible by the provost-marshal-general of the department to provost-marshals of posts. Any rebel officer or soldier may be paroled to return to his home, not to take up arms, &c., but this does not qualify nor disqualify him in any manner for taking the amnesty oath or oath of allegiance. The proclamation of the President of May 29, 1865, may debar him as of an excepted class, even after he has been paroled. If a rebel soldier is a resident of Kentucky it is for the authorities of that State to prescribe conditions for his remaining at home. If he takes the oath of amnesty or allegiance it is proper that such oath should be recorded in his own State. Your action in relation to negroes is approved. They are free to choose their employers, but they must labor and respect their bargains. Their congregating around military posts and depending upon uncertain means of obtaining livelihood must be discountenanced and prohibited. Your action in regard to rebel property, such as mules, horses, &c., is approved. If such is unquestionably public property, the Government should have the use of it after temporary use for agricultural purposes. If your judgment determines that an animal is the private property of any claimant it may be delivered to him. Suffering should be prevented by judicious issues of subsistence stores, care being exercised that such gratuitous contributions do not encourage idleness and unnecessary dependence upon the public for support. Your General Orders, No. 2, are approved. An order will issue from these headquarters, as soon as a proper understanding of the case can be arrived at, tending to systematize negro labor. Officers will be

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*See General Orders, No. 66, Department of Arkansas, June 28, p. 1019.

appointed as provost-marshals and superintendents of freedmen for all important places in the southwestern portion of the department.

By command of Major-General Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 174. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., June 29, 1865.*

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7. The services of the Lafayette and Johnson County companies of Missouri militia being no longer required they are hereby relieved from duty, and will turn over all Government property in their possession to the officers of the proper staff departments. No more issues will be made to these companies. The commanding officer of the District of Central Missouri is charged with the execution of this order.

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12. The commanding officer of the Eighth Regiment Illinois Cavalry Volunteers on arrival at Saint Louis will fully equip his regiment for the field and proceed with it to Warrensburg, Mo., by railroad. Transportation will be furnished the regiment sufficient to transport thirty days' rations and 150 rounds of ammunition to the man. From Warrensburg the regiment will march to Fort Riley, Kans., and report to the commanding officer, District of the Upper Arkansas. The staff departments will furnish the necessary supplies and transportation.

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By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21. } HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT, *Saint Louis, Mo., June 29, 1865.*

The District of North Missouri having been merged into the Saint Louis District (Special Orders, No. 169, paragraph 4, current series, Department of the Missouri), I hereby assume command of that portion of the State of Missouri formerly included in the District of North Missouri. The former District of North Missouri will hereafter be known as the Third Sub-District, with headquarters at Macon. Capt. William H. Tilson is hereby assigned to the command of the Third Sub-District.

J. A. WILLIAMSON,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 145. } HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT, *Saint Louis, Mo., June 29, 1865.*

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II. Companies B and F, Fifty-first Missouri Volunteers, are relieved from duty in Saint Louis, and will proceed at 6 a. m. on the 30th instant by North Missouri Railroad to Macon, Mo. On arrival at Macon, Captain Tilson, the senior officer in command, will station a sufficient number of troops at Bevier, not exceeding one company, to guard the

property of the railroad company at that place. The remainder of the detachment will be stationed at Macon to guard the Government property at that station. After the troops shall have been stationed as above directed Captain Tilson will notify the commanding officer of the Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia and the commanding officer of the detachment of the Thirty-ninth Missouri Volunteers of the fact, that they may move their respective commands to Saint Louis as ordered from department headquarters. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

By order of Brigadier-General Williamson:

H. HANNAHS,
Major Fiftieth Missouri Volunteers and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

CAMP MITCHELL, *June 29, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

I will not require troops to replace the Third United States. The Sixth will be sufficient for this side of the mountains after my campaign. I am taking four companies of the Sixth with me to guard trains and depots between Laramie and Powder River. Will not require them for that duty after campaign. The Third will not re-enlist. The three infantry regiments and Tibbits' brigade will, I suppose, have to do for Utah. How many men in Tibbits' brigade? General Heath telegraphs me that he is much embarrassed by Colonel Cole's conduct. Will you please telegraph to Washington to have Heath assigned, if not already so?

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General.

CAMP MITCHELL, *June 29, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

Colonel Cole raises a question of rank with General Heath. Has the latter been assigned to duty by the President in his brevet grade? I will reach Laramie day after to-morrow. I am traveling with the horses, as I do not want to lose them. All is quiet in the district.

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General.

FORT MITCHELL, DAK. TER., *June 29, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

General Heath telegraphed to-day that commissary stores had not all arrived, and horses and mules were being shod. I have been much annoyed at the delay and have been hurrying them. Colonel Cole will command the expedition. I do not wish the battalion of Twelfth Missouri to accompany expedition, unless it should be ready when the column passes Columbus.

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
June 29, 1865—7 p. m.

Brigadier-General CONNOR,
Camp Mitchell or Fort Laramie:

General Heath has not been assigned with brevet rank; until he is by the War Department we cannot assign him. What causes the delay of those troops at Omaha? They went prepared to march as soon as they landed. They must have arrived there several days ago. The battalion of Twelfth Missouri that left here a few days ago was not intended for that column. However, when it arrives at Loup Fork and gets the pontoon laid which it has in charge it will be subject to your orders. Do you want it to follow Colonel Cole's command?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., June 29, 1865.

Colonel COLE,
Omaha:

What delays you at Omaha? What are you waiting for? Has General Connor ordered you to stop there? Unless General Heath is assigned by War Department in his brevet rank you are the senior officer. You better consult General Connor, however, and make no trouble. He will, upon application, decide that matter.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MISSOURI LIGHT ARTILLERY,
Omaha, June 29, 1865.

Major-General DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

I am delayed here waiting for commissary and quartermaster's stores that have not arrived. I understand from Colonel Myers that they are on steamer Hannibal, which passed Kansas City at 2 p. m. to-day; also in getting my mules shod; they will all be shod to-morrow.

Respectfully,

N. COLE.

CAMP MITCHELL, *June 29, 1865.*

Col. N. COLE,
Second Missouri, Omaha:

Brevet Brigadier-General Heath was ordered to this district in that rank by department commander; consequently I presume he has been assigned to that duty by the President. I will ascertain by telegraph. In the meantime the expedition must not be detained. You will obey General Heath, and if he is not entitled to the command it will be transferred to you when I hear from department headquarters.

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MISSOURI LIGHT ARTILLERY,
Omaha, June 29, 1865.

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR,
Commanding District of the Plains:

Your dispatch of this date received and will be strictly complied with. There shall be no delay on my part.

COLE.

FORT MITCHELL, *June 29, 1865.*

Col. N. COLE,
Second Missouri, Omaha:

Special Orders, No. 33, relieves General Heath. You must move your column immediately. The battalion of Twelfth Missouri en route from Leavenworth is not for your command. General Heath will communicate to you the verbal instructions I gave him. I will mail a letter of instructions to Columbus. Procure hobbles for your horses if they can be procured already made; also guides who know the country.

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FORT MITCHELL, DAK. TER., *June 29, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. H. H. HEATH,
Omaha:

General Dodge decides that Colonel Cole is the ranking officer until you are assigned in your brevet grade. Communicate the verbal orders I gave you to Colonel Cole.

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *June 30, 1865—11 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
New Orleans:

Muster out all the volunteer light artillery in Louisiana, Florida, and Mississippi.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE SOUTHWEST,
New Orleans, La., June 30, 1865.

All refugees from the State of Texas are notified that the troops of the United States Government are now in military possession of that State and that they can return to their homes with security. The major-general commanding takes this occasion to have it distinctly understood that no home guards or armed bands for self-protection will be permitted in the State, as the military force now in Texas, and hereafter to be sent there, will be competent to protect individuals and their property. The inhabitants of Texas are notified that it is and has been the policy of the commanding general to make neighborhoods infested

by guerrillas responsible for their acts, experience having taught him that the influence of the inhabitants, if energetically exercised, can put down this species of robbery and murder. All acts of the Governor and Legislature of Texas, since the passage of the ordinance of secession, having been declared illegitimate, refugees will, upon their return to the State, resume possession of their property. The right and title to the property claimed must be beyond question.

By command of Major-General Sheridan:

E. B. PARSONS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 22. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE SOUTHWEST, *New Orleans, La., June 30, 1865.*

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3. Col. William McE. Dye, Twentieth Iowa Volunteers, having reported to these headquarters in compliance with orders from the headquarters of the Department of the Gulf, will report in person without delay to the major-general commanding for instructions.

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By command of Major-General Sheridan:

E. B. PARSONS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
June 30, 1865.

Major-General CANBY,
New Orleans:

General Pope needs seventy-five wooden pontoon-boats with bridging complete. Please send them to him at Saint Louis, or as many of them as can be spared, and report the number to these headquarters.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Aide-de-Camp.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 174. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, La., June 30, 1865.*

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8. Capt. F. W. Perkins, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers, will proceed to Mobile, Ala., without delay and relieve Capt. Henry C. Hodges, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Army, from his present duties at that post. Upon being so relieved Captain Hodges will immediately proceed to New Orleans and report at these headquarters for assignment to duty.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Bvt. Lieut. Col., Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS, *Galveston, Tex., June 30, 1865.*

The following order from headquarters Military Division of the Southwest is republished for the information of all concerned.*

By order of Major-General Granger:

F. W. EMERY,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 10. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS, *Galveston, Tex., June 30, 1865.*

1. Lieut. Col. John C. Palfrey, assistant inspector-general, will proceed without delay to Indianola, there to expedite the reconstruction of the railroad and the repair of wharves, and to obtain information and make recommendation in regard to storage facilities. He will instruct the post commander in relation to paroling, the treatment of freed people, and such other points as the major-general commanding may direct.

By order of Major-General Granger:

F. W. EMERY,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE TENNESSEE, *Nashville, Tenn., June 30, 1865.*

By order of the President of the United States, so much of General Orders, No. 1, headquarters Military Division of the Tennessee, June 20, 1865, as places the Department of Florida, embracing the State of Florida and the District of Key West, in the Military Division of the Tennessee; and all of General Orders, No. 2, headquarters Military Division of the Tennessee, June 23, 1865, adding the Department of the Mississippi, embracing the State of Mississippi, to the Military Division of the Tennessee, are hereby revoked.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LANCASTER, OHIO, *June 30, 1865.*

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Washington, D. C.:

My assignment to Saint Louis is perfectly satisfactory. I go to Cincinnati to-day and will go to Louisville, and it may be to Saint Louis, before I come back.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, June 30, 1865.

Colonel COLE,
Omaha:

Don't wait for rations. If you have not got them get of Captain Cooley, commissary of subsistence, and let him take yours when they

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* See General Orders, No. 5, p. 1031.

do arrive. What quartermaster's stores do you want? Cannot you get them of Captain Moer, assistant quartermaster? That column must get off.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 146. } HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT, *Saint Louis, Mo., June 30, 1865.*

I. Col. David Murphy, Fiftieth Missouri Volunteers, having reported to the commanding general of the District of Saint Louis for duty, in pursuance of paragraph 4, Special Orders, No. 174, department headquarters, is hereby ordered to his regiment, and will assume command of the same.

II. Company D, Thirty-ninth Missouri Volunteers, having reported in compliance with Special Orders, No. 132, paragraph 2, headquarters District of North Missouri, will report for duty to Colonel Bonneville, commanding Benton Barracks.

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By order of Brigadier-General Williamson:

H. HANNAHS,
Major Fiftieth Missouri Volunteers and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 26. } HDQRS. DIST. OF CENTRAL MISSOURI, *Warrensburg, Mo., June 30, 1865.*

The sub-districts of the District of Central Missouri as heretofore existing are hereby discontinued, and the district is resub-districted as follows:

1. The First Sub-District will comprise the counties of Saline, Pettis, Cooper, Moniteau, Morgan, Cole, and all of Miller, Camden, and Benton Counties north of the Osage River, headquarters at Jefferson City, Mo., Col. John G. Clark, Fiftieth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, commanding.

2. The Second Sub-District will comprise the counties of Jackson, Lafayette, Bates, Henry, Johnson, and all of Saint Clair and Vernon Counties north of the Osage River, headquarters at Pleasant Hill, Mo., Col. L. Martin Fifty-first Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, commanding.

By order of Brevet Brigadier-General Beveridge:

SAMUEL B. HYNES,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. SOUTH SUB-DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS, *Denver, Colo. Ter., June 30, 1865.*

The attention of commanding officers is directed to the following circular. Its provisions will be strictly enforced:

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS SOUTH SUB-DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS, *Denver, Colo. Ter., May 25, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

The general commanding directs me to call attention of commanding officers to the neglect of escorts in performing their duties. An escort of less than twenty men should always be under the charge of a non-commissioned officer. They should remain with the person or thing escorted, and not a mile ahead or behind, as is usual.

Upon approaching a place where Indians could hide, such as hills, ravines, or irregular formations, the escort will require the person or thing escorted to slacken their gait while they go ahead and make a thorough examination, when they will again resume their original position. Commanding officers will issue such orders as may cover these instructions, and will teach their men that they are protectors of the passengers along the route, and therefore should conduct themselves so as to secure their confidence and esteem, and not contempt, as now exists. The commanding general trusts that every officer will labor faithfully to perform his duty as a soldier, and require those under him to do the same. Copies of all instructions will be furnished by the commanding officers of posts to each company commander.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. GRAHAM,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

By order of Col. C. H. Potter:

J. S. GRAHAM,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT MITCHELL, *Omaha, June 30, 1865.*

Colonel COLE,
Second Missouri Light Artillery, Omaha:

You are authorized to purchase quartermaster's and subsistence stores necessary to complete your outfit.

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

ADDENDA.

WASHINGTON, *July 1, 1865.*

Major-General SHERIDAN,
New Orleans:

Get your troops on the Rio Grande in readiness for active service should the emergency arise. Caution them, however, against provoking hostilities. Demand the return of all public property carried to the south side of the Rio Grande since Kirby Smith's surrender, and report the reply received.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *July 1, 1865.*
(Received 1 p. m. 3d.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
General-in-Chief:

GENERAL: Orders have been issued declaring all slaves free. Second. That all arms must be given up and all public property returned. Third. That all acts of the Governor and Legislature of Texas since the ordinance of secession are illegitimate. Fourth. That no home guards or bands for self-protection will be tolerated. Fifth. That neighborhoods will, by the possession of their property, be held responsible for guerrilla warfare. Sixth. That all refugees may return home in safety, and, as all rebel acts have been declared illegitimate, they can resume possession of their property. The State is now ready for its provisional governor if it is the wisdom of the President to send one. General Steele has been directed to make a demand for the steamer Lucy Gwin on the French authorities, and, if not given up, to get her the best way he can. As soon as Generals Merritt and Custer get to the Rio Grande

the other public property will be taken wherever found. The rascality of the Rio Grande frontier is beyond solution on intermediate grounds, where there is no government and a questionable protectorate. It is due to the history of our country that this portion of the late rebellion should be crushed out in a manly way and with the power of a great nation, as a contrast to this French subterfuge to assist in the attempt to ruin our country.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTHWEST,
New Orleans, July 1, 1865.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: I am instructed by General Sheridan to inclose you the within copy of telegram just received from Lieutenant-General Grant.* The general thinks that it was sent to him by mistake.

I am, general, very respectfully,

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE SOUTHWEST,
New Orleans, La., July 1, 1865.

Brig. Gen. James W. Forsyth having been relieved from duty at these headquarters by Special Orders, No. 23, paragraph 8, current series, assigning him a cavalry command, Bvt. Brig. Gen. George A. Forsyth is announced as chief of staff to the major-general commanding.

By command of Major-General Sheridan:

E. B. PARSONS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 23. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE SOUTHWEST,
New Orleans, La., July 1, 1865.

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5. Maj. Gen. F. Steele, commanding U. S. forces on the Rio Grande, having a command greater than that of an army corps, is authorized to act upon applications for leaves of absence, resignations, and discharges upon surgeons' certificates of disability, without referring the papers to these headquarters.

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8. Brig. Gen. J. W. Forsyth, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty as chief of staff at these headquarters, in order to take a cavalry command, and will report for duty without delay to Maj. Gen. G. A. Custer, commanding cavalry division at Alexandria, La.

By command of Major-General Sheridan:

E. B. PARSONS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See June 30, p. 1031.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES ON THE RIO GRANDE,
Brazos Santiago, Tex., July 1, 1865.

Maj. F. W. EMERY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Texas:

MAJOR: Owing to the bad condition of the roads, General Giles A. Smith's division was delayed in its movement to Brownsville, and I made demand on General Mejia for restitution of Confederate property before Smith had moved. I inclose copy of my letter and Mejia's reply.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. STEELE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
Galveston, July 3, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the major-general commanding Military Division of the Southwest, New Orleans.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES ON THE RIO GRANDE,
Brazos Santiago, Tex., June 28, 1865.

General TOMAS MEJIA,
Commanding at Matamoras:

GENERAL: I have the honor to demand the rendition to the U. S. military authorities at Brownsville, Tex., of all the artillery, arms, and munitions of war taken from Texas to Matamoras by the rebels late in arms against the United States Government, and of all the property belonging to the so-called Confederate States which may have been received from said rebels on and after the 26th day of May, 1865, the date of General E. K. Smith's surrender to Major-General Canby, U. S. Army. This property was all included in the terms of capitulation agreed upon by these commanders, and clearly belongs to the United States Government. Inclosed please find official copy of the order promulgating the terms of surrender above alluded to.*

I have the honor to subscribe myself, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. STEELE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 2—translation.]

HEADQUARTERS IMPERIAL MEXICAN ARMY,
Matamoras, June 29, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the note which you address me under date of the 28th instant, requesting me to return to the United States and to the forces established in Brownsville all the artillery, arms, and munitions of war transported of late from Texas to Matamoras by the forces which were fighting against the Government of the United States, as well as all the property of the Confederate States which has been received into Mexico since the 26th of last May, at which date the said property was surrendered to the United States in virtue of the surrender effected on that day by General E. K. Smith to Major-General Canby, according to the copy of the said agreement you send me. Before this present time I have discussed this affair with

* See p. 604.

General Brown, commandant of the garrison of Brownsville, and I now have the honor to reproduce for you the same reply transmitted to the said general officer on two different occasions, the 7th and 15th of the present month. I have no powers to decide for myself the return of the property mentioned, nor do I possess the necessary data to designate the same. But my opinion is that this matter will be the object of an easy adjustment between the respective Governments in harmony with the legitimate interests of both countries. I ought to add that, in order to remove all the inconveniences which now exist, I have already, for my part, asked for ample instructions from the Government of His Majesty the Emperor Maximilian.

Be pleased, general, to accept the assurance of my high esteem.

TOMAS MEJIA,
The General of Second Division.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, July 1, 1865—12 m.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE:

Reports from west state that the Indians drove off the stock of 200 wagons on the Cimarron, in Department of New Mexico. Ten of the teams belonged to Charley Kitchen, Government contractor, and were loaded with corn for Fort Sumner, N. Mex.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
July 1, 1865—2 p. m.

Major-General POPE,
Saint Louis:

General Ford reports several fights with Indians on Arkansas River, in which we punished them severely, captured their stock, &c.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

[JULY 1, 1865.—For Dodge to Sanborn, conveying instructions relative to Indian affairs, see Part I, p. 359.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 176. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., July 1, 1865.

* * * * * * *

6. Bvt. Brig. Gen. James H. Ford is, at his own request, hereby relieved from the command of the District of the Upper Arkansas.

7. Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. B. Sanborn, U. S. Volunteers, will proceed without delay to Fort Riley, Kans., and assume command of the District of the Upper Arkansas. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation for the authorized number of horses and servants for himself and aides-de-camp.

By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, July 1, 1865.

General FORD,
Fort Larned:

What about the capture of Kitchen's train on Cimarron? What troops were with them? What Indians is it that are north of the Arkansas? Where do you locate the Comanches and Kiowas now?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS STATION,
Cow Creek, Kans., July 1, 1865.

Maj. JAMES M. TURLEY,
Commanding Fort Zarah, Kans.:

MAJOR: I send you dispatches for General Ford. Please forward them as rapidly as possible, as they are of importance. Captain Shelly dispatched me to-day that the Indians have killed and scalped four more of his command, and captured the dispatches that you forwarded the other night. The band of red-skins numbered about twenty-five or thirty and crossed the Santa Fé road about seven miles east of Little Arkansas. Killed two of the dispatch bearers. Passed down and crossed the Little Arkansas about eight or ten miles below Captain Shelly's camp, where they found four men of Captain Shelly's command killing buffalo, two of whom they killed. I have sent a force to intercept them, if possible, before they cross the Arkansas River.

Respectfully, yours,

JOHN E. MAYO,
Commanding Station.

FORT LARAMIE, DAK. TER., *July 1, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

Just arrived. Colonel Cole reports delay caused by waiting for commissary and quartermaster's stores on steamer. Expected in four or five days. Have instructed him to purchase in Omaha and not wait for them. If the articles are to be had in Omaha he will start to-morrow.

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General.

OMAHA, *July 1, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

My command left this point this morning. I have been compelled to purchase several thousand dollars' worth of quartermaster's stores to complete my outfit. My regiment has not been paid for six and eight months and the men are very much dissatisfied. Major Almstedt, paymaster, is at Fort Kearny with plenty of funds. Please direct him to pay my regiment at Loup Fork, at which point I leave the main road. The men need the money for their families and they can express it home from that point; this will save me much trouble. Please let me know by telegraph whether the men can be paid or not.

N. COLE,
Colonel Second Missouri Light Artillery, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, July 1, 1865.

Colonel COLE,
Omaha:

I have telegraphed Major Almstedt to meet you at Loup Fork. If he does have no delay over one day and night for payment, as you are over a week behind the time you should have started. Why did you not get your quartermaster's stores when you left here? I gave orders that you should go fully supplied.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 176. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., July 2, 1865.

* * * * * * *

4. Maj. H. R. Putnam, aide-de-camp (captain, Twelfth U. S. Infantry) having been relieved from duty on the staff of the major-general commanding, will proceed to the city of Washington and deliver to the Adjutant-General of the Army the following flags, surrendered by Lieut. Gen. Richard Taylor, at Meridian, Miss., on the 10th of May, 1865: One U. S. garrison flag, one U. S. storm flag, one U. S. infantry regimental flag, one Ninth Indiana Cavalry regimental flag, captured during the Red River campaign in 1864; two Confederate flags, used at headquarters Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. Having performed this duty Major Putnam will report to the Adjutant-General for further orders.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Bvt. Lieut. Col., Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. NORTHERN DIV. OF LOUISIANA,
Shreveport, La., July 2, 1865.

In compliance with Special Orders, No. 165, current series, from headquarters Department of the Gulf, I hereby assume command of the Northern Division of Louisiana.

JAMES C. VEATCH,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
Galveston, July 2, 1865.

Capt. B. F. SANDS, U. S. Navy,
Commanding Second Division, West Gulf Squadron:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to forward herewith records and papers, public and private, captured by the rebels on the Harriet Lane and Morning Light. They have been delivered to me by an officer of the late so-called Confederate district court.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

U. S. STEAMER FORT JACKSON,
Off Galveston, Tex., July 2, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. GRANGER,
Commanding District of Texas:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of this day's date, forwarding records and papers, public and private, captured by the rebels on the Harriet Lane and Morning Light, which had been delivered to you by an officer of the so-called Confederate district court.

Very respectfully, &c., your obedient servant,

B. F. SANDS,
Capt., U. S. Navy, Comdg. Second Division, West Gulf Squadron.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
Galveston, Tex., July 2, 1865.

Col. C. G. SAWTELLE,
Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Southwest:

COLONEL: Your favor of the 26th ultimo inclosing [*sic*] the tug General Sherman. She draws rather too much water for reliable service either here or at Indianola. However, I will make the most of her until you can do better. A furious gale prevailed here for three days and nights, disabling the Corinthian, Gladiator, and Planter, and driving the brig Ben. Delano ashore loaded with forage. The Planter is repaired and leaves to-morrow for Indianola and Corpus Christi. The Gladiator and Corinthian will be towed to New Orleans to-day. The Hudson and Thomas A. Scott draw too much water for any point on this coast, and should be replaced by vessels of lighter draft. It is of the utmost importance that I now have regular and frequent communication with Brazos, Corpus [Christi], Indianola, and division headquarters, and for that purpose suitable boats should be provided without delay. Has the cavalry marched from Shreveport and Alexandria yet? It is important that I should be advised as early as possible, to enable me to provide forage and rations at suitable points along their routes. Upon careful inquiry I find that the amount of forage which can be obtained in Texas has been overestimated, and that the facilities for obtaining hay are quite limited, owing to the scarcity of labor and tools for cutting it. Still, I think we will be able to run the machine after getting the wheels greased and well in motion. I think you had better visit the different posts in Texas to look after the quartermaster's department as early as possible. You will be able to facilitate and simplify your labors here very much and give everything a good start. It is important for me to consult with General Sheridan and yourself in regard to forage contracts, the amounts required, and at what points it should be delivered.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
Galveston, Tex., July 2, 1865.

JOHN C. FRENCH, Esq.,
President San Antonio and Mexican Gulf Railway, San Antonio:

SIR: Major-General Granger, commanding, directs me to state that it is an important matter to the Government that your road be pushed

forward as rapidly as possible. He requests that you take measures without delay to put the road in operation between Lavaca and Victoria. He will grant you all proper facilities in his power. General Granger will be at Indianola and Lavaca in a few days.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. W. EMERY,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., July 2, 1865. (Received 3d.)

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

GENERAL: I have just received word from Colonel Leavenworth, Indian agent, that from information which he considers reliable, the whole of the Southern Indians, with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, held a council near Fort Cobb, Tex. A Texan officer was present, who told them that the whites had all made peace among themselves and advising them to make peace with the whites. The Comanches, Kiowas, and Apaches gave in at once, and said they would send no more war parties north, but the Arapahoes and Cheyennes did not decide. Caddo Indians report to Colonel Leavenworth that the Indians have mostly gone to the Wichita Mountains and down on Red River. Chisholm, the interpreter, with some friendly Indians have gone out to ascertain the truth of this report. This seems to correspond with the dispatch you sent to me from General Bussey. My scouts also report that all the trails are leading south, and that no Indians can be found now north of the river, where but a short time ago the road was lined with them.

Respectfully, &c.,

JAS. H. FORD,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *July 3, 1865.*
(Received 8.30 a. m. 6th.)

Bvt. Maj. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff:

The first division of the Fourth Corps will leave here for Indianola, Tex., on Wednesday, the 5th instant, and will be pushed up to San Antonio. The whole corps will be put on the line from Victoria to San Antonio. It numbers about 10,000 men. The State of Texas never was in so prosperous a condition in reference to supplies as it is at present. I will, I think, have no difficulty in supplying all troops in the interior from the country with everything but the small rations. I have had much chagrin at the slowness with which things move in this section on account of the anomalous condition of the commands. I have to request everything which is cheerfully granted by General Canby, but, as I have no power over the subordinate staff departments to drive them, much delay occurs.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 25. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE SOUTHWEST, *New Orleans, La., July 3, 1865.*

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2. Col. J. F. Dwight, Eleventh Missouri Cavalry, will proceed with his regiment without delay to Greenville, La., and encamp at that place. The quartermaster will furnish the necessary transportation.

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6. The commanding officer Twenty-eighth Illinois Volunteers at Mobile, Ala., will hold his command in readiness to embark with thirty days' supplies for Sabine City, Tex., and upon transportation being provided by the quartermaster's department will proceed to and occupy that place, taking possession of all Government cotton and turning it over to the U. S. Treasury agent, reporting by letter to Major-General Granger at Galveston, upon his arrival at the point of destination.

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By command of Major-General Sheridan:

E. B. PARSONS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 177. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, La., July 3, 1865.*

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4. Brig. Gen. James Totten, Missouri State Militia, having turned over his records, &c., in compliance with General Orders, No. 87, Department of the Gulf, current series, and his services being no longer required, is hereby relieved from duty in this department, and will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Bvt. Lieut. Col., Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *July 3, 1865—1 p. m.*
(Received 4.10 p. m.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
General-in-Chief:

To mount dismounted cavalry necessary for service on the plains 1,500 horses will be needed. There are no horses being purchased by branch of Cavalry Bureau here, and there seems no prospect of mounting the required number of cavalry unless horses be sent from the East. Cannot the requisite number be ordered sent here for immediate use?

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General.
(In absence of General Pope.)

WASHINGTON, *July 3, 1865—1.15 p. m.*

Major-General PLEASONTON:

As soon as the Eighth Illinois Cavalry reaches Saint Louis have the regiment mustered out and the horses and equipments turned over to

General Dodge. Send the order for Brevet Major-General Elliott to report to me to General Sheridan, with the request that he direct General Elliott to comply with the order. General Elliott is supposed to have gone to New Orleans or Red River with the Fourth Army Corps. I shall be here four or five days. Telegraph me anything of importance, addressed to care General Grant.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *July 3, 1865—1.30 p. m.*

Major-General PLEASONTON:

If General Dodge requires another pontoon train of canvas boats direct Bell to write to Colonel Merrill, Engineers, at Cincinnati, to send one.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, July 3, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

In reply to your dispatch of the 1st instant I have the honor to state that I have no knowledge of the capture of Kitchen's train by the Indians. They made an attack upon it and captured some of the stock, but the troops recaptured nearly all. The train was escorted by New Mexico volunteers, commanded by Captain Felsenthal, First New Mexico Infantry. But few Indians are now north of the Arkansas. None have been seen for the last few days. The Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches are down on Salt Plains and Red River.

Respectfully, &c.,

JAS. H. FORD,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, July 3, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

I have the honor to report for the information of the general commanding the following as regards the state of my district: The Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry, Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry, Second Colorado Cavalry, two companies of Third Wisconsin Cavalry, one company of Seventh Iowa Cavalry, and the greater portion of the Second and Fifth Regiments U. S. Volunteer Infantry are stationed along the Santa Fé road from Little Arkansas River on the east to Fort Dodge and Cimarron Crossing on the west. I can at any time send one or two expeditions south of the river (500 or 600 men each), but do not deem it best to send any south until Colonel Leavenworth can be heard again. He writes from the mouth of the Little Arkansas on the 27th ultimo that the hostile Indians held a great council near Fort Cobb, at which a Texan officer was present, who told them that the whites had made peace among themselves, and advised them to make peace with the whites. The Southern Indians, Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches, all gave in at once, and said they would send out no more war parties north. The

Cheyennes and Arapahoes, however, did not decide. He further reports that most of the Indians have gone to the Wichita Mountains and Red River, which corresponds with what I can learn from my scouts. Colonel Leavenworth expects to meet the Indians by the 15th instant about eighty miles below the mouth of the Little Arkansas, and will inform me of the result of his council immediately. The Indians had all heard of the Senatorial committee and their desire to make peace with them, and know that there has been a large increase of the troops along the roads, making it impossible for them to make anything by continued hostilities, as trains and coaches are too well guarded for them to capture them. I therefore think that Colonel Leavenworth will succeed in making peace with the Indians. All trains, coaches, &c., are now passing safely through the district. Five hundred teams left Fort Larned on the 1st instant for Fort Lyon and New Mexico, escorted by one company of New Mexico cavalry and one company Second U. S. Volunteer Infantry, under command of Captain Cowgill, Second U. S. [Volunteer] Infantry. The troops are now so stationed along the entire Santa Fé route that it will be impossible to capture any trains or coaches unless it be from the carelessness of post or escort commanders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. H. FORD,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS,
Fort Laramie, Dak. Ter., July 3, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

A number of Arapahoes and Sioux, whom we have been lately feeding at Camp Collins and Fort Halleck, have been guilty of the most of the depredations committed lately on mail route west of Collins, and, suspecting their guilt was discovered, have left and taken the warpath. None of them are to be trusted. They must be hunted like wolves. The severest punishment is necessary before we can have any peace with them. It is almost impossible to keep the telegraph line up west of here; they cut it daily. They are getting exceedingly bold by their successes against the troops now guarding the line, which induces me to believe they may stand to fight. I sincerely hope so.

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General.

FORT LARAMIE, DAK. TER., *July 3, 1865.*

Col. C. H. POTTER,
Denver, Colo. Ter.:

Treat all Indians found near mail route as hostile. If Utes have come down on mail route contrary to orders treat them the same. Captain Humfreville arrived here this morning and reports that all the Arapahoes have taken the warpath and were part of the Indians that committed the depredations on mail line. Show no quarter to male Indians over twelve years of age. Three companies of Kansas cavalry have arrived at Halleck. More troops will be sent you as soon as brigade now en route from Leavenworth arrives. Keep the mails running. Troops at stations on the road must stand guard nights.

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 26. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE SOUTHWEST, *New Orleans, La., July 4, 1865.*

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7. In case of seizure or capture of rebel maps, charts, sketches, tracings, surveys, reports, information of routes or roads of any part of the country or fortifications within this command, they will be forwarded direct to Bvt. Maj. G. L. Gillespie, chief engineer of this division.

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By command of Major-General Sheridan:

E. B. PARSONS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *July 4, 1865.*
(Received 2 p. m. 6th.)

Brig. Gen. C. B. COMSTOCK:

Your telegram has been received. All the new bridge train has been turned over to General Sheridan and sent to Texas. I have 300 feet with heavy canvases, 300 feet with the old wooden bateaux cut; all in good order. I will send the whole 600 to Saint Louis at once. I can send a little later 300 feet with wooden boats now on the way from Pensacola.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
Indianola, Tex., July 4, 1865.

Col. H. W. BARRY,
Eighth U. S. Colored Heavy Arty., Comdg. Post of Indianola:

COLONEL: It is important that the San Antonio and Mexican Gulf Railroad should be put in running order at the earliest possible moment. For this object you will dispatch one regiment of your command embracing the largest number of axmen and railroad mechanics to Victoria, Tex., with instructions to immediately commence rebuilding the road from that point in the direction of Lavaca. You are authorized to use and employ such transportation and material for the above purpose as the country can afford. For everything else you will promptly make requisition on the chief quartermaster Department of the Gulf, to be shipped direct to Indianola or Lavaca. The officers and owners of the railroad have been requested to give you all the assistance and facilities in their power, with plans, labor, materials, sources of supplies, &c. It is also of pressing importance that the principal wharf at Indianola should be prepared with as little delay as possible for the service of the post. You will use all the means available to repair this wharf, drawing such materials as can be obtained from Indianola, and, if advisable, from the other wharf, and obtaining the others by requisition of the chief quartermaster Department of the Gulf. You will take measures to spread information with regard to this work in the principal neighboring towns to obtain competent foremen and mechanics to come in to work for the quartermaster's department. Two of the principal owners and constructors of this wharf are understood to be in Indianola, and will be requested to facilitate these repairs by all means in their power.

By command of Major-General Granger:

JOHN C. PALFREY,
Lieut. Col. and Assistant Inspector-General, District of Texas.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
Indianola, July 4, 1865.

J. O. WHEELER, Esq.,
Superintendent San Antonio and Mexican Gulf Railroad, Victoria:

SIR: It is important for the service of this military department, and also for the interest of this portion of Texas, that the San Antonio and Mexican Gulf Railroad should be put in running order and resume its business with the least possible delay. The major-general commanding this district is anxious to expedite these repairs with all the means in his power, and will assist them by the labor of U. S. troops under his command in procuring materials and in such sorts of constructions as they are competent to, and also by assisting in procuring necessary materials from a distance. For the public benefit, and also for the effect his operations will necessarily have on the interests of the railroad, you are respectfully requested to co-operate with the officer directing these repairs, and to assist them with all means in your power, as mechanics, materials, plans, former information as to resources of the country, means of supply, &c.

By command of Major-General Granger:

With great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. PALFREY,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS.] HDQRS. DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
Indianola, Tex., July 4, 1865.

Indianola, Lavaca, Victoria, and Matagorda are designated as points for the paroling of prisoners of war, in addition to the places heretofore announced. Commanders of U. S. troops occupying these points will at once designate officers to act as paroling officers, and those in the performance of their duty will be governed by existing orders from these headquarters and by instructions from the provost-marshal-general of the district.

By order of Major-General Granger:

WM. L. AVERY,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
Indianola, Tex., July 4, 1865.

The two regiments of the Twenty-fifth Army Corps now en route to this point, under orders to disembark, will, without disembarking here, proceed to Corpus Christi and there disembark All orders previously issued within this command inconsistent with this order are revoked.

By order of Major-General Granger:

WM. L. AVERY,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

ORDERS.] HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Near New Orleans, La., July 4, 1865.

This command will hold itself in readiness to move at a signal from these headquarters, which will be given at an early hour to-morrow

morning, July 5, 1865. The division will move in the following order: First, First Brigade; second, Second Brigade. Preparatory to moving, the troops will prepare this p. m. at least three days' cooked rations, commencing after breakfast to-morrow morning. The rations will be carried in the haversacks. The imminent danger from fire on board the transports renders it necessary that there should not be the slightest particle of cooking whilst on board the ships. The senior officer on each vessel will be held responsible that this prohibition is strictly complied with. A strong guard will be posted on board the transports, who will see that this order is not violated as well as to preserve good order generally. The senior officer will if possible make arrangements to procure hot water from the boiler or the cook's galley for the purpose of making coffee for the men. The whole division will move as a fleet. The relative positions of the ships will be furnished before leaving the levee. On arriving in Texas, commanding officers of every grade will be held strictly responsible that there are no depredations of any kind committed on the citizens by the troops of his command. Supplies which it will be necessary to procure from the country will only be procured under the direction of the division commander, or by officers designated for that duty. All officers and soldiers who violate this order will be subjected to the punishment prescribed by the Articles of War for pillaging and plundering. All officers will read the paragraphs from 851 to 879, Revised Army Regulations, and be governed thereby in placing the troops on the transports and on the voyage.

By command of Major-General Wood:

J. V. DU BOIS,
Inspector and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS,
Fort Laramie, Dak. Ter., July 4, 1865.

Col. R. R. LIVINGSTON,
Commanding East Sub-District of the Plains, Kearny:

SIR: The general commanding directs that you forward inclosed communication to Colonel Cole as speedily as possible. If Colonel Cole is at Columbus upon receipt of this, send it to him by the hand of a reliable officer. If he has left Columbus, send it by a reliable and perfectly certain commissioned officer, with proper escort, across the country to meet him. This communication for Colonel Cole embraces instructions for the movements of his column, and it is of the utmost importance that he be placed in possession of it as soon as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. F. PRICE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS,
Fort Laramie, Dak. Ter., July 4, 1865.

Col. N. COLE,
Second Missouri Light Artillery,
Comdg. Right Column of Powder River Indian Expedition:

COLONEL: In accordance with verbal instructions heretofore communicated to you through Bvt. Brig. Gen. H. H. Heath, U. S. Volunteers, you will proceed with your column by the best and most practi-

cable route to the east base of the Black Hills, in Dakota Territory; move thence along the east base of the Black Hills to Bear's Peak, situate at the northeast point of the hills, and where a large force of hostile Indians are supposed to be camped. From Bear's Peak you will move around the north base of the Black Hills to the Three Peaks; from thence you will strike across the country in a northwesterly direction to the north base of Panther Mountain, where you will find a supply depot and probably part of my command. You will see, by the lines marked on the map I inclose herewith,* the route to be taken by you and the other columns of the expedition. If, after you turn the northeast point of the Black Hills, I should desire to change your course or ascertain your whereabouts, I will make the fire signals communicated to you by General Heath. You will not make the fire signals unless it is to answer mine or in case you require assistance. The Indians will try to impede your progress by burning the grass in your advance or stampeding your animals. The former you cannot prevent, but the latter you can by side-hobbling your horses and mules, which you must do by all means. You will always have pickets out and send scouting parties out on your left flank and front and scout well the streams and cañons putting out of the Black Hills on your left. You will not receive overtures of peace or submission from Indians, but will attack and kill every male Indian over twelve years of age. It is reported that a large band of Indians are congregated at the base of Bear Butte. You will endeavor to surprise them. In order to do so you should first, through your scouts, find out their exact locality, and reach them by night marches. Hire a number of guides and scouts from among the Pawnees if you can. They will all be borne on your quartermaster's rolls as guides, as the general department will not pay scouts. I would enjoin upon you to use all the expedition possible consistent with the welfare of your horses, which you will endeavor to keep in as good condition as possible.

Wishing you every success, I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, Tenn., July 5, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Washington:

DEAR GENERAL: I came down to-day from Louisville to see General Thomas about some old matters, and shall start back for Cincinnati to-morrow, and expect to meet there the orders defining my new command. I want to assume command so that reports may be collected and an office established for receiving and issuing orders. I find that Thomas thought a division commander would exercise much of the duties of a department commander, which may lead to confusion. According to the instructions Halleck gave me, the commander of a military division had nothing to do except to command the troops assembled for action, leaving all details to department commanders. I allude to this subject lest I may be neglecting something expected of me. Telegraphic orders come to me from Colonel Breck, of the Secretary of War's office, about discharges, as though I was a department commander. All I can do is to report the messages to my subordinates.

* Inclosure not found.

You remember I spoke to you of the First Battalion, Thirteenth Regulars. They were left here by me, however. They had lost 60 per cent. in battle, which I thought a full share. They want to go with me, and I also want them, and I find General Thomas has always considered them as part of my command. I ask to-day by telegraph for leave to order to Jefferson Barracks. The headquarters are already at Camp Dennison, in Ohio, within the new area of my new division. I visited yesterday the camps of all the troops still remaining of my old army, and learned from General Logan that all are to be mustered out forthwith. I am glad of it, for I think many of them will soon tire of the tedium of civil life and be anxious to enlist in the Regular Army. There are several of the general officers that I want to serve all I can. I take it for granted you will take care of Logan and Hazen. I want Maj. Gens. John M. Corse, Charles C. Walcutt, and A. S. Williams retained. They are most valuable officers, and I beg you will assign them to me to be retained till the proper time for them to seek new commissions in the future army. Corse and Walcutt have both served with me four years, have been wounded twice in battle, and are most promising young generals; no better in the army. I would like Brig. Gen. Charles Ewing to be retained. I do not know that any of the general officers are ordered to be mustered out, but I would like to retain the services of the above until the reorganization of the army. As soon as I can get a copy of the order defining my command I shall assume command, call for reports, &c., and then complete my visit to Ohio. I take it for granted you expect little personal service of me this year, and I will keep as quiet as possible. No matter what you may hear, do not fail to believe me sincere in what I wrote you before I left Washington. When my name is used it is positively against my consent.

As ever, your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTHWEST,
New Orleans, La., July 5, 1865.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER,
Commanding District of Texas:

GENERAL: Get your troops on the Rio Grande in readiness for active service. Caution them, however, against provoking hostilities, and demand the surrender of all public property run across the Rio Grande since the first surrender. This will embrace batteries of artillery, means of transportation, cotton, &c. Make this demand, or cause it to be made at once, and furnish the reply to these headquarters promptly. Countermand the instructions given to General Steele about seizing the Lucy Gwin until further orders.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Near New Orleans, July 5, 1865.

Brig. Gen. A. WILLICH,
Commanding First Brigade:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that as soon as your command is loaded you sail at once for Indianola. Have your boats

rendezvous at the mouth of the river, and sail as a fleet from there to Indianola. Disembark your troops as promptly as you can on your arrival there, and put them into camp at the first place you find wood and water on the Victoria road. Every effort will be made to prevent depredations by the troops.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. P. BESTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *July 5, 1865—8.40 a. m.*

Major-General POPE,
Washington City:
(Care of Lieutenant-General Grant.)

Dispatch received. Major-General Elliott has arrived here. Nothing new since you left.

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General.

JULY 5, 1865—3.30 p. m.

Major-General POPE,
Washington City:

General Dodge does not want any canvas pontoons. Arrangements have been made to obtain those he requires. Please inquire if the recommendation of my staff officers were received, and do me the favor to give them what assistance you can. Could not Maj. Clifford Thomson, Fifth U. S. Colored Cavalry, be transferred to the adjutant-general's department, U. S. Volunteers, and assigned to me?

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS,
Fort Laramie, Dak. Ter., July 5, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

I have not received a dispatch from you since June 29. Two small trains of commissary stores have arrived, containing only two or three articles of the ration, principally flour. It is very provoking to lose so much valuable time through rascally contractors. I am otherwise ready to march, but have not twenty days' rations. I march from here in two columns. Will send you map showing route taken by the three columns. Colonel Cole left Omaha on the 1st of July. If you can spare another regiment of infantry I can make it useful. So far as I can see now I think it would be policy to build two posts at or in the vicinity of Powder River.

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General.

FORT LARAMIE, DAK. TER., *July 5, 1865.*
(Received 6th.)

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

I understand by telegraphic reports that efforts will be made to make treaties with the hostile Indians. I have the honor to represent that

any treaty made with hostile Indians in this district prior to their thorough chastisement will not be observed by them six months, and will only result in injury to them and the settlers and travelers in this district, and a continual expense to the Government. Unacquainted as they are with the power of the Government, overtures of peace would be looked upon by them as a weakness on our part, and a treaty would only be observed so long as they received presents. They now boast that one Indian can whip five soldiers. They have certainly been very successful against our troops in the last year, and until they are taught a lesson treaties would prove unmerciful to them.

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General.

COLUMBUS, *July 5, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

Arrived at this point to-day, my command in fine condition, and will move as fast as nature of country will permit. I will make up the week I am behind. I made my requisition for quartermaster's stores before I left Saint Louis, and supposed they were shipped on steamer Calypso or Omaha with balance of my stores. Captain Seely, assistant quartermaster, is responsible for their non-shipment, as he had plenty of time to have shipped them on either of the above-mentioned boats.

N. COLE,
Colonel Second Missouri Light Artillery, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *July 6, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

In view of operations already commenced against the Indians on the plains extending into Colorado I would recommend that the territory be taken out of the Department of California and attached to the Department of the Missouri. General Pope being of the opinion that the department assigned to him should have headquarters at Saint Louis, where all the depots of supplies must necessarily remain, I would suggest a change in the order to comply with his wish.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, *July 6, 1865—11.20 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN, *New Orleans, La.:*

The order has been published placing you in command of military division composed of Florida, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Indian Territory, and Mississippi. You have full authority to order and direct all staff departments. Relieve all general and staff officers whose services are not required, and report names to the Adjutant-General.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTHWEST,
New Orleans, July 6, 1865.

MY DEAR GRANGER: T. J. Wood's division, of Fourth Corps, embarked yesterday for Indianola. It will move out on San Antonio road

to first camp. The other divisions will move as soon as boats are ready. There has been a delay in boats getting back here from the coast of Texas, which is ruinous. I think that some of the quartermasters are inexcusable.

Yours, truly,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Stanley will report to you as soon as he gets over.

P. H. S.

[Indorsement.]

Major Emery will notify commanding officers along the coast of General Sheridan's complaints, and direct them to return boats as soon as possible.

By order:

C. S. SARGENT,
Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTHWEST,
New Orleans, July 6, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. GRANGER,
Commanding District of Texas:

I will send to Brazos 150 artillery horses for Weitzel as soon as transportation can be procured. These horses are to replace horses lost in the trip out from Petersburg. A pontoon bridge of thirty wooden boats will be sent to Brazos in a few days.

Respectfully,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

NEW ORLEANS, *July 6, 1865—12 p. m.*
(Received 3 a. m. 8th.)

General J. A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Affairs on the Rio Grande frontier are getting beautifully mixed up. Cortina has arrived, and now has his headquarters six miles from Matamoras, and has driven in Mejia's pickets. He also captured the steamer Senorita and took her over to the other side of the river for safety, and she was taken down to Rio Grande City and seized by General Brown. I do not know exactly how it is as yet. Mejia replied to General Steele's demand for battery and other property taken across the Rio Grande, that he had taken no authority to comply with the demand, but would refer it to the Imperial Government. This is just what I expected, and only confirms my former impression that the property can only be obtained when we go and take it. General Steele says the French officers and soldiers are very bitter against our people, and writes me that a grandson of Marshal Ney with 2,000 French cavalry is reported approaching Matamoras, and that he is very bitter and says he is going to invade Texas. The feeling of the people in the interior of Mexico is very bitter, while the natives, soldiers and all, are said to be with our Government, and want to get rid of French rule. Ringgold Barracks is occupied by our troops.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 28. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE SOUTHWEST, *New Orleans, La., July 6, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

5. The Thirty-third Iowa Volunteers is hereby transferred from the Thirteenth Army Corps to the Department of the Gulf. The commanding officer will report without delay to Major-General Canby for orders.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Sheridan:

E. B. PARSONS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 27. } HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS, *New Orleans, La., July 6, 1865.*

The staff of the major-general commanding comprises the following-named officers, who will be respected and obeyed accordingly: Lieut. Col. William H. Sinclair, U. S. Volunteers, assistant adjutant-general and chief of staff; Capt. Andrew Stewart, U. S. Volunteers, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. J. W. Steele, U. S. Volunteers, aide-de-camp; Capt. L. L. Taylor, U. S. Volunteers, aide-de-camp; First Lieut. H. Seymour Burt, Sixty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, aide-de-camp; Maj. Wilbur F. Goodspeed, First Ohio Light Artillery Volunteers, chief of artillery; Bvt. Col. William H. Greenwood, U. S. Volunteers, assistant inspector-general; Lieut. Col. Hiram Hayes, U. S. Volunteers, chief quartermaster; Capt. Thomas Palmer, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers, acting chief quartermaster; Lieut. Col. Edgar C. Beman, commissary of subsistence, U. S. Volunteers, chief commissary of subsistence; Surg. J. Theo. Heard, U. S. Volunteers, lieutenant-colonel and medical director; Surg. J. D. Brumley, U. S. Volunteers, major and medical inspector; Capt. H. E. Stansbury, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, commissary of musters; Capt. John Scott, Twenty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, provost-marshal; First Lieut. John L. Hollopeter, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, chief signal officer; Capt. A. P. Hammond, Thirty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry, chief of ambulance corps.

By command of Maj. Gen. D. S. Stanley:

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

INDIANOLA, TEX., *July 6, 1865.*

Maj. F. W. EMERY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Texas:

MAJOR: On the 4th instant I directed the commanding officer at this post to send a detail with all the axes of the command to Caney Creek to obtain all the cedar logs suitable for piles, to cut and pile fire-wood, and to report approximately the number of railroad ties eight feet long and not less than six inches in diameter, of any kind of timber, to be procured there. I further directed him to send to Lavaca for pile-drivers; to unload carpenters and plank from the steamer Santa Martha, and to assign two pontoon-boats here, with crews, to master carpenter for service about wharves. A raft of cedar logs suitable for piles is reported in Caney Creek, which I ordered taken. On the 5th I wrote to General Steele about property of First Brigade, Second Division,

Twenty-fifth Army Corps, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Bates, post provost-marshal, about paroling civil officers, as by copies inclosed.* Hearing of a flat-bottom rigged screw, about sixty feet by twenty-five feet, I requested the quartermaster to send and employ it. I also found that Captain Shepherd had the iron-work for two platform-cars for the wharf track, and that most of the rails were in bomb-proof at Fort Esperanza. About 100 pieces of plank were landed for the day's work. The lighters came to anchor before 5 p. m., and were disposed to refuse to go to the steamer for another load when ordered. The carpenter came with a small and insufficient assortment of tools. The foreman, Mr. Ward, said this was by order of Mr. Toley, foreman, in New Orleans, who told them they would find spike hammers, broad-axes, &c., here. I directed Mr. Ward to make out and give post quartermaster a list of tools and materials necessary to finish wharf. The Eighth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery marched about 5.30 p. m. for Victoria to camp at Chocolate Bayou, expecting to make the march in three days. All the lumber of Santa Martha was landed, amounting to about 130 pieces, or perhaps 6,000 feet, board measure, instead of 60,000 feet, board measure, as ordered. I respectfully recommend that the railroad iron in Fort Esperanza be brought back and relaid on the wharf. Two large store-houses, perhaps 150 feet long and 50 feet wide, might be put on the two sides of this shore near the beach. The ground is so dry they should be built with a basement without floor for wet freight. A private store-house, seventy feet by twenty-four feet and two stories high, stands just back of where these would come. If the Victoria railroad were brought to Indianola it would connect with this wharf track, and the freight for Victoria or San Antonio could be loaded on freight-cars at the head of the wharf pier for ocean steamers. I think a great many railroad ties could be obtained on Caney Creek and the Colorado and Navidad Rivers, as well as in the Guadaloupe bottom. It would be easy and quick, though not very cheap, to contract for these to be delivered by private parties at landings accessible for stern-wheel boats, flats, and screws. There are about ten axes in this command, and no other tools or wagons. The commanding officer sends to-day for 200 axes, I understand. As a permanent thing I think Indianola is the proper terminus of the railroad. I suppose it could be put to running quicker to Lavaca. I considered this sufficiently important for investigation, and have asked for information from the directors of each road, and will report more fully when this is finished. I expect to go to Lavaca to-morrow; to see Mr. Wheeler or Mr. French the 8th or 9th; to go to Victoria about the 10th. The brigade quartermaster is badly needed here to organize and administer his department.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN C. PALFREY,
Lieut. Col. and Assistant Inspector-General, District of Texas.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Brazos Santiago, Tex., July 6, 1865.

Major EMERY,
Assistant Adjutant-General,
Staff of Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, Galveston, Tex.:

MAJOR: I have been informed by a staff officer of Colonel Shaw, commanding First Brigade, Second Division, that the order for that

* Omitted.

brigade to come to this point has been countermanded by an order of Major-General Granger. I have not been furnished with a copy of this order, but being informed by a staff officer I have considered it authentic and have acted accordingly. I would respectfully request of the major-general commanding permission to relieve Colonel Shaw's brigade by another of my command numbering about 3,000 men. This I very much desire, in order that I may keep my Second Division (to which Colonel Shaw's brigade belongs) intact, and thus my three divisions, into which the corps by General Steele's authority has been reorganized, all intact, and thus facilitate the transaction of business and secure the prompt rendition of returns. This I send direct, General Steele being absent, leaving me temporarily in command.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

G. WEITZEL,
Major-General, Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 6, 1865.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, U. S. Army,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

General Orders, No. 118, assigns you to command the Military Division of the Mississippi, to embrace the Departments of the Ohio, of the Missouri, and of Arkansas, headquarters Saint Louis. The Department of the Ohio consists of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, headquarters at Detroit, General E. O. C. Ord to command. The Department of the Missouri consists of the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas, and the Territories of Nebraska and Dakota, headquarters at Fort Leavenworth, Maj. Gen. John Pope to command. The Department of Arkansas consists of the State of Arkansas and the Indian Territory, headquarters at Little Rock, Ark., Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds to command. Acknowledge receipt.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., July 6, 1865.

Major-General POPE:

SIR: Your communication of the 19th of June last, addressed to this Department through the Secretary of War, and letters from Major-General Dodge and from you addressed to Lieutenant-General Grant on the subject of Indian hostilities and Indian intercourse, have been received and carefully considered. In reply allow me to say that the manifest indisposition mentioned by you of subordinate officers of this Department to act in harmony with the policy of the War Department, and the alleged publication of uncharitable strictures reflecting on the character and conduct of those in command of troops in the Indian country, are without the sanction or approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and measures will be adopted to terminate such conduct. It is the desire of the Secretary of the Interior to subordinate the action of the agents of the Department to the policy of the Secretary of War in relation to Indian tribes at war, and to secure the support of the military authorities in carrying out the civil policy of the Government in relation to those Indians at peace with the United States. The

policy of the Government in relation to nearly all of the latter class of Indians has been settled by the President and the Senate in treaty stipulations, which carry with them the plighted faith of the nation and the force of law. Whether this policy is wise or unwise is not now a practical question for the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of War, nor for the President in his character as Commander-in-Chief or Chief Executive officer of the nation. Treaties made and ratified must be enforced by the President until abrogated by the same power which made them. All the Indians referred to by you as annuity Indians are in this category. It is on this account that the Secretary of the Interior recommended, and, as he supposes, the President approved the designation of some suitable person to proceed to the Indian country, to be on the ground when the proper moment should arrive to represent the President in negotiating for peace, and for the settlement of the Indians in districts of country as remote as practicable from the great lines of travel across the plains and unsettled Territories. It is true a general or other military officer might be thus designated by the President, were it not that Congress has provided by law that such treaties shall be negotiated by an officer of the Indian Department. For that reason it was, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior, necessary to send some such officer, conversant with the subject and the probable views of the Senate, to act in concert with the military authorities, whose presence and power would awe the Indians into obedience. Otherwise all would be futile on account of the non-compliance of the Indians or the refusal of the Senate to ratify the new arrangements. Hence, whether a new policy shall be proposed or the old policy enforced, a prudent, careful, and well-informed negotiation will be needed.

The evils growing out of the settlement of the Indians on the borders of our frontier mentioned by you, and which you propose to remedy by removing them far in the rear of our settlements, have not escaped the observation of this Department. But it is no more than just to the Government, and is at the same time in support of the wisdom of your suggestion, to say that when these Indians were first settled on their present reservations they were far in the rear of our settlements. That the rapid growth of the nation has brought our people to their doors, and surrounded them in some cases with a white population, is no fault of theirs and is no misfortune of ours. And if it does render their removal and relocation desirable to us and to them, the practical inquiry arises "where can you find for them a place and habitation" free from this returning evil? There is not now one foot of territory belonging to the United States except the comparatively small district west of Arkansas not embraced within the limits of an organized Territory. And this excepted district is owned in fee simple by the Indians who now occupy it. It is hoped that they may be induced to open this territory to settlement by other Indians who have obtained the same degree of civilization with themselves. Should the Department succeed in this arrangement, provision may be made for such of the Indians residing in Kansas and Nebraska as may agree to remove to that territory. So far as it may be practicable to execute this design, your suggestions will be carried into effect, but beyond this the Government has no home to offer them where they would be free from constant friction with the worst classes of white people. They must, therefore, remain on their reservations for the present. And it is just to say of some of these that they are doing comparatively well and are increasing in numbers. But the more difficult question still remains. What

shall be done with the wild, uncivilized, or blanket Indians, who live by the chase, now that the encroachments of the white people are pressing them on every side and permeating their country in every direction, destroying and driving off the game on which they have chiefly relied for support.

As Congress has organized civil governments in these Territories, and has thus invited their settlement by civilized people, it is no longer possible for the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of War to preserve them unbroken for a habitation for the Indians. It is equally clear that these Indians cannot long support themselves by their former pursuits. They must, therefore, gradually perish by the sword if they remain hostile; by starvation should they become peaceful and avoid plunder, or they must resort to pastoral and agricultural pursuits. As their extermination cannot be entered on by a great and Christian nation, there is but one course left for consideration. The Government must attempt to civilize them, and the first step to be taken in this policy is to give them a local habitation. They must be induced or compelled to live on some limited district of country designated by metes and bounds, which they will learn to regard, and which others can be compelled to respect, as their home, where they will gradually adopt from necessity and by imitation pastoral and agricultural pursuits. At first the district of country assigned to each tribe may be large, and afterward diminished from time to time as game disappears and the Indians become more and more accustomed to civilized pursuits. During the transition period it will become the duty of the Government to supply them with a portion of the means of subsistence commensurate with the deficiency occasioned by the destruction of game by our advancing settlements. To this policy there are great objections, but it is doubtful whether there will be any other practical mode of procedure devised that will not be liable to greater embarrassments. In the selection of such reservations the agents of this Department will be expected to avail themselves of the great knowledge of the character of the country and of the various Indian tribes acquired by the military officers in command of expeditions against any of these Indians, and in command of the military posts located in their vicinity, and as far as practicable to act in harmony with their views.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JAS. HARLAN,
Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, July 6, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. POPE:
(Care Lieutenant-General Grant.)

When will you return and what disposition has been made of commands? Comanches and Kiowas sue for peace; have left southern route, gone south; will have interviews with them in few days. Cheyennes and Arapahoes are for fight. All Indians in General Connor's command defy us and attack on opportunity. We have had several fights since you left, and Indians on southern route have been severely punished. General Connor sends following dispatch.*

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

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* See July 5, p. 1051.

[Indorsement.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 7, 1865.*

The inclosed dispatches just received from Generals Dodge and Connor in relation to the condition of Indian affairs on the plains are respectfully transmitted for the information of the General-in-Chief of the Army.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
July 6, 1865—11.45 a. m.

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR, *Fort Laramie:*

Your dispatch received. You must do the best you can about rations. I don't think Government will interfere to make peace; they appear to [be] disposed to leave it with us. I have sent your dispatch relating to it to General Grant. When Stagg's brigade arrives will you be able to relieve the Eleventh Kansas and send them in to be mustered out? What time will you leave Fort Laramie? The wagon-road expedition up Nebraska is well on its way, and you will probably run across them.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS,
Fort Laramie, Dak. Ter., July 6, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

I can relieve Eleventh Kansas when Stagg's brigade arrives. Colonel Moonlight is on way to Kearny, suspended from command. I have ordered him mustered out. His administration here was a series of blunders. Colonel Cole passed Columbus yesterday; is getting along finely. He will probably meet surveyors. Colonel Kidd's regiment (Sixth Michigan) arrived at Kearny yesterday. Have ordered him here. Stagg is two days east of Kearny. Cannot possibly move without rations. Have sent an officer to hurry them up. Have also ordered rations from Kearny and Cottonwood and all subsistence trains bound for Denver and Julesburg to this post. I may be able to get away in ten days. The mail stages west of Denver have again been stopped by Indians. I leave for Camp Collins in the morning to see about it. I have six companies of cavalry at Collins and Halleck, and Utah troops are guarding line on Bitter Creek. Will start the stages again immediately.

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
July 6, 1865—3 p. m.

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR, *Fort Laramie:*

General Mitchell says he has to guard trains from Marysville and Big Blue to Fort Kearny without any relief. Desires to have a post established by you midway between Rock Creek and Fort Kearny to relieve his escorts. Can you do it?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTH SUB-DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS,
Denver, Colo. Ter., July 6, 1865.

Capt. GEORGE F. PRICE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Laramie:

Lieutenant-Colonel Smith reports from Junction that about twenty Indians are near Wisconsin Ranch. One emigrant killed yesterday. Colonel Smith asks for more cavalry. I have answered that there is no cavalry to send him, and directed him to work with all possible dispatch with the force that he has.

C. H. POTTER,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTH SUB-DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS,
Denver, Colo. Ter., July 6, 1865.

Capt. GEORGE F. PRICE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Laramie, Dak. Ter.:

Coach from the west has just arrived. Mr. Spotswood has withdrawn all the stage stock between Big Laramie and Fort Halleck, eighty miles. Declines to put it on unless there is a guard of thirty men to each station. I shall use every endeavor to keep the mails going with the use of Government mules and horses. Major Norton has received directions to open the road with his cavalry, and keep it open between Camp Collins and Fort Halleck. Major Norton, commanding Fort Collins, under date of July 4, reports that he ordered Company F, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, to relieve the Ohio cavalry. This they positively refused to do, alleging they were out of the service. Company B offered to assist them in their mutiny. Company F finally concluded to go up the road when compelled to by men on duty at the fort, threatening to return in two weeks. Company B is now at Fort Collins. Major Norton is up the road in person for the purpose of opening it.

C. H. POTTER,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTH SUB-DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS,
Denver, Colo. Ter., July 6, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel SMITH,
Junction, Colo. Ter.:

I have no cavalry that I can send you except the paymaster's escort of one sergeant and nine men, who start to-morrow morning. Do the best you can with the force you have. Whip the Indians if possible.

C. H. POTTER,
Colonel, Commanding.

VIRGINIA DALE, COLO. TER., *July 6, 1865.*

ACTG. ASST. ADJT. GEN., HDQRS. SOUTH SUB-DIST. OF THE PLAINS:

SIR: I have the honor to forward the following for the information of the colonel commanding. The stage from the west has just arrived at this station, having made but one change of horses from Fort Halleck. All stations have been abandoned by the stage company except Big Laramie. Their stock has been concentrated at that place and Halleck. I learn from the passengers that fourteen horses were stolen from the latter place on the 4th instant. Unless the stage company

reoccupy their stations I shall be obliged to make a different disposition of the escort for self-protection, if nothing else. There are large bodies of Indians on the road; the lowest accounts place them at from 600 to 800. I am on my way to Fort Halleck with Captain Wilson and an escort of ten men. Should anything special occur I will inform you by messenger.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY NORTON,
Major Sixth U. S. Volunteers, Commanding Post.

NEW ORLEANS, *July 7, 1865.*
(Received 11.30 p. m. 8th.)

General J. A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Will you have the kindness to represent to the lieutenant-general that as yet I have not been assigned to command; that for over one month I have been compelled to ask from a junior for everything that I required in consequence of that portion of Louisiana which embraces this depot being outside of my command; that in the transportation of troops to Texas and in the organization of cavalry columns to go overland I have been powerless to control subordinate quartermasters and agents, and delays and injuries to the service have been the consequence.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

JULY 9, 1865.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of War with the request that the order assigning General Sheridan to command of military division be telegraphed to him. Much delay and embarrassment necessarily arises from want of authority to command. All the department commanders within the military division should also receive copies of the order sent to General Sheridan.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
New Orleans, La., July 7, 1865—9 p. m.

Brevet Major-General KIMBALL,
Commanding First Division, Fourth Army Corps:

General Wood's division (Third) has gone and yours will be the next to ship for Indianola. Have your command in readiness to move at short notice, with ten days' rations and forage. The whole division will not break camp at once, but as soon as one or more ships report here you will be notified of it and will ship whatever number can be carried on vessel or vessels. As soon as your division, or any portion of it, arrives at Indianola you will at once move it out on the Lavaca or Victoria road to the nearest good camp where wood and water can be obtained and go into camp. In order to carry out this part of the order, if you do not go yourself, it would be advisable to send a staff officer with the first vessel to attend to the selection of a camp and the debarka-

tion of the troops as they arrive. It will be necessary to move out immediately on the arrival of the troops there, as neither wood nor water are to be had at Indianola. Requisition has been made for transportation and it will be supplied to-morrow or the day after. It will be shipped for your use as soon as possible. In case you should need transportation before any arrives for you call on General Wood for it. One ship is promised to-morrow. As soon as it reports you will be notified how many troops it will carry. The most stringent measures must be adopted by yourself and subordinate commanders to prevent the destruction of private property, and any damage done will be charged against the officers and men doing or permitting it to be done.

By command of Major-General Stanley:

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTHWEST,
New Orleans, La., July 7, 1865.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER,
Commanding District of Texas:

GENERAL: Send a small force to occupy Sabine City as quickly as you can. There are several thousand bales of Government cotton there. Let the troops remain until the cotton is gotten out.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

[Major EMERY:]

MAJOR: Send two strong companies of veteran infantry, with twenty days' rations, on the Fletcher. Get them off to-night if possible.

By order of Major-General Granger:

C. S. SARGENT,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

P. S.—Sixty rounds per man. The quartermaster will send a schooner to bring back lumber. Instruct the commanding officer to take possession of all Government property. There will be a force at Beaumont, on the Neches River, and at Orange, on the Sabine. The commanding officer will parole as under existing orders.

By order:

C. S. S.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 16. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
Galveston, Tex., July 7, 1865.

1. Bvt. Maj. Gen. C. C. Andrews, U. S. Volunteers, will assume command of the District of Houston, to include the posts of Galveston, Houston, Millican, Columbus, and intermediate points, and such other posts as may be specially assigned. The headquarters of the district will be at Houston. The depot of supplies at Galveston will not be included in the District of Houston.

2. The Twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Thirtieth Missouri Infantry, and Fourth and Seventh Massachusetts Batteries will proceed by boat as soon as practicable to Harrisburg. Col. Loren Kent,

Twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, brevet brigadier-general of volunteers, is charged with the execution of this order, and will report for orders to Bvt. Maj. Gen. C. C. Andrews, commanding District of Houston.

* * * * * * *

By order of Major-General Granger:

F. W. EMERY,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
Galveston, July 7, 1865.

Brig. Gen. G. A. FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff, Military Division of the Southwest:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report my return from Indianola, and to inclose you copy of an order issued to General Weitzel relative to movements of General Russell's and Colonel Shaw's brigades, Twenty-fifth Army Corps; also copies of my own orders on the same subject, which locate five regiments at Indianola and two at Corpus Christi. I found Colonel Shaw in arrest, which I suspended upon the recommendation of Major Sheridan, aide-de-camp, believing that the interests of the service required it. The inclosed communications will apprise you of what measures have been taken to repair the wharf and railroad. Lieutenant-Colonel Palfrey, U. S. Engineers, is in charge of these works, with orders to complete them at the earliest day possible. I have already forwarded from this point all the piles and lumber I can raise to Indianola. The inclosed proposals show what steps have been taken to provide subsistence and forage for use of the troops. I trust our efforts will meet the approval of the major-general commanding. No reports have been received from Major-General Steele as to what steps he has taken to obtain fresh beef and forage. Bvt. Maj. Gen. C. C. Andrews, commanding Second Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, has arrived. I have fixed his headquarters at Houston, and assigned him to command of all troops east of the Brazos River. I think it will be better to halt Custer's cavalry about Hempstead, Millican, and Brenham, on the Texas Central Railroad, as that portion of the country affords more forage and good grazing, fresh beef, and better camps than that about Houston.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

FORT LARAMIE, DAK. TER., *July 7, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

Will station troops near Rock Creek. I fear that rascally contractor will starve us out. Colonel Potter's contract with him is a singular document.

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
July 7, 1865—8 p. m.

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR,
Fort Laramie:

The contracts were made and drawn up at Washington by Quartermaster-General. Colonel Potter is not responsible for that. However, I want to fasten this delay on the proper parties. There is no just or good excuse for it. If staff officers have been delinquent at Fort Leavenworth, there is a great remedy. If contractors are at fault, there is also one. Will have Loup Fork and Platte River bridged in a few days. I think a good field officer should be put in command of post at Omaha. If you have not one I will send one there. It will be a good post to run supplies out in emergency; also for the purpose of obtaining the products this fall of upper country.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT LARAMIE, *July 7, 1865.*

Colonel COLE,
Columbus:

Your instructions, with a map of the country, and your route marked out on it, left here yesterday, by mail, to Colonel Livingston, at Kearny, who will send an officer to you with it; he will probably meet you on the Loup above Kearny. Push on without delay; the season is getting late. Have you purchased the quartermaster's stores you required? Your route will be along the main fork of the Loup to its head, thence across to Niobrara along the east base of the Black Hills to Bear Butte, and thence to Panther Mountain. Procure good guides from among the Pawnees or half-breeds at Pawnee Agency.

CONNOR,
Brigadier-General.

COLUMBUS, *July 7, 1865.*

General CONNOR:

I purchased everything at Omaha that I required. My command has everything that it needs. When do you expect me to reach Bear Butte?

N. COLE,
Colonel Second Missouri Light Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, July 7, 1865.

Major-General DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

I have the honor to report that everything is quiet in the district. The Indians have all left the line apparently, and Colonel Leavenworth reports that everything is progressing favorably, and he thinks he will be able to make peace, as ordered by the Senatorial committee.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. H. FORD,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, July 7, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis:

I have the honor to state that the order relieving me from command of this district was received this morning. I would respectfully ask if I shall turn over the command to the next ranking officer and report by letter to your headquarters, or are you sending out some officer to relieve me? The order does not state what I shall do when relieved.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. H. FORD,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
Galveston, July 8, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen C. C. ANDREWS,
Commanding District of Houston:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to say he has information that there are continual evasions on the part of the late officers and men of the so-called Confederate Government and of other people within the State of the orders of the military authorities. All the posts we now occupy give examples of this. These evasions will not be permitted. He deems it advisable that steps be taken at once to vindicate the authority of the National Government. In doing so, those persons highest in position or influence should be held first to a rigid accountability. Upon clear evidence that will justify the action, offenders will be placed in close confinement and the record forwarded to these headquarters for examination and action. Houston is recommended as a suitable place for confinement until the major-general commanding shall give further orders. The arrest of persons and seizure of their property will be promptly made upon proper evidence that property clearly belonging to the United States is in their possession and has not been reported as ordered when they have had proper opportunities for delivering or reporting the same. Examples are needed at once, and the higher the position of the offender the more decisive the example. Great care must be exercised. Large amounts of cotton recently belonging to the rebel Government are daily passing through private hands for private account. The Confederate Government had in this State a large amount of land transportation at the time of surrender. Whenever you deem it advisable for the purpose of furthering the agricultural industry of the State to temporarily loan this property you are authorized to do so. The major-general commanding desires in all proper ways to forward the State in development under the laws of the United States. All persons who have determined to cheerfully obey our laws will receive every possible encouragement. Discrimination can properly be exercised between these and those who are hostile to the Government, but do not by acts compel the military forces to proceed summarily against them. Offenders against order must be punished, whatever the pretext for action.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. W. EMERY,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. 2D DIV., 13TH ARMY CORPS, AND DISTRICT OF HOUSTON, *Houston, Tex., July 8, 1865.*

I. Pursuant to Special Orders, No. 16, paragraph 1, dated headquarters District of Texas, Galveston, July 7, 1865, the undersigned assumes command of the District of Houston, "to include the posts of Galveston, Houston, Millican, Columbus, and intermediate points, and such other posts as may be especially assigned."

II. Commanding officers of posts within this district will report in writing or by telegraph daily to these headquarters any information of interest pertaining to affairs in their command. They will also report all arrests made by their authority and the cause of the same.

III. It is not the province of the general commanding to solicit the people to turn their hearts and affections to the Federal Government, although, in common with his superior officers and all patriots, he would be most happy to have them do so. But this one thing he can and does solicit them to do, namely, to exert their active influence to promote perfect order, and to prevent all unlawful acts of violence. He will be glad if there shall be no occasion to make a single arrest in the district.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
July 8, 1865—12 m.

Major-General POPE,
Pomeroy, Ohio:

All militia have been relieved from duty in Missouri. Nearly all volunteers moved out of the State and concentrated west. General Dodge goes to Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, and other points middle of next week to look after matters.

JOS. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LARAMIE, DAK. TER., *July 8, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

General Connor left yesterday morning for Collins to arrange mail escorts west of that place. Only require subsistence stores to place left and center columns in the field. Everything quiet on mail and telegraph road. Line working through to Salt Lake. Bridging of Loup Fork and Platte River great public benefit. No field officer to send to Omaha. If deemed advisable by you, the general would be pleased to have one sent. First Battalion Nebraska Cavalry and First Nebraska Cavalry are about to be consolidated at Kearny. Colonel Livingston, one of the very best and most valuable officers in the district, will have to go out unless something is done. Can not something be done in his case? Lieutenant-Colonel Baumer, who will be retained, has habits which unfit him for the service, and he is recommended mustered out by examining board under the provisions of War Department Order 86.

Respectfully,

GEO. F. PRICE,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.
(In absence of general commanding.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
July 8, 1865—12 m.

Brig. Gen. R. B. MITCHELL, *Fort Leavenworth:*

Order General Stolbrand's brigade of infantry to march to Julesburg as soon as transportation can be forwarded. Have them go fully equipped. On arrival at Fort Kearny they will report to General Connor by telegraph. Wherever they may be, push on and get them off as soon as possible.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT LARAMIE, DAK. TER., *July 9, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

Captain Laurant arrived this afternoon. Agent of the Overland Mail Company has withdrawn stock from road between Big Laramie and Halleck, a distance of about seventy-five miles, and refuses to put it on again unless there is a guard of thirty men at each station. The mails will be run through by Government teams. General Connor will not permit them to stop as long as he has a soldier on the road. Company F, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, when ordered up the road by commanding officer Camp Collins, mutinied and refused to go until they were compelled to do so by other troops at that camp. Company B, same regiment, offered to assist Company F in the mutiny. General Connor will arrive at Collins this evening. He will have everything arranged before he leaves that place.

Respectfully,

GEO. F. PRICE,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.
(In absence of general commanding.)

NEW ORLEANS, *July 10, 1865.*
(Received 11.15 p. m. 11th.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States:

GENERAL: Reliable information from my own scouts at Matamoras is as follows: The French authorities are very much embarrassed. Cortina drives in Mejia's pickets at pleasure, and the arrival of our heavy forces on the Rio Grande and the little irritations which I have encouraged along the river have alarmed them so much that there is a perfect exodus from Matamoras. Nearly all the people out of Matamoras are Liberals, and the majority of those within the city. The French soldiers are deserting, and there is generally a very uneasy state of affairs with the authorities. To let down a little I have empowered General Steele to settle little questions arising, but without any authority to settle points for which demands have been made in accordance with your instructions. Many of the rebels who crossed near Matamoras have returned in disgust. Shelby's command, Governor [Murrah], Clark and company crossed the Rio Grande high up. I have not yet found out where they went, but am on their track. Mejia is still at work on his fortifications around Matamoras. They are about three miles in extent and only 2,000 men to fill them.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *July 10, 1865.*
(Received 9 a. m. 12th.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States:

GENERAL: General Steele sends the following information: The French Mexicans on the Rio Grande appear to be anxious to bring on difficulties with the United States, and are very bitter. Cortina holds all the roads around Matamoras. Says he could take the place if he had ammunition. He has captured considerable of rebel cotton and broken up the thieving parties engaged in this on the upper Rio Grande. He says he will also break up the parties engaged in running over stock. He visited General Steele at Brownsville. Has, as Governor of Tamaulipas under the Liberal Government, given permission for our forces to enter Mexico. Governor Murrah, of Texas, and the ex-Governor, and Walker, Shelby, and others are at Monterey and in considerable numbers. Shelby took over an organized force. Nothing is yet known of their intentions. They are with the Imperialists without doubt, and are represented by a Matamoras paper as 10,000 strong. This is exaggeration. General Merritt is on his way to San Antonio.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTHWEST,
New Orleans, La., July 10, 1865

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER,
Commanding District of Texas:

GENERAL: Your communication of the 7th instant is received. A portion of General Merritt's column of cavalry has started, and according to the latest news from him he was to have started to-day. General Custer is not yet ready. Many of the men he received were dismounted, and delays occurred in getting horses, nails, shoes, &c. In fact, there was nothing in the depot here. It has not been commensurate with the wants of so important a place. I do not want either Custer's or Merritt's commands distributed. If they cannot be kept together they are of no value and the discipline is lost. I am, in addition, not in favor of distributing troops and having an eternity of small places, each commanded by some petty officer who will put on more airs than a major-general; will have his aides, provost-marshals, &c., and who, instead of being a benefit, is an injury and a source of constant irritation. I want Custer to come to Houston, and then it can be determined where he shall go afterward. If a sufficient depot can be collected at San Antonio I propose to unite the two columns into one large division. I am glad you have taken up the important matter of the Victoria Railroad. Push it along. About 5,000 men or over of the Fourth Corps have left here under General Wood for Indianola. They will push out on the Victoria road to good grounds and encamp. As soon as General Stanley goes over he will report to you. I have not heard from General Steele since the arrival of the Mejia correspondence.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTHWEST,
New Orleans, La., July 10, 1865.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER,
Commanding District of Texas:

GENERAL: Notify Major-General Steele, commanding on the Rio Grande frontier, that he has authority to decide in all cases of seizure and capture on the Rio Grande, except in the cases specified by the Government, and for which he has been directed to make demands and to report replies.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTHWEST,
New Orleans, La., July 10, 1865.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER,
Commanding District of Texas:

GENERAL: Governor Hamilton called to see me while in the city on his way to Texas. He will require an escort to take him to Austin, the capital of the State, and will need a small garrison there. Have the kindness to furnish him with what he may require.

I am, general, very respectfully,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HOUSTON, *July 10, 1865.*

Maj. F. W. EMERY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Galveston:

The Thirtieth Missouri goes to Columbus by rail to-day, and will relieve Twenty-third Iowa, which I will send to Galveston. Expect to-morrow to send Twenty-ninth Illinois to Millican to relieve One hundred and fourteenth Ohio.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brevet Major-General.

OFFICE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE, DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
Galveston, July 10, 1865.

Maj. F. W. EMERY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that immediately after my arrival (June 25), in compliance with Special Orders, No. 1, I obtained an interview with the Confederate States commissioners to ascertain what property, if any, pertaining to my department they were prepared to turn over. I was informed by Major Von Harten, commissioner, Major Willke, late chief of ordnance, and other gentlemen connected with the department, that owing to the desertion of the Confederate troops and the pillage and destruction of Government property by them just after the surrender, it was impossible for the property to be regularly transferred as stipulated in the terms of surrender, and that they were unable to collect it or give any information regarding the present locality of the stores. Of the condition of the department at that time you are suffi-

ciently well informed. I immediately took steps to have competent officers appointed at sub-district and post headquarters as acting assistant ordnance officers to facilitate the collection of the stores, and forwarded to you June 30 a request to that effect; to which you replied that it was not practicable to make such appointments at present, but that officers would be appointed at each post to receive all Government property, including ordnance. Owing to the unsettled condition of the troops and limited means of communication, I have been unable as yet to obtain reports from these officers except from the post of Houston, and the line of the Texas Central Railroad as far as Navasota, where every effort is being made to bring in the stores. I have secured the appointment of an efficient officer, Lieut. R. E. Martin, Thirty-fourth Iowa, as depot ordnance officer, who has in charge all the defenses of Galveston, and is rapidly collecting the stores. In addition, he has, under my instructions, made requisitions for such stores as will probably be needed by the troops during the present quarter. I would respectfully call your attention to the fact that requisitions on the depot at New Orleans for stores for this district are revised by some chief of ordnance at that point, whether of Department of the Gulf or Military Division of the Southwest I am unable to ascertain, and if deemed too extravagant by them are cut down to much less than the originals, which under my direction have been carefully prepared in accordance with the probable requirements of the service. Having ascertained that much of the light artillery and ordnance was in the vicinity of Shreveport, La., although within the limits of Texas, I forwarded July 7 to the depot ordnance officer at that place a request to render all assistance in his power to secure the property. No communications have yet been received with regard to amount or condition of stores on the Gulf coast. The small arms collected up to this time are mostly in the hands of provost-marshals, and cannot, therefore, be reported on. I respectfully suggest that the ownership of a large quantity of cannon powder, amounting to about 100 barrels, now in the city magazine at Houston, and claimed by the mayor of that place to belong to private parties, be investigated by the provost-marshal's department and the legality of such claim reported on.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SEYMOUR HOWELL,
Captain and Chief of Ordnance.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Saint Louis, Mo., July 10, 1865.*

I. Pursuant to General Orders, No. 118, current series, from the War Department, this military division will embrace the following territory, viz:

The Department of the Ohio, consisting of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan; headquarters at Detroit, Mich.; Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord commanding.

The Department of the Missouri, consisting of the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas, and the Territories of Dakota and Nebraska; headquarters at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.; Maj. Gen. John Pope commanding.

The Department of Arkansas, consisting of the State of Arkansas and the Indian Territory; headquarters at Little Rock, Ark.; Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds commanding.

II. The headquarters of the division are established at Saint Louis, Mo.

III. Commanding generals of departments will forward, as speedily as possible, an accurate return of all troops serving therein, with the names of the commanders and their stations; also of all general and staff officers and detachments unassigned.

The usual monthly and tri-monthly returns, as required by existing regulations, will be forwarded when due.

IV. Communications will be addressed to Bvt. Col. R. M. Sawyer, assistant adjutant-general.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 171. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., July 10, 1865.*

The Saint Louis District, District of Central Missouri, District of Southwest Missouri, and District of Rolla are hereby consolidated into one command, to be designated and known as the District of Missouri.

Brig. Gen. J. A. Williamson, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the District of Missouri; headquarters at Saint Louis, Mo.

The commanding officers of the districts discontinued by virtue of this order will report to Brigadier-General Williamson for further orders and instructions. All books and records pertaining to these discontinued commands will be completed at the earliest possible moment and forwarded to Capt. R. A. Phelan, in charge of department records at these headquarters.

By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, July 10, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER AT FORT RILEY:

Get the columns ready to move as soon as possible against those Indians. Has Colonel Leavenworth received any instructions from Secretary of the Interior in relation to the peace he proposes to make? No peace, in my opinion, will be of any use that does not make them return stolen property, give up the murderers, and that makes them agree to stay south of our lines and desist from all hostilities, and this without any pay on our part. If they do this, Government may see fit to indemnify or purchase their lands, if they have taken any from them.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
July 10, 1865—11 a. m.

Brevet Brigadier-General FORD,
Fort Riley:

Report to General Sanborn. You were relieved, as the muster out of a portion of your regiment deprives it of a colonel. I think some of con-

solidating First and Second Colorado. If I do this will retain you as colonel if you desire it. I understood you, when at Fort Leavenworth, as desiring to go out when the part of regiment mustered out entitled you to go.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, July 10, 1865.

1. Brig. Gen. C. J. Stolbrand, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby temporarily relieved from the command of the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, and is assigned to the command of this district during the absence of the general commanding.

2. Bvt. Brig. Gen. C. Hall is temporarily assigned to the command of the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, during the absence of Brigadier-General Stolbrand.

By order of Brig. Gen. R. B. Mitchell:

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
Galveston, July 11, 1865.

Major KENNICOTT,
Thirty-seventh Illinois Vols., Comdg. U. S. Forces, Sabine City:

By direction of the major-general commanding you will proceed to Sabine City, Tex., on the steam-tug Fletcher, without delay; debark your troops and place them in proper camp in or near the place. The Fletcher will be ordered back here as soon as the troops and stores can be landed. Upon arrival you will take possession of such Government property as may be in or near Sabine City, obtain information of all Government property which may be in the neighborhood, and do all you properly can to secure the rights of the Government therein. Sabine City is established as a place of parole, and you are directed to appoint an officer to serve as provost-marshal, and act under instructions of the provost-marshal-general. You will report by letter to these headquarters direct without delay such information as you may be able to obtain. You will report also to Bvt. Maj. Gen. C. C. Andrews, commanding District of Houston.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. W. EMERY,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LARAMIE, DAK. TER., *July 11, 1865.*

Brevet Brigadier-General STAGG,
Cottonwood:

The general commanding directs that you march to Julesburg as rapidly as possible. Report by telegraph from that place. If you overtake the Sixth Missouri tell commanding officer that his command is required at Laramie just as soon as he can possibly get it here.

GEO. F. PRICE,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *July 12, 1865.*
(Received 8.25 p. m.)

Col. T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Has the order for my military division been forwarded to me yet?

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTHWEST,
New Orleans, July 12, 1865. (Received 2.40 a. m. 13th.)

Col. T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Probably about $4,500,000 of bank securities, all worth their face, found in the hands of rebels at Shreveport. They were Louisiana State securities. If the Government has no claims on them I propose to turn them over to the State auditor. Please inform me.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

[First indorsement.]

JULY 13, 1865.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of War. I think Government should hold these securities until the President decides otherwise.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

JULY 13, 1865.

Approved.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 34. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE SOUTHWEST,
New Orleans, La., July 12, 1865.

* * * * * * *

5. The Eleventh Missouri Volunteer Cavalry is hereby transferred to the Department of the Gulf. The commanding officer will report with his command without delay to Major-General Canby for the purpose of being mustered out of the military service.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Sheridan:

E. B. PARSONS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SHREVEPORT, *July 12, 1865.*

Maj. F. W. EMERY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: Merritt's advance moved from here on the 4th. Detachments moved each day. The rear guard left on the 10th. Custer was at Alexandria on the 7th. Have no information as to his movements.

JAS. C. VEATCH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., July 12, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I arrived at this post on the 11th instant and have assumed command of this district, as directed in paragraph 7 of Special Orders, No. 176, current series, from headquarters Department of the Missouri.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., July 12, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. SULLY,
In the Field:

DEAR GENERAL: My last news from you is dated at Fort Sully on the 1st instant. I hardly know how this will reach you, but will send through by General Sibley's lines. I have nothing important to say. You seem to be moving all right, and I hope your progress may not be impeded. I see General Sibley has started the Third Illinois Cavalry to join you if they can, but I hope you are in advance and may arrive at Devil's Lake before they reach you. They left Saint Paul about the 6th instant. I do not think the hostile bands will make any stand, and only hope you may scare them still farther from the settlements; but I especially want you to select a site for a fort at or near Devil's Lake. General Pope has sent a large force out on the plains from Omaha and Leavenworth, and I trust he will fill up the void created by muster-out in your rear. The Sixth and Seventh Iowa will probably go out; also the rebel recruits. Such are recent orders. Colonel Pollock will, of course, go out with his regiment. I recommend you to release him for the purpose of mustering out. I cannot send a court to try him; besides, the witnesses must be with your command. No further troubles have been reported of Indian assaults on the Minnesota settlements, and I concur with you in the belief that the report from Abercrombie of great gatherings of all tribes west of the Missouri is a mere marvel, excited by some arrivals from the west. The buffalo followers cannot take great numbers far away from their game. Small parties will and may make considerable ventures to steal horses and take scalps, but great Indian combinations cannot be made and should not be anticipated. It is only small bands that may take the offensive and annoy the settlements. To prevent this such columns as you are now leading must press them back, and if possible follow their war parties, so as to prevent their success. I am recovering from wounded arms received by a fall. It gives me some pain to write, but I am far better than I was, and will be entirely well in a few days more, so my surgeon thinks. I hope you will continue to write often, giving me incidents by the way. Nothing of importance is transpiring, and matters seem to be settling down on a peace basis.

I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *July 13, 1865—11 a. m.*

Major-General SHERIDAN:

I would like you to go to the Rio Grande in person for a few days and manage affairs there according to your judgment. What you have done seems so well that I desire to change nothing. Do you not think it advisable to relieve Granger from command in Texas? If so, relieve him.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, *July 13, 1865—2.15 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
New Orleans:

The order defining your command has been sent to you by telegraph and mail.

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *July 13, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
New Orleans, La.:

Send the bank securities captured at Shreveport to the Adjutant-General at Washington. They will be held here for future decision.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 20. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
Galveston, Tex., July 13, 1865.

1. One brigade of that portion of the Fourth Army Corps now at or near Indianola will take position at Victoria and establish outposts from that point of at least one regiment each at Goliad, Clinton, Helena, and such other points as the division or brigade commander may deem advisable, for the suppression of plundering, robbery, jayhawking, &c., throughout that section of the State. If transportation in addition to that with the command is required it will be hired from the country. When necessary for immediate use, subsistence stores and forage may be purchased in the country.

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By order of Major-General Granger:

F. W. EMERY,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
July 13, 1865—3.30 p. m.

Hon. JAMES HARLAN,
Washington:

Is Colonel Leavenworth, Indian agent, acting under your orders in endeavoring to make peace with the Comanches, Kiowas, and other tribes that have committed the late depredations? I am ready to move

against these Indians, but it is wrong for me to send out to fight them while their agents are assuring them of peace and offering it to them. They have been guilty of great outrages within thirty days. They now go south as soon as they find the force I have got ready to punish them, and are ready to sign a peace contract, which they will keep until I take my troops away, when they will attack us again. I think we should punish them first for what they have done.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, July 13, 1865.

Major-General SANBORN,
Fort Riley:

Get your column ready to move against those Indians. I do not believe Colonel Leavenworth has any authority to make peace with them until they are punished for past acts, and we have some security for the future, in their giving up stolen stock, Government property, and the men who have committed the murders on the line. I have telegraphed to Secretary Harlan to ascertain if Colonel Leavenworth is acting under his instructions. At any rate, don't delay a moment in starting the columns. I will telegraph as soon as I get word from Washington. The place to make treaty is down in the heart of their own country, where we can dictate terms; not they in our country.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., July 13, 1865.

Colonel LEAVENWORTH,
Indian Agent:

COLONEL: Please communicate to me by the bearer any information you may have of the location where the hostile Indians may be found, their present intentions, and the prospect of securing peace with them by treaty without war at an early day. Your own personal safety requires that you should look upon the present condition as one of war, unless your own information is such as to justify a different conclusion.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., July 13, 1865.

WILLIAM H. GREEN:

You will proceed to the mouth of the Little Arkansas, deliver your dispatches to Colonel Leavenworth, and bring back any dispatches that he may give to you. Also learn all you can through your own scouts and guides relative to the position, number, and intentions of the Indians in that section of the country and south of them. Make this trip as rapidly as possible, and report all information obtained to me at this place at the earliest date possible. Bring all dispatches sent

by Colonel Leavenworth and others. Commanding officer of Third Sub-District and of posts are hereby directed to furnish all necessary escorts.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding District.

P. S.—No acts of hostilities will be committed by you or any of the men escorting you, unless you are attacked and the same are committed in self-defense. Be careful to observe the above instructions.

J. B. S.

FORT LARAMIE, DAK. TER., *July 13, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

Just arrived from Collins. Indians have possession of mail road between Virginia Dale and Sulphur Springs. Stages are drawn off. Am sending mails over interrupted part of line by wagons and large escorts. Will send part of Stagg's brigade there. No commissary stores yet.

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *July 14, 1865.*
(Received 10 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States:

GENERAL: General Steele notified me yesterday evening that Maximilian has directed Mejia to give up the battery of artillery, ammunition, wagons, animals, and that it would be turned over on the 9th of this month. There is a stampede on the part of the Franco-Mexicans. Camargo has been evacuated. The garrison marched down to Matamoras with large cotton trains. This cotton is U. S. cotton stolen under the auspices of the French commandant. General Steele notifies me that the command of General Shelby which escorted the cotton agent of Texas, Governors Murrah, Clark, and Allen, Generals Smith, Magruder, and others, had with it three pieces of artillery, forty wagon loads of Enfield rifles, and a large wagon train. He has some doubt of the correctness of this report, but I do not doubt it but very little myself. Cortina has made application for his artillery, which is at Brownsville (three pieces), and I have directed it to be quietly turned over to him. This was the understanding when it was left at Brownsville. General Steele also notifies me that they are nearly starved out in Matamoras.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *July 14, 1865.*
(Received 1.35 a. m. 15th.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States:

GENERAL: I regret that Texas and Louisiana are united in one department. Either of these States is sufficient for a military department at the present time. To have the headquarters of the State of Texas in New Orleans is inconvenient.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *July 14, 1865.*
(Received 1.50 a. m. 15th.)

General E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

GENERAL: In a telegram of July 6 the lieutenant-general notifies me Indian Territory and Arkansas are in my military division. In your telegram to me of July 13 only Mississippi, Texas, and Florida are mentioned. Notify me if this change has been made. The department commander for Mississippi is not named. Has any been appointed? The telegram has become so confused in its transmission that I cannot well rely on it.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 21. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
Galveston, Tex., July 14, 1865.

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4. Lieutenant-Colonel Chandler, chief quartermaster, will take possession of all serviceable railroad iron and railroad ties at or near the point not immediately necessary to the efficiency of the road from Galveston to Houston, for the use of the Government in the repair of the San Antonio and Mexican Gulf Railway. The material thus collected will be sent to Indianola as soon as possible.

By order of Major-General Granger:

F. W. EMERY,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HOUSTON, *July 14, 1865.*

Maj. F. W. EMERY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The Twenty-third Iowa is at Harrisburg, and the One hundred and fourteenth Ohio at this place waiting to be mustered out. The Thirtieth Missouri relieved the Twenty-third Iowa at Columbus. Seven companies of the Twenty-ninth Illinois are at Millican and two at Brenham. I have ordered one company of the Thirty-fourth Iowa to go to Liberty for ten days. Major, with the approval of the general commanding the District of Texas, I will send troops to those accessible points where their presence for a few days promises a benefit to the cause of loyalty, safety, and industry.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brevet Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., July 14, 1865.

By direction of the President of the United States, the Department of Mississippi has been created, embracing the State of Mississippi. Pursuant to the order of the Secretary of War, of date June 24, 1865, I hereby assume command of the department. The following staff officers are announced: Capt. J. Warren Miller, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. and Bvt. Lieut. Col. E. W. Guindon, Capt. and Bvt. Maj. W. W. Moseley, Capt. and Bvt. Maj. W. G. Tracy, aides-de-camp.

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General.

POMEROY, OHIO, *July 14, 1865.*
(Received 11.30 a. m. 15th.)

Col. T. S. BOWERS:

Please ask the general to have orders assigning Colorado to my department telegraphed to Saint Louis; also order changing my headquarters to Saint Louis. I shall be there to-morrow or next day.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, July 14, 1865.

Brevet Major-General SANBORN,
Fort Riley:

Consider whether it would not be well for you to have a good supply of stores of all kinds at Fort Larned—I mean in addition to those needed for that post—so that escorts, expeditions, &c., could be supplied at all times. Also, if it would not be well to put a post about 90 or 100 miles this side of Fort Lyon, near Aubrey Crossing, or in that vicinity, so as to relieve escorts to stages oftener. I propose to send some fifteen light wagons, rigged for five mules, to be used for escorts to coaches. Send more wagons and lighter loads. It appears to me the loads to wagons escorting coaches are too much, and must break down teams. Often hear that officers in charge of these escorts are negligent. Make them do their duty, and show no mercy to those who do not. Give me your views on these points.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, July 14, 1865.

The headquarters of the Northern Sub-District will be transferred to Lawrence, Kans. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation for Brevet Brigadier-General Spalding, commanding, three commissioned officers, and authorized horses and servants with three enlisted men.

By order of Brig. Gen. C. J. Stolbrand:

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
July 14, 1865—5 p. m.

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR,
Fort Laramie:

How long before the commissary stores will arrive? What Indians is it that are on the Overland Stage Route? How long before Stagg's brigade will be able to get there? Tibbits' brigade are part on road and part leave Fort Leavenworth this week. It is next to impossible to get horses to mount cavalry, which actions have entirely dismounted. Do you know or hear anything from Indians near base of Black Hills or north of that?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT RICE, *July 14, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. J. POPE,
Saint Louis:

GENERAL: I take advantage of a boat going to Saint Louis to write you a few lines privately about matters here. There are now here about 200 lodges of Indians from the hostile camp, and others are on the way. To-morrow 250 more lodges are expected in, and the boat reports they saw large numbers coming from the north to meet me. They all wish peace. Say they don't want to fight me, but still quite a number of Sioux Indians are with the Cheyennes and other hostile tribes on the Knife River. These are Indians who fought me last year. The hills around are covered with their lodges. In a few days when the rest, who are on their march, reach here I will hold a grand council and give them terms of peace as directed by you. I am satisfied in my own mind that no hostile Indians are near Devil's Lake or the Minnesota frontier, or that any large body of hostile Indians have ever been there, but I shall go there as ordered without I am perfectly assured there is no necessity. Very large camps of half breeds of the north are on Mouse River and near Maison du Chien trading with the Indians in whisky, powder, &c. The friendly Indians here wish to know if they will be justified in attacking them. When I get through with matters here I think I will visit them. I will be able to tell you more in a few days. Burleigh has gone to Washington with a large pile of documents against me, sworn to by Colonel Pollock, half-breeds, and others, so I am informed by a friend of his. I am troubled about my mail. Captain Goodridge informs me my last dispatches were received with seals broken; said to be accidental, but I doubt it. You have no idea of the amount of rascality in this Territory, inhabited by grasshoppers and scamps.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY,
Brevet Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *July 15, 1865.*

A. JOHNSON,
President of the United States:

Looking upon the French occupation of Mexico as part and parcel of the late rebellion in the United States, and a necessary part of it to suppress before entire peace can be assured, I would respectfully recommend that a leave of absence be given to one of our general officers for the purpose of going to Mexico to give direction to such emigration as may go to that country. I would not advise that emigration be invited, or that such officer should go under special instructions. He would probably take service under the Liberal Government of Mexico. By giving head and shape to the foreign and native element already there would insure the restoration of the Liberal or Republican Government. Mexico has men enough if she had arms to defend herself. With the large surplus on hand, I do not see why we should not sell her them. I presume there would be no objection raised to sell the English or French Government arms. I do not see, therefore, why we should not be allowed to sell them to the only Government we recognize on Mexican soil. I write this for instructions, because I will not do or authorize anything not receiving the proper sanction. With the sale of

arms I have nothing to do. I speak, therefore, in reference to giving leaves of absence for the purpose stated. I send this direct, the Secretary of War being absent from his office to-day.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *July 15, 1865.*
(Received 1.20 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States:

GENERAL: I think it best that General Granger should be relieved. He never would have been where he is had it not been for General Canby and himself, who put his corps en route in a great hurry before I reached New Orleans, suspending the order for mustering out regiments and sending them to Texas, only to be immediately sent back. If he is relieved it would be only to send him to the Rio Grande, where I do not want him, and which would displace General Steele, who already feels sore about General Granger being over him. I would suggest that he be ordered from Washington. I have already recommended in a report to General Rawlins that the Thirteenth Army Corps be consolidated into one division.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *July 15, 1865—2.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
New Orleans, La.:

Relieve General Granger and direct him to report to the Adjutant-General for orders. Orders will be made making Texas a separate department, and breaking up corps organizations of the Thirteenth and Sixteenth Corps. You can have Wright for command of Texas, or any officer now there.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
New Orleans, La., July 15, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General CONRAD,
Commanding Second Division, Fourth Army Corps:

Your division will commence to embark for Texas to-morrow and will continue as fast as transports are furnished until all have left. Notice will be given you of the number of men with their baggage and ten days' rations required to load each ship, as the ships are reported ready at these headquarters. You will detail one of your best regiments to remain here on this ground as a provost guard until all the transportation and artillery have embarked. The commanding officer of this regiment will report to the general commanding the corps for instructions.

By command of Maj. Gen. D. S. Stanley:

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. SECOND DIV., FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Near New Orleans, La., July 15, 1865.

This division will commence to embark for Texas to-morrow and will continue as fast as transports are furnished until all have left. Notice will be given of the number of men with their baggage and ten days' rations required to load each ship as the ships are reported ready at these headquarters. The Sixty-fourth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry will remain here on this ground as a provost guard until all the transportation and artillery have embarked. The commanding officer Sixty-fourth Ohio will report to the general commanding the corps for instructions. The First Brigade will embark first and be in readiness to commence loading to-morrow, except the Twenty-sixth Ohio, which will remain and embark on the same transport with division headquarters. Although everything must be in readiness to-morrow no tents will be struck until further orders from these headquarters.

By command of Brevet Brigadier-General Conrad:

JAMES A. SPENCE,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 91. } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., U. S. COLORED TROOPS,
Pineville, La., July 15, 1865.

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III. The Third Brigade is hereby discontinued, and the regiments composing it will report for duty as follows: The Seventy-sixth U. S. Colored Infantry to Col. F. M. Crandal, commanding First Brigade; the Sixty-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry to Col. H. Scofield, commanding Second Brigade. The officers accountable for public property will turn the same over to the chiefs of the proper departments at these headquarters.

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By order of Brig. Gen. J. P. Hawkins:

SAML. B. FERGUSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 22. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
Galveston, Tex., July 15, 1865.

1. Fifty thousand rations will be forwarded from each Columbus and Indianola to San Antonio as soon as possible. The salt-meat ration will be reduced to one-fourth, and the ration of salt will be doubled. The chief commissary of subsistence of this district will see that the stores are in readiness, and the chief quartermaster will provide the necessary transportation. Bvt. Maj. Gen. C. C. Andrews, commanding District of Houston, will furnish all guards required to protect the train from Columbus, and the senior officer of the U. S. forces at and near Indianola will furnish all guards for the train from Indianola upon the application of the quartermaster's department.

2. Lieut. Col. R. F. Patterson, Twenty-ninth Iowa Volunteers, is assigned to duty at these headquarters as acting assistant inspector-general. He will report without delay. The enlisted man now serving with Lieutenant-Colonel Patterson as clerk will accompany him for duty at these headquarters.

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By order of Major-General Granger:

F. W. EMERY,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *July 15, 1865.*
(Received 2.15 p. m.)

Col. T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have arrived and assumed command. General Pope telegraphs from Pomeroy, Ohio, that his headquarters are to be here also, and mine at Cincinnati. This change should not be made without my consent, and I do not consent. What about the Thirteenth Infantry?

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *July 15, 1865—8.12 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

The Thirteenth Infantry is ordered to Saint Louis. Your headquarters have not been changed. At General Pope's request I asked to have his changed to Saint Louis.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., July 15, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

Your dispatch of the 13th instant is received. Subsistence stores commenced arriving this morning. Three more companies of the Fourteenth Cavalry Missouri Volunteers will arrive on Monday. When may I expect the Eighth Cavalry Illinois Volunteers? I shall start for Fort Zarah Tuesday or Wednesday morning next. There will be much wanting in preparation, but I think it will be better to move than to wait. Indians remain hostile; attacked train on the 27th and 29th ultimo and were repulsed. No word from Colonel Leavenworth. Have notified him to consider and treat the condition as one of war. I shall cross the Arkansas at Zarah or Larned. No mowing machines have arrived for any post but this. I desire all quartermaster's and commissary supplies sent to me through the chief quartermaster and commissary of the district. When may I expect Captain Garvens, who has been assigned to duty here? I will communicate after reaching Zarah.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, *July 15, 1865.*

Brevet Major-General SANBORN,
Fort Riley:

There are large numbers of trains loaded with all kinds of stores en route to you. Forty teams loaded with clothing have been ordered from Springfield. Retain the escort. It is astonishing to me that stores should be short in that district. I gave orders to every one to avoid such an emergency. I again advise you to push out some of the trains loaded to Riley, and make a sub-depot at Larned. Get the column ready to move.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT LARAMIE, DAK. TER., *July 15, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

Commissary stores ordered from Kearny and Cottonwood will be here in ten days; contractors' train in about fifteen. Will start left column in six days with what supplies I have. Stagg's brigade will not reach Halleck in less than two weeks; will arrive at Julesburg to-morrow. The Indians on mail route are Cheyennes, Sioux, and Arapahoes. Have five companies of Eleventh Kansas on that road, but they are insubordinate and disobedient, caused by Colonel Moonlight telling them that they were entitled to muster out and that I intended to muster them out of service here. Moonlight is at Kearny and refuses to give the commissary of musters the proper data to muster him out. I have ordered commissary to muster him out without it. I can hear nothing of the Indians north; they have the best of it at present. I wish they had Contractor Buckley under their scalping knives.

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHWEST INDIAN EXPEDITION,
Camp No. 22, Fort Rice, Dak. Ter., July 15, 1865.

ASST. ADJT. GEN., DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis.:

SIR: I reached here day before yesterday. I have delayed reporting progress in hopes of getting something more positive. There are now here something over 250 lodges of Indians who did belong to the hostile camp. They are Uncpapas, Blackfeet, and Yanktonnais. They report more coming in, but that they have great difficulty in getting away from the camp. The hostile party wish to keep them by force. The jealousies and suspicions of the Indians and the cupidity of some of the half-breeds are the principal troubles I have to contend with. Several principal Indians are anxious I should make certain Indians head chiefs of their tribes. Others think I am showing too much attention to certain chiefs. Then, again, they are fearful that I have some trap fixed for them. The half-breeds are each one anxious to have something to say in hopes they will have the name of making peace among the Indians, and thus having a certain influence with them. I mention this to show some of the difficulties I labor under, yet I feel sanguine I shall succeed in getting in quite a large number. As near as I can learn the camps of the Indians are as follows: On the Knife River, about seventy miles south of Berthold, are about 1,000 lodges of hostile Sioux. The Cheyennes and Arapahoes left them a short time ago and moved south to the Little Missouri River with the understanding that they would write as soon as they heard of the movement of any troops toward them. On the east side of the Missouri I am told there are quite a number of Minnesota or Santee Indians, Cut-Heads, and some Yanktonnais on the Mouse River, and that there are several small bands of Santees, camped with bands of half-breeds of the north, hunting near the Maison du Chien Butte and west of Devil's Lake. I can hear of no Indians at Devil's Lake or east of there or on the James. I have conversed with friendly Indians who are just from there. General Sibley in a letter he wrote to me says he thinks of sending the Third Illinois Cavalry to Devil's Lake. If it could be done I would like to join them somewhere there. I could send supplies to Berthold

by boat, and then with both commands cross the Missouri at Berthold and march to the hostile camp. With this force I could whip them badly and drive them south, where they would fall into the hands of troops marching from Laramie. My present force is too small for this. I would have to fight ten to my one. It would be all I could do to defend myself successfully; and if I marched against them and did not succeed in totally routing them as I have heretofore, all our past labors would be thrown away, and we would have a worse state of affairs in this country than we have ever had. When I organized my force for this campaign I was ordered to march via the Big Cheyenne to Powder River; there I would meet troops from Laramie. I was ordered to deal with such hostile Sioux as I should meet. I had no idea of having on my hands not only the hostile Sioux but all the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, against whom a large force is now marching from Laramie. I doubt much, however, if they will be able to reach them.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
New Orleans, La., July 16, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General CONRAD,
Commanding Second Division:

As soon as your division or any portion of it arrives at Indianola, you will cause it to be immediately moved out from the coast, on the road to Victoria, to the nearest good camp where wood and water can be obtained, and go into camp. You should either send a staff officer or the brigade commander by one of the first boats so this can be attended to immediately, and proper camping ground selected. General Wood is already there, and whoever goes had better see him in regard to locality of their camp. The most stringent measures must be adopted by yourself and subordinate commanders to prevent the destruction of private property, and officers and men must be made to understand that any damage done will be stopped against their pay. On arrival at Indianola call on General Wood for some of your transportation to enable you to get rations back from the coast.

By command of Major-General Stanley:

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
New Orleans, La., July 16, 1865.

General CONRAD,
Commanding Second Division:

Instead of moving out on the Victoria road with your division on arrival at Indianola, if you can get steam-boats take your command right up to Lavaca and march from there to your camps. Report to General Wood on your arrival there and he will designate to you the best locality for a camp.

By command of Major-General Stanley:

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., July 16, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

I shall send forward a large supply of stores to Larned as soon as I can get them here for troops operating in that vicinity, From what I can learn thus far there will be no advantage in establishing a post at about 100 miles east of Fort Lyon, except that of relieving escorts. The post would be of advantage in this respect, and I would recommend that a small post be established there as soon as troops can be spared. I will go west soon myself, and will keep some staff officers on the alert for negligent officers commanding escorts. They seem to be vigilant now. Colonel Leavenworth reports on the 12th instant that he had no word from his runners since last report. The assistant quartermaster assigned here should report immediately, as that department here is in bad condition and must be reorganized at once, to secure forage and other supplies. Telegraphic order prohibiting muster out of the U. S. Volunteers received to-day.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—No subsistence, except that on the teams started by me while at Leavenworth, has arrived, and I can learn of but a few contract teams on the road.

J. B. S.

FORT LARAMIE, DAK. TER., *July 16, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

Five of the Indians who were in the band who mutinied and killed Captain Fouts came in to-day. They say they escaped from band. I have them in guard-house. They report the band at Bear Butte, intending to move to Powder River with another band that joined them, and suffering for supplies. Also report other bands of hostile Indians on Powder and Tongue Rivers. Have the regiments of infantry started? If so, how many?

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, July 17, 1865—12.30 p. m.
(Received 1.20 a. m. 19th.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Washington:

GENERAL: General H. G. Wright will be entirely acceptable to me for Texas. I would be very glad to have him. General D. S. Stanley, who commands the Fourth Corps, has some claims on account of rank. Either one will answer.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. MILITARY DIV. OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, La., July 17, 1865.*

The Military Division of the Southwest, which was created for special purposes, is discontinued. In compliance with General Orders, No. 118, dated War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, June 27, 1865, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Military Division of the Gulf, consisting of—

I. The Department of Mississippi, Maj. Gen. H. W. Slocum commanding, embracing the State of Mississippi, headquarters at Vicksburg;

II. The Department of Florida, Maj. Gen. J. G. Foster commanding, embracing the State of Florida, headquarters at Tallahassee;

III. The Department of Louisiana and Texas, Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby commanding, embracing the States of Louisiana and Texas, headquarters at New Orleans, La.

The headquarters Military Division of the Gulf will be at New Orleans, La.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF LOUISIANA AND TEXAS, *New Orleans, La., July 17, 1865.*

In obedience to General Orders, No. 1, from the headquarters of the Division of the Gulf, the undersigned assumes the command of the Department of Louisiana and Texas. The designation of districts and the permanent assignments of troops and commanders will be made hereafter. In the meantime district and other commanders will immediately report by the speediest means of communication the number, character, and location of the troops under their command; the condition of the country occupied by them; the depots from which and the routes by which they are supplied; the quantity and character of the supplies that can be procured in the country at less cost than they can be furnished from the general depots; the character and present condition of the railroad, telegraphic, and other means of communication, and any other information or suggestions that may be useful. In addition to the customary returns and reports, commanders of regiments and batteries will immediately transmit a roster of their commands, exhibiting the present effective and aggregate strength, and the date of the expiration of their terms of service. The Department of the Gulf is discontinued, but the returns and reports required to complete its records will be made up to the date of this order, and transmitted to these headquarters with as little delay as practicable.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI, *Vicksburg, Miss., July 17, 1865.*

I. The Department of Mississippi is divided into the following districts:

The Western District of Mississippi—embracing the counties of Bolivar, Sunflower, Washington, Yazoo, Issaquena, and Warren. Brig. Gen. J. A. Maltby is assigned to the command, with headquarters at Vicksburg.

The Southern District of Mississippi—embracing that portion of the State south of the northern line of the counties of Claiborne, Copiah, Lawrence, Covington, Jones, and Wayne. Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. W. Davidson is assigned to the command, with headquarters at Natchez

The Northern District of Mississippi—embracing that portion of the State not included in the Western and Southern Districts, as above defined. Maj. Gen. P. J. Osterhaus is assigned to the command, with headquarters at Jackson.

II. All official communications to these headquarters, from either of the districts, will be forwarded through the district commander.

III. The Northern and Southern Districts of Mississippi are designated as "divisions;" and the Western District of Mississippi as a "separate brigade" in the sense implied in War Department General Orders, No. 251, series of 1864, to enable the commanding officer to convene general courts-martial.

IV. District commanders will immediately report the number, character, and location of the troops under their command; the character and present condition of the railroad, telegraph, and other means of communication, and any other information or suggestions that may be useful.

By order of Major-General Slocum:

J. WARREN MILLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Saint Louis, Mo., July 17, 1865.*

The following-named officers compose the staff of the general commanding, and will be respected accordingly: Bvt. Col. R. M. Sawyer, U. S. Volunteers, lieutenant-colonel and assistant adjutant-general; Bvt. Lieut. Col. L. M. Dayton, U. S. Volunteers, major and assistant adjutant-general; Bvt. Lieut. Col. J. C. McCoy, U. S. Volunteers, major and senior aide-de-camp; Bvt. Lieut. Col. J. C. Audenried, U. S. Volunteers, captain and aide-de-camp; Bvt. Maj. Gen. W. F. Barry, chief of artillery; Bvt. Brig. Gen. L. C. Easton, U. S. Army, chief quartermaster; Bvt. Brig. Gen. A. Beckwith, U. S. Army, chief commissary; Bvt. Col. John Moore, U. S. Army, medical director; Bvt. Maj. S. Bachtell, captain, Signal Corps, U. S. Army; Bvt. Maj. W. L. B. Jenney, captain, additional aide-de-camp, in charge of engineer bureau; Capt. W. Warner, One hundred and twenty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteers, acting assistant quartermaster.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., July 17, 1865.

Maj. Gen. ALEXANDER MCD. MCCOOK,
U. S. Volunteers, Denver City, Colo. Ter.:

MY DEAR GENERAL: I see by the papers that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. W. P. Dole, has a carte blanche to make treaties with all the Indians of the plains. The object of this note is simply to state that if Mr. Dole is charged with such extraordinary powers, and

if Colonel Leavenworth is also clothed with treaty-making powers as an itinerary plenipotentiary, and then Colonel Carson and Mr. Bent are sent to talk with the same Indians, so many diverse and independent parties with so many diverse views, and encountering the Indians for talks and smokes at such unexpected times and places, may lead to some little confusion from the cross-purposes in which the parties may act. The Indians themselves must look upon such proceedings either as a practical joke of their Great Father, as the result of some policy which, being unable to fathom, they will charge to the general credit of a big medicine, or, abandoning all these grounds, will receive such proceedings with their accustomed gravity, and revolve over and over again their probable purpose with an assumed yet baffled sagacity. Would it not simplify matters a good deal if Colonel Leavenworth and Mr. Dole were recalled and leave Carson and Bent to smoke through the preliminary protocols, while the Congressional committee itself, now clothed with ample powers, comes forward at the proper time if matters are propitious and makes the real treaty? This is merely a thought which I presumed might be of service in so important a matter. I have no faith in treaties with Indians, and think none should be made as a rule. If they do right they should, in my opinion, be treated with great kindness and consideration. If they do wrong I believe in punishing them by war until they promise and do what is right again. But as it is believed to be the best plan to make a treaty with the Indians of the plains who are now attacking our trains, running off our stock, and killing our people, Mr. Dole and Colonel Leavenworth not being men who understand Indian character as Col. Kit Carson and Mr. Bent do, should, in my opinion, retire from the treaty-making business, lest complications and riddles which will not only be difficult for us to solve, but will sorely puzzle our red brethren, be sure to ensue.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO, *Santa Fé, N. Mex., July 17, 1865.*

I. By orders just received from the War Department, Col. John C. McFerran, U. S. Army, is relieved from duty as chief quartermaster of the Department of New Mexico. The general commanding the department in making this announcement to the troops of this command desires thus publicly to express his thanks to Colonel McFerran for the able and efficient service which he has rendered to the Government in the responsible positions he has held as chief of staff and as chief quartermaster at these headquarters. When Colonel McFerran assumed the duties of chief quartermaster of the department in September, 1862, he found very large amounts of outstanding debts and of unadjusted claims on the Government of the most embarrassing character, growing out of the confusion which had overspread the whole Territory during the Texan invasion. He had no money, and the credit of the Government was at a very low ebb. The Indians were riding over the country roughshod, and murdering and robbing on every hand. Active operations against them had to be at once begun. Colonel McFerran grappled with all these matters with promptness. He adjusted and

cleared off all these complicated accounts, restored confidence in the Government on the part of the people, had his transportation and supplies always at the right place and in the right time in the active field movements of the troops, and more than all this, had pervading throughout the various ramifications of the widely extended affairs of his department a system, a timing of matters, and a scrutiny which made its business move at once with regularity, precision, and with correctness. In the Navajo war, resulting in the removal of that tribe some 450 miles over a sterile country, and entirely by wagon trains, Colonel McFerran's arrangements were so perfected that the troops operating in the field under Colonel Carson were always abundantly supplied, and, finally, when the spirit of the tribe was broken, the 8,500 captive Navajoes were removed that whole distance with no confusion, no delay, no lack of food at any one point, and with an economy which may successfully challenge comparison with any similar service in the whole country since the formation of our Government. For these and for other important services that cannot properly find place for enumeration within the limits of an order, the country owes to Colonel McFerran a debt not yet paid. The general commanding the department does not wish to receive credit for what has resulted from the labor or ability of others, and he takes this occasion to say that much of his success in all Indian operations he owes to the enlarged experience, prudent counsels, and to the sound, practical efforts of this most accomplished officer, and he desires to state the fact that the credit may be given to one of those to whom it justly belongs.

II. By order from the War Department, Col. Herbert M. Enos, U. S. Army, is announced as chief quartermaster of the Department of New Mexico.

By command of General Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT RICE, DAK. TER., *July 17, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. J. POPE,
Saint Louis:

GENERAL: I write you unofficially what I have already written officially to department headquarters. Yesterday I had a talk with part of the hostile Indians, some 300 lodges. They expressed themselves tired of the war, and after I told them your terms of peace they expressed themselves perfectly satisfied, and said if I could talk in that way to all the camp they would all shake hands with me and make peace. But the trouble is to make them believe this. Several started out early this morning to the hostile camp to tell them what I said. They are very much afraid of this fort and fear to come here. Several Indians told me that at old Fort Pierre all the Indians would meet me and make peace. I think traders through half-breeds are partly the cause of this, telling the Indians not to come here for fear of a trap. I shall remain here for a few days to see if there is any hope of more coming in, and then march north. An occurrence a little unfortunate happened on my arrival. I crossed the river just as this large camp of Blackfeet and Uncpapas arrived. At the time 130 more lodges were on their way. When I landed the fort fired a salute. The advance, seeing this, thought they were firing on them, gave the alarm, and the whole party scattered. Indians, however, have gone after them to

bring them back. The Indians appeared to fear very much that their land was to be taken from them. This I assured them was not the case. All the Government demanded was that our citizens moving peaceably through their country should not be molested. The Cheyennes also sent into Berthold to know if I would grant them peace. I sent word to them to meet me and I would talk with them. Things look bright for peace, but I can't say positively what will happen. The red man is a hard animal to deal with, and very uncertain. Fire Heart, chief of the Blackfeet, and one of the most warlike of the Sioux, said to me in council, "You are a good chief sent out by our Great Father. If you are a brave man why don't you begin and hang all the agents here on this ground in presence of the Indians? It is they who get us into trouble by telling us lies." I wish I could have the Congressional committee present here to listen to these Indians. They would learn some wholesome truths. I am much pleased with the appearance of this post and the way military duty is performed. Colonel Dimon is certainly an excellent officer. A few more years of experience to curb his impetuosity would make him one of the best officers in our volunteer service. Please excuse this dirty letter. The wind is blowing a hurricane, and what with the dust, dirt, flying about it is impossible to keep anything, one's self included, clean for five minutes.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, July 18, 1865. (Received 1.25 a. m. 19th.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States, Washington:

I respectfully recommend that General Steele be placed in command of the Provisional Thirteenth Corps when organized.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HOUSTON, *July 18, 1865.*

Maj. F. W. EMERY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Have just returned from Columbus. The people appear well disposed, but there is not much cordiality. About 800 have taken the amnesty oath at that place. A detachment of the Twenty-third Iowa had been out fifty miles from Columbus and taken seven men, alleged jayhawkers, and recovered about $3,000 worth of private property that had been stolen between here and Columbus. I saw 15,000 head of cattle on the prairie.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brevet Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *July 18, 1865—3 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
New Orleans, La.:

You may direct the discharge of all cavalry you can dispense with, and the sale by the quartermaster's department of the horses where they are. In Louisiana, Mississippi, and Florida, dismount such cav-

alry as you may think necessary to retain for garrison duty and keep the minimum number of mounted men required for the services to be performed.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, July 18, 1865—11.30 a. m.
(Received 1.40 a. m. 19th.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Washington:

I will get off from here on the 20th of this month for the Rio Grande. It was impossible for me to go at once after the receipt of your telegram. The latest news which I have from Franco-Mexico is the arrival of French and Austrian troops at Vera Cruz in considerable numbers, and the report from there that another considerable body of troops is being organized in France and Austria for Mexico. This I give as reports from parties from Vera Cruz who came to Galveston, Tex. The same parties report that the troops now debarking at Vera Cruz are to be sent to Matamoras in about two weeks.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

FORT LARAMIE, DAK. TER., *July 18, 1865.*

Bvt. Brig. Gen. P. STAGG,
Julesburg:

You will immediately report for duty at these headquarters. You will order Colonel Briggs, with his regiment and the detachment of the First Michigan, to proceed without delay, by way of Latham and Cache la Poudre, to Camp Collins, Colo., and report to Colonel Potter, commanding South Sub-District of the Plains, for duty. Colonel Briggs will telegraph his arrival at Junction to Colonel Potter, at Denver, and make a forced march to his destination.

By command of Brigadier-General Connor:

GEO. F. PRICE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, July 19, 1865—2.30 p. m.
(Received 12.15 p. m. 21st.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States:

A report from the commander of Ringgold Barracks says Franco-Mexico authorities stopped the importation of merchandise in the vicinity of Camargo before the evacuation because they were not allowed to steal cotton. I have therefore gradually limited the export of grain from New Orleans to Matamoras, and as they are pretty well starved out there, according to all accounts, it will cause much embarrassment. It is possible that Mejia could be quietly carried out of Matamoras and turned over to Cortina. This would complicate affairs very much. I have sent over to make a reconnaissance.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., July 19, 1865.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER,
Galveston, Tex.:

The major-general commanding directs me to inform you that information has been received at these headquarters from Washington that the Thirteenth Army Corps is to be consolidated and made into a division, which probably is the principal reason that directed the issue of the inclosed order.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. A. FORSYTH,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

[Inclosure.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. MIL. DIVISION OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., July 19, 1865.

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5. In obedience to instructions from headquarters Armies of the United States Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger is hereby relieved from duty as commander of the District of Texas and will report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army for orders.

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By command of Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan:

GEORGE LEE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

INDIANOLA, *July 19, 1865.*

Maj. F. W. EMERY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Texas:

MAJOR: I have the honor to inform you that the wharf at Lavaca is reported repaired to the end of first T-head and ready to receive vessels drawing not over six feet. There is no material for the Indianola wharf, and it probably will not be ready for five or six weeks. Lavaca is about five miles nearer Green Lake than Indianola. I therefore recommend that for the present all men and stores going to Green Lake or Victoria be landed at Lavaca.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. PALFREY,
Lieut. Col. and Assistant Inspector-General, District of Texas.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., July 19, 1865.

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III. Brig. Gen. T. J. Lucas is hereby relieved from duty in this department and will report in person to the commanding general Department of the Gulf, at New Orleans, for assignment. Those members of his staff whose regiments are not in this department will accompany him.

By order of Major-General Slocum:

J. WARREN MILLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DENVER CITY, *July 19, 1865.*

Hon. W. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State:
Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Met dispatches for Mr. Foster at Taos. We reach Denver to-morrow morning. He is well and homeward bound. Does anything require him immediately? Kit Carson and Col. William Bent say that if authorized they can make peace with the Indians along and below the Arkansas. Colonel Bent says he will guarantee it with his head, but upon condition that no hostile campaigns are made south of the Arkansas until they make the effort. Shall they attempt it, and will you direct the commanders not to make such campaigns? Earnestly we advise it.

J. R. DOOLITTLE,
In behalf of Committee.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 124. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 20, 1865.*

By direction of the President the Thirteenth and Sixteenth Army Corps are hereby discontinued as organizations. The Thirteenth Army Corps will be consolidated into a division, and Maj. Gen. F. Steele, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF LOUISIANA AND TEXAS, *New Orleans, La., July 20, 1865.*

I. The Department of Louisiana and Texas is hereby subdivided into districts, as follows:

1. Eastern District of Louisiana, comprising the part of the State of Louisiana east of the Mississippi River, the part included between the Mississippi and Atchafalaya Rivers, and the posts along the line from Brashear City via New Iberia to Washington; headquarters at New Orleans.

2. Western District of Louisiana, comprising the remainder of the State of Louisiana and the posts in the northeastern part of Texas held by troops from Western Louisiana; headquarters at Alexandria.

3. Eastern District of Texas, comprising that part of the State of Texas east of the Brazos and Navasota Rivers and the meridian of the town of Springfield, on the Navasota River, except the posts included in the Western District of Louisiana; headquarters at Houston.

4. Central District of Texas, comprising that part of the State of Texas between the Nueces River and the Eastern District of Texas, as above defined; headquarters for the present at Victoria.

5. Western District of Texas, comprising that part of the State of Texas between the Rio Grande and the Nueces Rivers; headquarters at Brownsville.

The cavalry under the command of Major-General Merritt will report direct to headquarters Military Division of the Gulf.

II. The following assignments to the command of districts are hereby made, viz:

1. Eastern District of Louisiana, Bvt. Maj. Gen. T. W. Sherman.

2. Western District of Louisiana, Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. P. Hawkins assigned to duty according to his brevet of major-general).
3. Eastern District of Texas, Maj. Gen. Joseph A. Mower.
4. Central District of Texas, Maj. Gen. D. S. Stanley.
5. Western District of Texas, Maj. Gen. F. Steele.

For convenience of administration, all troops within the limits of the districts not already included in divisional organizations will be attached to divisions; or, when the number of troops is not sufficient, will be organized into separate brigades and reported to department headquarters for the action required by War Department General Orders, No. 251, series of 1864.

III. Attention is hereby called to the reports required by General Orders, No. 1, from these headquarters.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Bvt. Lieut. Col., Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
Shreveport, La., July 20, 1865.

Bvt. Lieut. Col. J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Gulf:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that on the 14th instant I received from Winchester Colbert, Governor of the Chickasaw Nation of Indians, treaty stipulations signed by him in behalf of said nation and also in behalf of the members of the Caddo, Comanches, and Reserve bands residing in the said nation, agreeing to return to their homes and to remain in peace with the United States and the various Indian tribes who have been engaged in the service of the United States during the war. Lieutenant-Colonel Matthews, Ninety-ninth Illinois Infantry, by my direction, signed these treaty stipulations as commissioner on the part of the U. S. forces, a duplicate of which is forwarded with this report and one returned to Governor Colbert by his messenger, Lieut. J. B. Turner, late of General Cooper's staff. I also forward herewith a letter from D. H. Cooper, late brigadier-general, to S. B. Buckner, late lieutenant-general in the Confederate service, with seven inclosures. These papers were left open and placed in my hands, with request that I would examine them before forwarding them. I desire to call attention to the statement of General Cooper in his letter to General Buckner, that it is impracticable for him to surrender the members of the Indian nations, and that it would endanger his life to attempt it. This statement is fully sustained by Lieutenant-Colonel Matthews and Adjutant Vance, who were sent by Major-General Herron to treat with the Indian tribes, and by several intelligent citizens just from the Indian Territory. According to all the information I have been able to obtain, the Cherokees, Choctaws, Muscogees, Seminoles, Chickasaws, Reserve Caddos, Osages, and Comanches, or the parts of their tribes or nations that joined the rebel cause in the present war, did so as independent powers and allies of the rebels, and they claim their right to make terms of peace with the United States regardless of any terms of surrender agreed upon and accepted by the rebel authorities. Taking this view of the case as being correct, I issued General Orders, No. 6, directing all officers and soldiers of the Confederate Army serving in the Indian Territory, but

who were not citizens of the Indian nations, to report to the paroling officers at Marshall, Tex., Fort Smith, Ark., or other military post nearest to them; and wrote letters to General Cooper and Governor Colbert that paroles from the individuals of the Indian nations with whom we had formed temporary treaties would not be required. On the 19th instant I received Col. William P. Adair and Col. James M. Bell, commissioners appointed by Stand Watie, principal chief of the Cherokee Nation (south), to confer with me as to the condition of the Cherokees, and to ask assistance from the United States for the destitute Indians of their nation. After a friendly talk over the affairs of their nation they submitted in writing inquiries in relation to "supplying the destitute Indians," "paroling the troops of the Cherokee Nation," and "public property in the hands of the nation at the time of the surrender." A copy of their communication and my answer are attached to this report. They also kindly furnished me with a copy of a treaty entered into between the Cherokees, Choctaws, Muscogees, Seminoles, Chickasaws, Reserve Caddos, Osages, Comanches, and the Indians of the plains, at Camp Napoleon, on Washita River, on the 26th of May, 1865.

It appears from the statements of Colonels Bell and Adair that there is a general desire among all the tribes to return to their homes and live in peace with each other and the United States, and the only cause likely to disturb the quiet and peace of the country will be the wants of the Indians who have lost what little they owned by the war, and have raised no crops the present season, and are left without any means of subsistence.

They represent that there are about 4,000 Cherokees and about the same number of Creeks, Osages, and Seminoles, making 8,000 or 9,000 persons that will have to be fed by the Government or left to take what they need by force. The citizens of Texas, near the Red River, are now sending them supplies as charitable donations, but prompted, no doubt, more by a sense of fear of marauding bands than from any real charitable feeling. I most respectfully urge the necessity of sending some officer or agent immediately to the Indian country to make proper provision for their wants. As a simple question of economy it is vastly cheaper to feed these people than to send troops there to keep them in order, or punish them for disturbing the country by stealing and marauding against their neighbors. A grand council of the tribes has been convened to meet at Armstrong Academy, in the Indian Territory, on the 1st day of September. They will expect to meet officers or agents of the United States fully empowered to settle all questions between the Indian nations and the Government. Governor Colbert, of the Chickasaw Nation, and General Cooper, lately commanding C. S. forces in the Indian Territory, urge the necessity of the United States Government providing for defraying the expenses of the council and providing presents for the Indians of the plains. From the information received I regard it very important to the interests of the Government that the expenses of the council be provided for. It is not likely that any one of the tribes or nations will make adequate preparations for entertaining so large a number of persons as will be likely to be present on the 1st of September. It would be difficult transacting business with them unless they were well supplied and made comfortable while attending the councils, and the wild bands always expect presents on such occasions. I may have gone beyond my authority in assuming control of any of the matters connected with

the Indian Territory, but I have only done so from the necessity of the case, and hope that my acts may meet the approbation of the major-general commanding the department.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES C. VEATCH,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Treaty stipulations made and entered into this the 14th day of July, A. D. 1865, between Lieut. Col. A. C. Matthews, U. S. Volunteers, on the part of the military authorities of the United States, and Winchester Colbert, Governor of the Chickasaw Nation, on part of said nation, as follows, to wit:

ARTICLE I. All acts of hostilities on the part of both armies having ceased by virtue of a convention entered into on the 26th day of May, 1865, between Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, U. S. Army, commanding Military Division of West Mississippi, and General E. Kirby Smith, C. S. Army, commanding Trans-Mississippi Department, the citizens and members of the Chickasaw Nation of Indians here represented, lately allied with the Confederate States in acts of hostilities against the Government of the United States, and also the members of the Caddo, Comanche, and other bands known as the "Reserve Indians," residing in the Chickasaw Nation, do agree at once to return to their respective homes, and there remain at peace with the United States and offer no indignity whatever, or commit any acts of hostilities against the whites or Indians of the various tribes who have been friendly to or engaged in the service of the United States during the war.

ART. II. It is stipulated by the undersigned commissioners on the part of the United States, that as long as the citizens and members of the nation and bands aforesaid observe the provisions of Article I of this agreement, they shall be protected by the authorities of the United States in their persons and property, not only from the encroachment on the part of the whites, but also from the Indians who have been in the service of the United States.

ART. III. The above article of agreement to remain in force and effect until the meeting of the grand council, to meet at Armstrong Academy, Choctaw Nation, on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1865, and until such time as the proceedings of said grand council shall be ratified by the proper authorities both of the Chickasaw Nation and the United States.

In testimony whereof the said Lieut. Col. A. C. Matthews, U. S. Volunteers, commissioner on the part of the United States, and Winchester Colbert, Governor of the Chickasaw Nation, have hereunto set their hand and seal.

Done in duplicate the day and year above mentioned.

A. C. MATTHEWS, *Lieut. Col., U. S. Vols.,*
Commissioner.

WINCHESTER COLBERT,
Governor Chickasaw Nation.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

CHEROKEE AND CHOCTAW AGENCY,
Near Fort Washita, June 28, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. S. B. BUCKNER,
Chief of Staff, Trans-Mississippi Dept., Shreveport, La.:

GENERAL: I have to acknowledge receipt of your communication dated 6th instant, at Shreveport, La., inclosing copy of General Orders

of same date, containing the terms upon which the troops of the Trans-Mississippi Department were surrendered, and directing that I should apply to the nearest officer of the U. S. Army and complete the surrender of my command in accordance with said terms. Your order did not reach me until after the commissioners sent by Major-General Herron to the Indian Nation, lately in alliance with the Confederate States, had entered into an agreement with them which renders it impossible for me to comply literally with your orders. Inclosed for your information are copies of the instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel Matthews from General Herron and the truce entered into by him under said authority with certain Indian officials.* I will endeavor to carry out the terms agreed upon between General Canby and General Smith so far as the white men who are not citizens of the Indian Nation are concerned, but would respectfully suggest, inasmuch as these men are scattered in every direction and most of them have left the Indian Territory, that arrangements be made to have them report at Bonham, Tex., Fort Smith, Ark., or to the U. S. military post nearest their homes, and give their parole or take the oath. You will readily perceive that after the agreement between Lieutenant-Colonel Matthews and Adjutant Vance and the Indian authorities it would be impracticable and would endanger my life to attempt to surrender the members of the Indian Nation. At the time of the surrender the Indian division commanded by Brig. Gen. Stand Watie embraced all the troops of this district except a few staff officers belonging to district headquarters and at the military posts within the Indian Territory. Here as in Texas upon the reception of the news that General Smith was about to surrender, the troops disbanded and appropriated most of the public property. What was left was taken in charge by Col. P. P. Pitchlynn, principal chief of the Choctaw Nation, Governor Colbert, of the Chickasaw Nation, and other Indian officers and authorities. You will perceive I have neither "troops nor public property" to surrender (and I would suggest that this subject be provided for in the treaties expected to be concluded in September), but desire to do all in my power and all that honor and good faith require in compliance with the terms of the surrender agreed upon between General Smith and General Canby at New Orleans. But under the embarrassing circumstances in which I am placed it has appeared best that I should ask additional instructions, and request that such orders may be issued by General Herron as will enable the white men who were serving in the Indian Territory at the time of the surrender to obtain their release under parole and return to their homes protected by the U. S. authorities.

In reply to your letter of the 8th instant, I will say that, like the orders of the 6th, it was retained and not sent to me until after the agreement between Lieutenant-Colonel Matthews and Adjutant Vance with the Indian authorities had been entered into and they had left the country. It would have afforded me much pleasure to have aided these gentlemen, as I think, could have been done considerably, had I known anything officially of their mission to this Territory. I had, however, advised the Indians lately in alliance with the Confederate States to abstain from all further acts of hostility against the United States or the Indians who had adhered to them in the late war, and had advised the calling of the grand council at Armstrong Academy to send commissioners to Washington City for the purpose of renewing their ancient treaties of friendship and alliance with the Government of the

*See Herron to Matthews, June 9, p. 830; agreement of June 19, p. 1006; and agreement of June 23, p. 1100.

United States, and the necessary steps had been taken to do so and the council adjourned before the arrival of Lieutenant-Colonel Matthews was known. Instead of going to Washington, which would be attended with great expense, these commissioners will meet commissioners on the part of the United States at Armstrong Academy on the 1st of September next. I would, in this connection, also respectfully suggest that suitable arrangements be made at the expense of the United States to subsist the large assemblage of Indians which may be anticipated at that time and place, and also that suitable presents be provided for the Indians of the plains, part to be sent on before the meeting of the council, as an inducement for them to attend.

Without these "presents" it is always extremely difficult to assemble the roving bands of the plains. It is the custom among them to receive on such occasions "presents," and without them they are not likely to take the trouble to attend a council. If my services are needed in bringing about a general pacification of the Indian nations and bands, they are at the command of the United States Government.

I am, general, respectfully,

D. H. COOPER,

Late Brigadier-General, Comdg. Dist. of Indian Territory, and Ex Officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

N. B.—District headquarters were removed from Doaksville in May last to Fort Washita, of which General Smith was duly notified by letter.

C.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

SHREVEPORT, LA., *July 19, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. J. C. VEATCH,

Comdg. Forces Northern Louisiana, Hdqrs. Shreveport, La.:

GENERAL: The undersigned, delegates from the Cherokee Nation (as represented to you this morning), would respectfully submit the following proposition for your consideration and action: First. Inasmuch as the arrangements made with the Confederate States Government for the feeding of indigent refugee Cherokees ceased with that Government, so that they (the said Indians) are now left in a very destitute condition, depending solely upon the inadequate charity of citizens of Texas, and inasmuch as the United States Government has entered into negotiations for a cessation of hostilities with the Cherokees, pending a final treaty with them, will not the United States Government feed them until such time as other arrangements may be made by final negotiations? Second. In disposing of the allied troops of the Indian Division of the late C. S. Army, will the same principle obtain in regard to them as is established in regard to white troops in the States according to the arrangements entered into between Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, U. S. Army, and General E. Kirby Smith, C. S. Army, for the surrender of the Trans-Mississippi Department, or will the convention or treaty made between Brig. Gen. Stand Watie, commanding said Indian Division, and principal chief of the Cherokee Nation, and Lieut. Col. A. C. Matthews and Capt. and Adjt. William H. Vance, commissioners for the United States Government, of the date of June 23, 1865, supersede the necessity of paroling the troops of the said Indian Division? Third. Under the impression that peace between the United States and Confederate States Governments had been made, the troops of the Indian Division seized and appropriated to their own use the public property of the army, so that the same has been placed beyond the control of the

commanding officers, and such of said property as has since been received, after strenuous exertions, has been ordered for the use and benefit of the indigent refugees of the respective nations composing the Indian Division. Under these circumstances will the United States Government require this property turned over according to the terms of the surrender of the Trans-Mississippi Department already referred to, or will this question be settled by future negotiations? On entertaining these propositions this forenoon, you stated that you would be under the necessity of submitting them to department headquarters for final action, through special messenger. Should this become necessary we respectfully ask that Maj. William H. Vance be sent, as his personal knowledge of our peculiar condition no doubt will enable him to give any additional information that might be desired.

We have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servants.

W. P. ADAIR,
Late Colonel, Commanding First Indian Brigade,
District of Indian Territory, Provisional Army, C. S., Delegate.
JAMES M. BELL,
Late Colonel, Commanding First Cherokee Regiment,
District of Indian Territory, Provisional Army, C. S., Delegate.

[Sub-inclosure.]

Treaty stipulations made and entered into this 23d day of June, A. D. 1865, near Doaksville, Choctaw Nation, between Lieut. Col. A. C. Matthews and W. H. Vance, U. S. Volunteers, commissioners appointed by Major-General Herron, U. S. Army, on part of the military authorities of the United States, and Brigadier-General Stand Watie, governor and principal chief of that part of the Cherokee Nation lately allied with the Confederate States in acts of hostility against the Government of the United States, as follows, to wit:

ARTICLE I. All acts of hostilities on the part of both armies having ceased (by virtue of a convention entered into on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1865, between Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, U. S. Army, commanding Military Division of West Mississippi, and General E. Kirby Smith, C. S. Army, commanding Trans-Mississippi Department), the Indians of the Cherokee Nation here represented, lately allied with the Confederate States in acts of hostilities against the Government of the United States, do agree at once to return to their respective homes, and there remain at peace with the United States, and offer no indignity whatever, or commit any acts of hostilities against the whites, or Indians of the various tribes who have been friendly to or engaged in the service of the United States during the war.

ART. II. It is stipulated by the undersigned, commissioners on the part of the United States, that so long as the Indians aforesaid observe the provisions of Article I of this agreement, they shall be protected by the U. S. authorities in their person and property, not only from encroachments on the part of the whites, but also from the Indians who have been engaged in the service of the United States.

ART. III. The above articles of agreement to remain and be in force and effect until the meeting of the grand council, to meet at Armstrong Academy, Choctaw Nation, on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1865, and until such time as the proceeding of said grand council shall be ratified by the proper authorities both of the Cherokee Nation and the United States.

In testimony whereof the said Lieut. Col. A. C. Matthews and Adjt. W. H. Vance, commissioners on part of the United States, and Brig. Gen. Stand Watie, governor and principal chief of the Cherokee Nation, have hereunto set their hands and seals.

A. C. MATTHEWS, *Lieut. Col., U. S. Vols.*,
W. H. VANCE, *Adjutant, U. S. Volunteers,*
Commissioners.

STAND WATIE,
Brig. Gen., Governor, and Principal Chief, Cherokee Nation.

JUNE 23, 1865.

In addition to the within obligations, it is also stipulated and agreed between the parties to the within agreement that the provisions of the within treaty extend to and be carried out by the Seminoles, Creeks, and Osages, and that all hostilities in their respective nations against the United States cease at once.

A. C. MATTHEWS, *Lieut. Col., U. S. Vols.*,
W. H. VANCE, *Adjutant, U. S. Volunteers,*
Commissioners.

STAND WATIE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Indian Division.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
Shreveport, La., July 19, 1865.

W. P. ADAIR and
JAMES M. BELL,
Delegates from the Cherokee Nation:

GENTLEMEN: Your note of this date making certain inquiries in relation to matters in which your nation is concerned is received. I will answer your questions in the order in which they are submitted. First. Supplying the wants of the destitute: The Indian Territory is beyond the limits of my command, and I am only exercising such military control over it as necessity requires until a military post shall be established in the Territory, or nearer to it than my command. I am not authorized to make expenditures of public funds for the purpose mentioned. The whole matter must be submitted to superior headquarters for instructions and orders. For this purpose I shall send a bearer of dispatches by the first boat. Second. Paroling the troops of the Cherokee Nation: I do not regard it necessary that each individual should give his separate parole. The treaty stipulations made between General Stand Watie, their principal chief, and Lieutenant-Colonel Matthews, on the part of the U. S. forces, is binding on every person within the command of General Stand Watie. Until a paroling officer is sent into the Indian country nothing further will be required of them than the observance of the treaty stipulations. The whole matter will probably be disposed of by future treaties. I have already published an order, a copy of which I inclose, requiring all officers and soldiers of the late Confederate Army serving in the Indian Territory, but not citizens of any of the Indian nations, to report at certain military posts for the purpose of being paroled. Third. Public property: All officers and public agents having in their control property belonging to the so-called Confederate States or to their armies at the time of the surrender of the Trans-Mississippi Department will be required to account for the same to the proper officer or agents of the United States. The manner in which the property passed out of their hands, whether by

their own consent or by force which they could not resist, will be questions to be settled in each particular case according to the facts.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES C. VEATCH,
Brigadier-General.

[Sub-inclosure.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. NORTHERN DIV. OF LOUISIANA, *Shreveport, La., July 15, 1865.*

All officers and soldiers of the late Confederate Army serving in the Indian Territory, but who were not citizens of any of the Indian nations, will report without delay to the paroling officer at Marshall, Tex., Fort Smith, Ark., or the nearest post of the U. S. forces.

By order of Brig. Gen. J. C. Veatch:

BENJ. F. MONROE,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 5.]

SHREVEPORT, LA., *July 20, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. J. C. VEATCH,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Shreveport, La.:

GENERAL: We respectfully submit the following as an estimate of the number of the indigents of the different Indian nations of the confederated Indian nations, according to the best of our information: Cherokee Nation, 4,000; Choctaw Nation, 4,000; Muscogee Nation, 4,500; Seminoles, 1,100; Chickasaws, 1,200; Osages, 300; Reserve Caddos, 200; Reserve Comanches, 200; total, 15,500. There are other indigents of the prairie tribes whose number we cannot at present estimate. Their situation in regard to supplies can be fully learned, we presume, at the pending grand council on 1st of September next.

We have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

W. P. ADAIR,
Late Colonel, Commanding First Indian Brigade, District Indian Ter., Provisional Army, C. S.,
JAS. M. BELL,
Late Col., Comdg. 1st Cherokee Regt., Prov. Army, C. S., Delegates from Cherokee Nation.

[Inclosure No. 6.]

Compact made and entered into between the Confederate Indian tribes and the Prairie tribes of Indians, made at Camp Napoleon, on Washita River, May 26, 1865.

Whereas the history of the past admonishes the red man that his once great and powerful race is rapidly passing away as snow beneath the summer sun, our people of the mighty nations of our forefathers many years ago having been as numerous as the leaves of the forest or the stars of the heavens; but now, by the vicissitudes of time and change and misfortune and evils of disunion, discord, and war among themselves are but a wreck of their former greatness; their vast and lovely country and beautiful hunting grounds, abounding in all the luxuries and necessities of life and happiness, given to them by the Great Spirit, having known no limits but the shores of the great waters and the horizon of the heavens, is now on account of our weakness being reduced and hemmed into a small and precarious country that we can

scarcely call our own and in which we cannot remain in safety and pursue our peaceful avocations, nor can we visit the bones and the graves of our kindred, so dear to our hearts and sacred to our memories, to pay the tribute of respect, unless we run the risk of being murdered by our more powerful enemies; and

Whereas there still remains in the timbered countries, on the plains, and in the mountains many nations and bands of our people, which, if united, would present a body that would afford sufficient strength to command respect and assert and maintain our rights: Therefore, we, the Cherokees, Choctaws, Muscogees, Seminoles, Chickasaws, Reserve Caddos, Reserve Osages, and Reserve Comanches, comprising the Confederate Indian tribes and allies of the Confederate States of the first part, and our brothers of the plains, the Kiowas, Arapahoes, Chivans, Lipans, and of the several bands of the Comanches, the Nocomies, Co-cho-te-kas, Le-na-weets, Yampankas, and Mootchas, and Jim Pock Mark's band of Caddos and Anadarkoes, of the second part, do, for our peace and happiness and the preservation of our race, make and enter into the following league and compact, to wit:

ARTICLE I. Peace and friendship shall forever exist between the tribes and bands parties to this compact. The ancient council fires of our forefathers already kindled by our brothers of the timbered countries shall be kept kindled and blazing by brotherly love, until their smoke shall ascend to the spirit land to invoke the blessing of the Great Spirit on all of our good works. The tomahawk shall be forever buried. The scalping knife shall be forever broken. The warpath heretofore leading from one tribe or band to another shall grow up and become as the wild wilderness. The path of peace shall be opened from one tribe or band to another, and kept open and traveled in friendship, so that it may become white and brighten as time rolls on, and so that our children in all time to come may travel no other road, and never shall it be stained with the blood of our brothers.

ART. II. The parties to this compact shall compose (as our undersigned brothers of the timbered country of the first part already have done) an Indian confederacy or band of brothers, having for its object the peace, the happiness, and the protection of all alike, and the preservation of our race. In no case shall the warpath be opened to settle any difficulty or dispute that may hereafter arise between any of the tribes or bands parties to this compact or individuals thereof. All the difficulties shall be settled without the shedding of any blood, and by suggestion of the chiefs and headmen of the tribes, band, or persons interested. The motto or great principle of the confederated Indian tribes shall be, "An Indian shall not spill an Indian's blood."

In testimony of our sincerity and good faith in entering into this compact we have smoked the pipe of peace and extended to each other the hand of friendship, and exchanged the tokens and emblems of peace and friendship peculiar to our race, this 26th of May, 1865.

[Signatures omitted.]

[Inclosure No. 7.]

Resolutions of the grand council, passed at Cleata Yamaha, Choctaw Nation, June 15, 1865.

Whereas at the grand council held at Camp Napoleon on the 24th day of May, 1865, the Cherokees, Choctaws, Creeks, Chickasaws, Seminoles, Comanches, Caddos, Osages, Cheyennes, Kiowas, Arapahoes, Lipans, the Northern Caddos, and Anadarkoes, did enter into a solemn league of peace and friendship; and,

Whereas the object of this confederation of these Indian nations is to maintain the integrity of the Indian Territory as the present and future home of our race, to preserve and perpetuate the national rights and franchises of the several nations, to cultivate peace, harmony, and fellowship; and

Whereas it is the earnest desire of this grand council that all strife, feuds, and hostilities among Indians should cease, and that our great principle, "An Indian shall not spill another Indian's blood," be universally adopted by all nations and tribes of Indians: Therefore

Resolved by the grand council of the united nations of the Indian Territory, That the principal chiefs and governors of the nations here represented constitute a committee who are requested and authorized to extend, in the name of this confederation, the hand of fellowship to all nations of Indians.

Resolved further, That the said executives be requested and authorized to communicate the wishes and intentions of this grand council to the proper authorities of the Cherokee, Seminole, Creek, Osage, and all other nations of Indians now in alliance with the Government of the United States and at hostilities with these nations, and to invite the said Cherokee, Seminole, Creek, Osage, and all other nations of Indians to become parties to this confederation and to co-operate with this council in its efforts to contract anew friendly relations with the United States Government.

Resolved further, That the governors or principal chiefs of the Cherokees, Creek, Seminole, Chickasaw, and Choctaw Nations, by and with the consent of their respective councils, be, and they are hereby, authorized to appoint one or more commissioners, not to exceed five from each nation, to represent the interests of such nation at the city of Washington, and who shall be clothed with full powers to negotiate with the United States Government such treaties as the exigencies of affairs may seem to demand.

Resolved further, That any one or more of such persons authorized to be appointed may act as proxies for the remainder should it be out of their power to proceed in person to Washington City. Said delegates will be authorized and directed to invite the United States Government to send commissioners within this Territory to treat with tribes of this confederation who may not be represented at Washington City.

Resolved further, That no treaty made under the provisions of these resolutions shall be binding until ratified by the national councils of the respective tribes making the same.

Resolved further, That said delegates be instructed to communicate with the proper military authorities of the United States for the purpose of effecting a cessation of hostilities in order that there be time and opportunity to negotiate with the United States Government; also to obtain from said military authorities a passport to the city of Washington, and further urge upon said military authorities, in order to avoid collision, the propriety of sending no forces into the Indian Territory until they, the said delegates, may confer with the United States Government for the establishment of permanent peace.

Approved June 16, 1865.

TICKABATCHEE MICCO,
Chief Creek Nation.
YORKINPAR MICCO,
Second Chief Creek Nation.
JOHN JUMPER,
Principal Chief Seminoles.
[AND OTHERS.]

[Inclosure No. 8.]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CHOCTAW NATION,
June 18, A. D. 1865.

Whereas commissioners duly accredited by the U. S. military authorities were sent to the grand council of all the tribes of Indians lately convened at Armstrong Academy with authority to treat on the subject of peace between the Indian tribes and the United States Government; and

Whereas said commissioners did not arrive in our country in time to take a part with the authorities of said council, but have arrived at this place and conferred with the authorities of this nation; and

Whereas it is the earnest desire of this people to have an honorable and lasting peace and to resume their former friendly relations with the U. S. authorities:

Now, therefore, I, P. P. Pitchlynn, principal chief and governor of the Choctaw Nation, do make and publish this my proclamation, that by the authority in me vested and by and in accordance with an agreement entered into this day* between the said commissioners on the part of the United States and the undersigned, there will be a grand council of all the Indians of the prairies, to be convened and held on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1865, at Armstrong Academy, in the Choctaw Nation, at which time and place there will be duly authorized commissioners from the authorities of the United States to treat on the subject of a permanent and lasting peace. It is earnestly recommended and requested that all the various tribes meet at their respective place of meeting at the earliest practicable date and appoint their commissioners to attend the said grand council. It is also agreed with the commissioners aforesaid that there shall be an immediate cessation of hostilities on the part of the contending parties; that the Indians of the various tribes who have been engaged in war against the United States shall at once disband and return to their respective homes, that they may resume their usual avocations, and that they shall not be interfered with or disturbed by the U. S. authorities so long as friendly relations exist. The importance of a grand council of the character of the one contemplated at this juncture of our history under the circumstances that surround us cannot be overestimated. Our late allies in war, the Confederate armies, have long since ceased to resist the national authorities; they have all either been captured or surrendered to the forces of the United States. It therefore becomes us as a brave people to forget and lay aside our prejudices and prove ourselves equal to the occasion. Let reason obtain now that the sway of passion has passed and let us meet in council with a proper spirit and resume our former relations with the United States Government.

P. P. PITCHLYNN,
Principal Chief Choctaw Nation.

[Inclosure No. 9.]

JONES' PLANTATION, C. N., *June 23, 1865.*

Hon. WINCHESTER COLBERT,
General and Principal Chief, Chickasaw Nation:

SIR: I have the honor to state to you that the war between the United States and the Confederate States is at an end; that the armies of the Confederacy have all been captured or surrendered to the U. S. authori-

* The agreement is dated June 19—see p. 1006.

ties, and have turned over their arms and public property to the United States Government. It was my intention to have attended and, if possible, taken a part in the deliberations of the grand council at Armstrong Academy, but the insufficient notice we had rendered this impossible. If I could have reached there I do not hesitate to say that I would have been able to have submitted to that honorable body propositions looking to a cessation of hostilities that would have been perfectly satisfactory to the delegates of all the tribes represented. When this was found impossible, I deemed it prudent to hold a conference with such of the principal chiefs and men as my limited time and circumstances would allow. I have met governor and principal chief of the Choctaw Nation, Colonel Pitchlynn, and Brig. Gen. Stand Watie, of the Cherokee Nation, and with them have agreed upon a cessation of hostilities, and also for a meeting of the grand council at Armstrong Academy on the 1st day of September, 1865; and further, that they will use their influence with the tribes of the plains to cultivate friendly feelings with the Government of the United States and their people, and that we will protect the Indians of all the tribes against domestic insurrection and foreign invasion, as stipulated in former treaties. I have the honor also to state and respectfully request that you will represent to your people that the Government of the United States wish to cultivate friendly relations toward the Indians of all the tribes, and have no desire to oppress or humiliate in any way any of their people, but to make at the earliest possible date an honorable and lasting treaty of peace with all of them. We desire to meet all of them at the grand council on the 1st day of September, where we can have a full and cordial interchange of opinion, and when all questions can be fully discussed and disposed of. In the meantime we want peace, with all its blessings, to be and remain throughout the length and breadth of your beautiful territory. Through you I wish to convey to your people the assurance of the high regard entertained by our Government for them and their prosperity and happiness.

Hoping that peace may soon be the blessing of all, and that our difficulties may soon be amicably settled, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. MATTHEWS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Volunteers, Commissioner.

[Inclosure No. 10.]

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
Shreveport, La., July 16, 1865.

WINCHESTER COLBERT,
Governor of Chickasaw Nation:

Your letter inclosing treaty stipulations for the cessation of hostilities against the United States by the Chickasaw Nation, and the members of the Caddo, Comanche, and the bands known as Reserve Indians, residing in the Chickasaw Nation, lately allied with the Confederate States, has been received. I have directed Lieutenant-Colonel Matthews, commissioner on the part of the military authorities of the United States, to sign these treaty stipulations and return a duplicate to you by Lieutenant Turner, late of General Cooper's staff. I have forwarded to department headquarters a strong recommendation of your suggestions in relation to the council to be held in September. The question of presents for the wild bands and the expenses of the council will probably have to be sent to the proper department at Washington. As

soon as an answer is received I will send you a dispatch. I trust that the most friendly relations will be speedily established between the Government of the United States and all the Indian nations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES C. VEATCH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 11.]

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
Shreveport, La., July 15, 1865.

D. H. COOPER,
Late Brig. Gen., Comdg. Dist. of Indian Territory, C. S. Army:

GENERAL: Your letter, with inclosures, addressed to Lieutenant-General Buckner, late of the Confederate Army, was brought to me by Lieutenant Turner, your bearer of dispatches. General Buckner left here some weeks since, and is in New Orleans. I have forwarded the papers to him through the headquarters Department of the Gulf. It may be some weeks before you can receive an answer from him, as no mail routes have yet been established. I send you, inclosed, an order in relation to the men of your late command, who were serving in the Indian Territory, but were not citizens of any of the Indian nations.* I have sent, in my official reports to the Department of the Gulf, an earnest recommendation of your suggestion in relation to the council of the nations to be held on the 1st day of September, and that the Government defray the expense, and furnish presents to the Indians of the plains. The kind offer of your services to the Government, in restoring order among the Indians, is cheerfully accepted, and I shall feel greatly obliged if you will send me information of all matters of importance. I desire to convey to them, through you, the sincere desire of the Government to live on terms of perfect friendship and peace with each and all of them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES C. VEATCH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

OFFICE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE, DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
Galveston, July 20, 1865.

Maj. F. W. EMERY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that during the past ten days no information has been received from any point with regard to the condition of the ordnance department or progress made in collecting stores. Full instructions, both by letter and circular, to ordnance officers have been prepared, and will be forwarded to all points occupied by our troops by first opportunity. The depot ordnance officer reports that he is prepared to dismantle such forts and batteries in defense of Galveston as may be designated, and supply, as far as present means will admit, those that are to remain. I respectfully call your attention to the necessity of having the forts and permanent batteries on the coast that are to be retained and equipped specified as soon as possible, in order to insure their early equipment and prevent further damage to the heavy ordnance and supplies from neglect. Until this is done and

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*See General Orders, No. 6, p. 1102.

garrisons established little can be accomplished, except to accumulate stores at given points (generally wrong ones), without having experienced troops to give them the care so essential to their serviceable condition. The services of a regiment of heavy artillery would save much unnecessary labor and expense in moving heavy ordnance, equipping forts, and caring for their armament. An expedition, consisting of one officer, one acting ordnance sergeant, and fifty men, has been sent up the Texas Central Railroad for the purpose of collecting all ordnance stores on that road or in its vicinity. I have ordered all such stores to be shipped to the depot at this place as soon as the condition of the road will permit.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SEYMOUR HOWELL,
Captain and Chief of Ordnance.

HOUSTON, *July 20, 1865.*

Maj. F. W. EMERY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Galveston:

The bridge over White Oak Bayou has just been commenced. It was delayed on account of the necessity of rebuilding one near Hempstead.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brevet Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *July 20, 1865—12 m.*

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Direct the discharge of all troops that can possibly be dispensed with in your military division, and especially reduce the cavalry force as much as possible. Now that we have so many officers of known merit, I think it will be well to designate one to relieve General Sully in the Northwest.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *July 20, 1865.*

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

Dispatch of 12 m. received. Will instruct Ord and Reynolds and will see General Pope regarding Sully to-day. Please assign to me such of the general officers of Logan's army as you think will be retained, giving me the names by telegraph. Dodge will go to Leavenworth to command operations on the plains.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

DENVER, *July 20, 1865.*
(Received 5 p. m. 21st.)

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Commanding:

The committee arrived this morning; all well.

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHWEST INDIAN EXPEDITION,
Camp No. 22, July 20, 1865.

ASST. ADJT. GEN., DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST:

SIR: I leave here day after to-morrow. I give up all hopes of any new Indians coming into this place. Since I held my council last Sunday a few straggling lodges have come in from the hostile camp—some fifty or sixty. They say nearly all the Indians want to come in, but are afraid of this place. They would meet me anywhere else, so I designated Fort Berthold. I cannot get at any positive information why they should have such antipathy to Fort Rice, but such is undoubtedly the case. Some of the half-breeds interested in trading establishments elsewhere may have something to do with this trying to induce the Indians to come in at a certain place whereby they may profit by the trade. To show this, night before last some one—the Indians say he was a white man—rode through their camp just after a steam-boat had crossed from Fort Rice to my camp to bring me some rations, "that a boat had gone over to me to bring me and my soldiers to kill them all that night." In a moment the lodges were struck and there was the greatest confusion. Colonel Dimon, the commanding officer, and some of the chiefs went to the camp and succeeded in quieting the disturbance, but not before some of the young bucks had mounted their horses and were off. No doubt by this time this news is spread all over the hostile camp. The general will see what trouble I have to accomplish my ends. All the Indians have crossed the river at this point and have gone in a northeast direction, where the buffalo are said to be plenty. I believe them to be sincere in their desire for peace. I shall march from here to Devil's Lake. The route I will take will not be in a straight line, and I judge it will take me nine days to march there. From there I shall go to Mouse River, and from there to Berthold. It will take me near a month to make the march. At Berthold I shall have stores shipped for me. By this march I am in hopes of coming on to some of the Santee, Cut-Head, and half-breed camps. I do not think from what I hear there are any number of hostile Santees east of Devil's Lake, but if a small force could be sent in that direction it might quiet the fears of the inhabitants of Minnesota, and they might fall in with some scattering bands. There are plenty of Indians between the Missouri and the James, probably over 3,000 warriors, but they are all Indians who have made peace with me, and I feel sure they will molest no one. It was absolutely necessary to send them there to subsist. I have not the rations to give them, and if they remained here they would starve. I am much concerned in regard to the health of this garrison the coming winter. Last winter they suffered terribly by death and sickness, and all the medical officers agree that they fear they will suffer more next winter. At the urgent recommendation of medical officers I have directed two companies of the Fourth U. S. Volunteers to relieve the companies at Union and Berthold. The two experiments we have made this year to get potatoes have failed. The last year's potatoes will not stand transportation. There is only one way, and that is if possible procure potatoes of this year as soon as they are ripe, and ship them on a very light-draft steamer not drawing two feet water. I would recommend this to be done. It may be the means of saving the lives of a good many men. A large quantity of garden seed was shipped here by the first boat up, and the commanding officer planted a large garden. Everything came up finely, and the garden was doing remarkably well, but the grasshoppers came in clouds and a few days finished the garden. Seeds were again planted,

but it was too late; nothing has come up. I have ordered large amounts of hay to be cut, but it will have to be hauled eight miles and cross the river. I do not know how much they will succeed in getting in.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY,
Brevet Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 21, 1865--10.42 a. m.*

Major-General SHERIDAN, *New Orleans, La.:*

Direct commanding officer at Brazos to countermand order for purchase of cavalry horses. At present cavalry can be kept up in Texas by discharging cavalry regiments and giving their horses to troops retained. The Quartermaster's Department has a large supply of horses, too, that can be shipped if required.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI, *Vicksburg, Miss., July 21, 1865.*

The following officers are announced upon the staff of the general commanding the department: Col. Henry M. Whittelsey, chief quartermaster; Col. S. H. Sturdevant, chief commissary of subsistence; Col. Van E. Young, Forty-ninth U. S. Colored Infantry, provost-marshal-general; Lieut. Col. George S. Kemble, surgeon of volunteers, medical director; Capt. George A. Williams, First U. S. Infantry, chief mustering officer; Capt. J. H. Landers, Eighth New Hampshire Veteran Infantry, assistant commissary of musters; Capt. Samuel Caldwell, Eighth Illinois Veteran Infantry, judge-advocate.

By order of Major-General Slocum:

J. WARREN MILLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI, *Vicksburg, Miss., July 21, 1865.*

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V. The Sixty-sixth U. S. Colored Infantry is transferred from the Western to the Southern District of Mississippi, and will be immediately reported to Brevet Major-General Davidson, at Natchez, for assignment. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

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By order of Major-General Slocum:

J. WARREN MILLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DIVISION OF LOUISIANA,
Shreveport, La., July 21, 1865.

Lieut. Col. J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Gulf:

COLONEL: I send by Lieutenant Vance, adjutant Forty-seventh Indiana Infantry, dispatches in relation to affairs in the Indian country.*

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* See pp. 1095–1107.

He has lately visited the Indian nations and can give you much valuable information in relation to the condition of that Territory. Col. James M. Bell, a citizen of the Cherokee Nation and a commissioner appointed by General Stand Watie, principal chief of the Cherokees, accompanies Adjutant Vance to lay before the major-general commanding the department the wants of the Indians. I respectfully commend these gentlemen to your kindness and consideration.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES C. VEATCH,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, *July 21, 1865—1.10 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN, *Saint Louis:*

The following assignments are intended. The order has not yet been promulgated, and changes may be made: Generals Logan, Cox, Leggett, McIntosh, Pitcher, and Willcox to General Ord; Generals Dodge, Blair, Chapman, Wheaton, Upton, T. C. H. Smith, P. E. Connor, Sully, Walcutt, and Elliott to General Pope; Generals T. J. Wood, H. J. Hunt, E. A. Carr, C. H. Morgan, and A. S. Williams to General Reynolds. By General Orders, No. 123, Adjutant-General's Office, of date July 20, 1865, commanders of military divisions are authorized to assign general and staff officers within their commands in such way as their services may be most required.

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *July 21, 1865.*
(Received 12.40 p. m.)

General GRANT:

In your dispatch to General Sherman of to-day [yesterday], do you mean General Sibley or General Sully to be relieved in the Northwest?

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *July 21, 1865—4 p. m.*
(Sent 11.10 a. m. 22d.)

Major-General POPE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

I meant Sully in my dispatch to Sherman. The order for a change is not imperative, but the complaints against Sully and the management of the quartermaster's department in the Northwest are such that whilst we have so many generals of known ability, I think a change can do no harm and may do great good. No officer has a patent right to a command until he is proven incompetent.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., July 21, 1865.*

In compliance with General Orders, No. 118, current series, War Department, the undersigned assumes command of the Department of the Missouri, which is made to include the following States and Terri-

tories: The States of Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, and the Territories of Dakota, Montana, and Nebraska. The headquarters of the department are established at Saint Louis, Mo.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., July 21, 1865.*

I. Maj. Gen. G. M. Dodge, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the general command of all the U. S. forces serving in Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Montana, and that portion of Dakota lying west and south of the Missouri River; headquarters in the field.

II. Brig. Gen. J. A. Williamson, U. S. Volunteers, is relieved from the command of the District of Missouri and will report in person to Maj. Gen. G. M. Dodge, U. S. Volunteers, for duty on the plains.

III. Brig. Gen. T. C. H. Smith, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the District of Missouri; headquarters at Saint Louis, Mo.

IV. Maj. Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the District of Wisconsin; headquarters at Milwaukee, Wis.

V. All officers relieved or assigned under this order will repair without delay to their respective posts.

By command of Major-General Pope:

JOS. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LARAMIE, DAK. TER., *July 21, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

Part of the First Nebraska Cavalry stationed at Kearny claim, as the war is over, that they are entitled to discharge, and have mutinied. I have ordered Colonel Heath to suppress it with grape and canister, and bring the leaders to trial. I will have subsistence sufficient from Kearny and Cottonwood in four days to move the column. There is only one contractor's train this side of Julesburg; it is loaded with bacon only, and was diverted from Denver. The Indians are still very troublesome, and are scattered in small bands along the mail and telegraph line; their families are North. I hear of a large body of Indians on Heart River. I shall make my arrangements to continue the campaign during the winter, if necessary. I can hear nothing of the mowing machines ordered for Powder River. I hope the troops from Leavenworth will move as rapidly as possible. I have not troops enough, and should have some more whose time does not expire this fall. I have great confidence in being able to close this war before midwinter. I am losing much precious time now; cause, contractors.

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
July 21, 1865—5.40 p. m.

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR, *Fort Laramie:*

Get your columns off as soon as possible. We have got these Indian matters now in our hands, and we must settle them. I will

come to Laramie during August or September, and I hope you will catch them before that. All the troops are giving me great trouble. Infantry at Fort Leavenworth mutinied; cavalry (some of it) the same; but are now on march under new reorganization of commands. All Territories west of Missouri River and east of Rocky Mountains are in my command. Utah goes to Department of Pacific, so that Dakota and Montana are added to us. Would not send any troops to Utah only those necessary to protect overland route. If they will not take stores to Powder River you will have to force them to do it. There are plenty of stores on road, but when they will arrive it is impossible for me to even predict. I have done all in my power to forward them. They started in time to reach their destination long ago. Mowing machines are en route. All troops going to plains have one and two years yet to serve. Seventh Kansas Cavalry are en route by boat to Omaha. Tibbits' brigade of cavalry between Fort Leavenworth and Kearny. Stagg's must be on the ground before this.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT LARAMIE, DAK. TER., *July 21, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth:

I regret that Utah is taken out of my command. I pity those poor fellows who, relying upon my promise of protection, have declared their independence of Brigham. I am glad you are coming here. I have some troops in this district that are not worth their salt. The Eleventh Kansas is still mutinous, but I cannot punish them because they are scattered and I cannot dispense with their services at present. There are two companies of Eleventh Kansas who have two years to serve. Shall I send them down with regiment? I will leave nothing undone to expedite movement of columns.

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 171. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, *Little Rock, Ark., July 21, 1865.*

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4. The Second Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, Bvt. Brig. Gen. Wells S. Jones commanding, will proceed to Fort Smith, Ark., and will be reported to Brig. Gen. Cyrus Bussey for duty.

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By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

GUSTAV WAGENFUEHR,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS, *Galveston, Tex., July 22, 1865.*

All persons within this command having in their possession or under their control books, papers, or records, property of the State of Texas, or part of the archives of the State and county courts or public offices,

will report the same in writing to the Hon. A. J. Hamilton, Provisional Governor of the State, and deliver such books, papers, and records to the officers or persons he may designate.

By order of Major-General Granger:

F. W. EMERY,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Saint Louis, Mo., July 22, 1865.

Col. T. S. BOWERS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Army United States, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I had the honor last night to receive your dispatch of 12th [21st] instant giving a list of the generals attached to the departments comprising this division. I notice only the omission of one who would do admirable service, viz, J. M. Corse, and renew the expression of my wish that he be retained as long as possible, even permanently, in the military service. The process of discharging the army is progressing as fast as possible, and under the direction of department commanders will go on to the end. All things seem to be moving harmoniously and well. General Dodge will go on Monday to Leavenworth to superintend the only military movements now in progress within the limits of my command, and as they are in progress no officer could be better qualified than he to watch them to their conclusion. I propose to attend, on the invitation of Governor Morton, some celebrations at Indianapolis next Tuesday in honor of the volunteers of that State who returned and assumed so quietly and well their civil duties. Then I propose to return home to Lancaster, where, unless necessity calls me away, I hope to spend the month of August, but I will leave here in Saint Louis my adjutant, quartermaster, and other officers to attend to all business. All the records are now here, and it will take Colonel Sawyer a full month to transfer to the books of the division the matters contained in the blotters that I carried with me to the field. I beg you will continue to address me here as though present and send all orders, as he will properly dispose of them; but anything needing speedy action or calling for my personal action can be addressed to me at Lancaster, Ohio. I will be careful to keep you at all times advised of my whereabouts.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *July 22, 1865—7.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Captain Potter telegraphs from Fort Leavenworth for authority to purchase horses for cavalry purposes. Authority cannot be given, but horses can be sent from Louisville and elsewhere where Government has large surplus. I wish you would look into this matter and see if the supply cannot be kept equal to the requirements of the service by mustering out troops and retaining their animals. There has been several thousand horses sent to Missouri since the surrender of the rebel armies already.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., July 22, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Comdg. Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

Colonel Leavenworth reports that four Kiowa men and four women arrived from the south on the 18th instant; that they were a delegation from the Apache, Arapahoe, Comanche, Cheyenne, and Kiowa tribes to ask for peace, and state that all the tribes are ready to comply with the President's wishes, and that the war on their part is at an end; that all our trains and wagons may travel safely, and that the chiefs of the respective tribes will come in at once and arrange for a general conference. If the above is all true it would seem better, perhaps, not to terminate the present interview of Colonel Leavenworth with these tribes. Having no acquaintance whatever with Colonel Leavenworth, I am in doubt as to how much weight to give to his reports, or whether the interests of the Government require that his interviews should terminate or not. I have thought some of going to him and conferring with the Indians. I should like directions or suggestions from you in regard to the matter. I have delayed starting west three or four days beyond the time mentioned in my previous dispatch, waiting for some ambulances and to get forward some supplies, but now design leaving on Monday and moving the columns as soon as I reach Fort Larned. Should like to hear from you before leaving; also to learn if the Eighth Illinois or any other troops are en route for this place.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., July 22, 1865.

Col. J. H. LEAVENWORTH,
U. S. Indian Agent, Little Arkansas:

COLONEL: The following dispatch has just been received:

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *July 19, 1865.*

General SANBORN,
Fort Riley:

The following extract from Secretary Harlan's instructions to the Indian Bureau is telegraphed for your information (full copy sent by mail*):

"DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
"*Washington, July 11, 1865.*

"It is deemed proper, and it will be the policy of the Department, in the future management of our Indian relations with tribes or bands in hostility with the United States, to subordinate its actions and intercourse with them to the policy and operations of the War Department pending such hostilities; and, on the other hand, with respect to Indians in amity with the United States it is expected, and not doubted, that the officers of the War Department will co-operate with the peaceful intercourse of this Department with these tribes. I have therefore to request that you will instruct the several superintendents and agents not to deliver goods, money, or other property to any Indian nation, tribe, or band while they are in hostility to the Government, and to suspend all intercourse with such Indians excepting so far as the same may be sanctioned by the officers of the War Department."

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

From your last report I have not deemed it advisable to terminate the interview which you are now having with the hostile tribes of

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* Omitted, as it contains no additional information of military importance.

Indians in and on the borders of this district, but have referred the matter to the department commander. It is, however, my desire to have the interview terminate at once, unless there is a moral certainty that it will result in a peace with these tribes honorable to the Government and advantageous to the tribes themselves. I therefore desire that you will communicate to me all evidence that you now have, or may hereafter obtain, going to show that your conference will result in an amicable adjustment of the present difficulties between the Government and these tribes. Also inform me if I can see the chiefs of these tribes; and if so, when and where. I will then endeavor to meet them in person and satisfy myself what the results of a conference will be. I should like your views as to the probable effect of marching troops through the country occupied by these hostile tribes during the present season. I have directed Colonel Sharra, commanding Second Sub-District, to send two squadrons to act under your directions generally. Cannot send any Colorado cavalry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

MILWAUKEE, *July 22, 1865—3.42 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE:

General Sully reports at Fort Rice, 14th instant, large bodies of Sioux Indians are coming in to surrender. Cheyennes hostile; Sioux in large numbers are reported on Knife River, two days' march south of Berthold. The general considers his force small to successfully attack them, but thinks many of them will come in to surrender. The Third Illinois Cavalry, with two pieces of artillery, moved northwest from Fort Ridgely about the 10th and must now be near Wadsworth. They are to support General Sully in his advance toward Devil's Lake. All quiet in the frontier settlements.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *July 23, 1865.*
(Received 9.40 a. m. 24th.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I will instruct General Easton, my chief quartermaster, to look into the matter of horses for the cavalry. If any are needed, it is for the expedition for the plains.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHWEST INDIAN EXPEDITION,
Camp No. 23, Long Lake, July 23, 1865.

ASST. ADJT. GEN., DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST:

SIR: I have just received the order to muster out the First and Fourth U. S. Volunteers. If troops are not sent me to replace the garrisons at Union, Berthold, and Rice I will be obliged to abandon these posts. I have a small body of cavalry that remain in service after my troops, whose term of service expires on muster out, not enough to gar-

rison any one of these posts, and cavalry cannot be stationed at these posts, as it is impossible to procure forage, *i. e.*, corn and hay in sufficient quantities to sustain the animals. Please let me know what I am to do. If it is absolutely necessary to muster out these U. S. Volunteers, and troops cannot be sent me in season to relieve the upper posts—for in a very few weeks it will be impossible to get a boat to Union—I would recommend Forts Union and Berthold be abandoned, and these I will have to garrison Rice, with Major Brackett's battalion, sending the horses to Sioux City, but I urge the necessity of sending me some troops to replace these U. S. Volunteers if I must carry out this order, for I repeat, I have no men to replace the garrisons in my district, and if the posts are abandoned the injury to the service will be very serious, as I said before. I will await further orders, which I expect to receive when I return to the Missouri River at Fort Berthold.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *July 24, 1865.*

Major-General SANBORN,
Fort Riley, Kans.:

Push out your columns into the Indian country as soon as possible. Every day now is precious. When you get there you can determine whether you can make peace safely before whipping them. If not, fight them, and then make the agreement. I want it settled while you are in their country, and they can see our power; and you understand that in making any agreement we can only make it for a cessation of hostilities, they keeping away from our lines of travel, and we desisting from molesting them. Then appoint a time and place where commissioners of Government and myself can meet them and clear up a permanent treaty. Telegraph me at Fort Leavenworth, where I go to-morrow.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, July 24, 1865.

Hon. JAMES R. DOOLITTLE,
Denver City:

General Grant reports that on the 18th of June an informal and temporary treaty was made, by commissioners appointed by Major-General Herron, with all the Indian tribes along and south of the Overland Mail Route, which includes all the Indians south of the Arkansas, with a stipulation to stop all hostilities until a formal treaty can be entered into. The treaty provides for a grand council of all the Indian tribes with commissioners of the United States at Armstrong Academy, in the Choctaw Nation, on the 1st of September, 1865, for the purpose of entering into a final treaty of peace between the United States Government and the Indian tribes. This treaty is approved by General Grant, and is submitted to this Department for its action. General Grant recommends that Colonel Parker, of his staff, who is a highly educated and accomplished Indian, be appointed one of the commissioners at the

grand council, and that it shall be held not at Armstrong Academy but at Fort Gibson. These recommendations are approved by this Department. It would seem, therefore, that these arrangements not only contemplate the same purpose indicated by your telegram, as proposed by Colonel Bent and Kit Carson, but look to a more permanent and extensive adjustment of all questions with the Indians. It would no doubt be gratifying to the President if your commission could find it convenient to attend and act with the council. Colonel Bent and Carson might also be, along with Colonel Parker, a part of the commissioners. I will confer with the Secretary of the Interior upon the subject, and advise you further to-day or to-morrow. Please acknowledge this telegram, with your views upon the subject. I will also transmit to you by telegraph the substance of the temporary arrangement entered into by General Herron.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

DENVER, *July 24, 1865.*
(Received 1.10 p. m. 25th.)

SECRETARY OF WAR:

Your telegram was very welcome. We wait Grant's reply till Wednesday. See Harney's report of negotiations with Sioux in 1855. They may be suggestive.

J. R. DOOLITTLE.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 8. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., July 25, 1865.

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III. The Second Louisiana Infantry will be immediately relieved at Brookhaven and elsewhere by other troops and be sent to New Orleans, La., there to report to Major-General Canby, commanding Department of the Gulf.

By order of Major-General Slocum:

J. WARREN MILLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSARY, DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
Galveston, July 25, 1865.

Maj. F. W. EMERY,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of Texas, Galveston, Tex.:

MAJOR: In compliance with the order of the major-general commanding, dated 23d instant, I have the honor to inclose herewith a statement in tabular form of all property which has been received by me from the rebel Government, directly or indirectly, under General Orders, No. 4, headquarters District of Texas, Galveston, Tex., June 19, 1865. I also inclose herewith a copy of list of commissary property in possession of and reported to me on the 21st instant by R. W. Keyworth, late major and commissary of subsistence in the rebel service at San Antonio, Tex. The property named in this list I have directed the post commissary of subsistence at San Antonio to receive from Mr. Keyworth, and take the same up on his return of commissary property. I also inclose herewith an extract from a report of subsistence stores on hand in charge of omcers of the rebel army in the Trans-Mississippi Department, made

by the late chief commissary of subsistence of that department, Maj. W. H. Thomas, to Capt. S. S. Rockwood, commissary of subsistence, Shreveport, La., June 7, 1865. This extract contains a list of all the stores reported as being in the State of Texas. I also inclose a copy of the letter of transmittal of said report by Mr. Thomas, in which he states that "while negotiations for the surrender of the department were pending the depots, so far as heard from, except Marshall and Shreveport, were rifled by the citizens and soldiers." If there are subsistence stores at Marshall which belonged to the late rebel army, I have received no report of them other than as shown above, and I have had no communication with that place. I have received a communication dated June 22, 1865, from Mr. Thomas Lanigan, late major and commissary of subsistence of the rebel army, on the staff of Major-General Magruder, from which I extract as follows:

I have the honor to state that the commissaries heard from up to this date report all subsistence stores and property in their possession as having been forcibly taken from them by the troops and citizens when the army disbanded, excepting one iron safe, in the hands of Capt. D. C. Richardson, late assistant commissary of subsistence, at Harrisburg.

I have received no other reports and know of no other subsistence stores or commissary property which were ever under control of the rebel authorities.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK G. NOYES,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Commissary of Subsistence.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

List of commissary property received from officers of the rebel service in the State of Texas.

Article.	Condition.	From whom received.
Iron safe	Good	Capt. D. C. Richardson, assistant commissary of subsistence, Harrisburg, Tex.

FRANK G. NOYES,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Commissary of Subsistence.

JULY 1, 1865.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

List of Government property in possession of Maj. R. W. Keyworth, commissary of subsistence, late rebel army, at San Antonio, Tex., June 1, 1865.

1 corn mill (incomplete).
1 small iron safe.
1 corn sheller.
1 medium safe.
1 office desk (large).
1 small stove.
1 stovepipe.
2 office chairs.
1 small chair.
18 quires envelope paper (broken).
500 envelopes (large).
8 quires cap paper.
28 papers ink sand.
8 papers ink powder.
1 mucilage bottle.
18 pieces office tape (red).
2 ink erasers.
2 boxes wafers.
325 penholders.
4 ounces sealing wax.
14 sand boxes.
2 wafer boxes.
2 inkstands.
18 pieces india rubber.
2 paper weights.
1 wafer stamp.
50 quills.
1 bottle ink.

R. W. KEYWORTH,
Ex-Major and Commissary.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

Note of stores on hand at the following-named posts and depots as per reports of officers and agents in charge.

	Date.	Corn.	Flour.	Wheat.	Bacon.	Salt.	Sugar.	Molasses.
		Bushels.	*Pounds.*	*Bushels.*	*Pounds.*	*Bushels.*	*Pounds.*	*Gallons.*
Dallas, Tex	Mar. 31	67	338,363	854	18,912	210	2,014	.....
Mount Pleasant, Tex	Apr. 30	.....	365	.....	4,182	24	4,598	.....
Clarksville, Tex	Apr. 30	18,550	.....	.....	209	.....	80	11
Tyler, Tex	Mar. 31	772	1,363	1,312	4,333	4,631	29,672	.....
Rusk, Tex	Apr. 30	1,543	64,603	2,129	11,046	108	568,496	5
Marshall, Tex	Mar. 31	7,115	14,165	2,197	22,395	443	193,493	2,269
Jefferson, Tex	Apr. 30	63	.....	203	4,860	13,776	440,333	366
Bonham, Tex	Mar. 31	.....	.....	2,450	923	137	.....	86
Total	.....	28,110	418,859	9,145	66,860	19,329	1,238,686	2,737

WM. H. THOMAS,
Major and Chief Commissary of Subsistence,
Trans-Mississippi Department.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., June 7, 1865.

Capt. S. S. ROCKWOOD,
Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Army, Shreveport, La.:

CAPTAIN: In obedience to your request, I inclose herewith a list* of officers and agents of the subsistence department, Trans-Mississippi Department, as shown by reports on file in this office; also list of stores on hand in the department as shown by reports received from March 31 to April 30, 1865. These reports represented, it is thought, four-fifths of all the subsistence stores in the department. I will state for your information that, while negotiations for the surrender of the department were pending, the depots, so far as heard from, except Marshall and Shreveport, were rifled by the citizens and soldiers. I know of no instance where the officers in charge of stores did not use all means to protect the same.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. THOMAS,
Major and Commissary of Subsistence, Provisional Army, C. S.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 30. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
Galveston, Tex., July 25, 1865.

1. Col. Loren Kent, Twenty-ninth Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry, brevet brigadier-general of volunteers, is assigned to the command of the post at Galveston.

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By order of Major-General Granger:

F. W. EMERY,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Not found.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
Galveston, July 25, 1865.

Maj. F. W. EMERY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 23d instant, and beg leave to submit the inclosed as my report of all property which has been received by me from the rebel Government to this date. I have received communications from different parties in the interior in regard to rebel property, principally lumber, but no definite information being contained therein, I have not included them in my report.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. E. ATWOOD,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

[Inclosure.]

Report of property received from the rebel Government by Capt. George E. Atwood, assistant quartermaster, at Galveston, Tex., to July 26, 1865.

No.	Name.	Class.	Tons.	Draft.	Condition.	Location.	Remarks.
1	Mary Hill	Steam-boat	160	2	In running order.	Galveston	Gone to Liberty for lumber.
2	Colonel Stell	do	200	2½	Repairing	do	Repairing here.
3	Island City	do	225	3			Awaiting orders.
4	John F. Carr	do	200	2½	In bad order	Lynchburg	Hauled on bank at Lynchburg to prevent sinking.
5	Diana	do	225	3	In running order.	Galveston	Gone to San Jacinto to load with piles.
6	Torpedo-boat	do			In bad order	Lynchburg	Claimed by builders.
7	Little Rebel	Steamer			In running order.	Galveston	Working in harbor.
8	C. Russell	Schooner	75	4½	do	do	Gone to Indianola.
9	Stingray	do			Repairing	do	Repairing.
10	Mattie	Sloop			In bad condition.	do	Dispatch-boat; repairing.
11	Samuel Williams.	Schooner			In running order.	do	Towed by steam-tug A. Fletcher to Indianola.
12	Katerine	Sloop			do	do	To be used as pilot-boat at Indianola.

Articles.	Condition.	Location.	Remarks.
10 sails	Worn	Galveston	Received from steamer Diana.
1 lot rope	Old	do	Do.
65 blocks	Worn	do	Do.
29 bales cotton	In bad order	do	Received from schooner Minnie.
56 bales cotton	22 bales in good order; 34 bales in bad order.	do	Received from Lieut. P. E. Greer.
10 kegs spikes	Good order	do	Received from steamer Island City.
4 barrels rosin	do	do	Do.
1 tub of tar	do	do	Do
1 lot harness	Worn	do	
11 C. S. horses	Unserviceable	do	
10 C. S. mules	do	do	
1 2-horse wagon	Worn	do	Received from provost-marshal.
626 cedar piles	Good order	do	Found on Trinity River.
500 feet pine lumber	do	do	Received from steamer Colonel Stell.

This is all the property that I have any account of.

G. E. ATWOOD,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 174. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, *Little Rock, Ark., July 25, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

3. The Fifty-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry is hereby assigned to duty at Fort Smith, Ark., and will be reported to the commanding officer at that place without delay. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

GUSTAV WAGENFUEHR,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, July 25, 1865—4 p. m.

Hon. JAMES R. DOOLITTLE,
Denver:

Your telegram of yesterday just received. The Indian affairs were considered in Cabinet to-day. The President approves the appointment of commissioners to meet the Indian tribes in grand council on the 1st of September at Fort Gibson instead of Armstrong Academy. The Secretary of the Interior will immediately name the commissioners. It is desired that you and your associates should attend the grand council if possible. All well here.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., July 25, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

The headquarters trains and escort have left this morning. There have been immense rains and the streams are very high. We could not cross yesterday, and may yet be delayed some by high water. I shall wait to see Captain Garvens, district quartermaster, who will be here to-night. I shall go on and overtake the staff, escort, and train to-morrow. Leavenworth thinks peace attainable without the campaign, but I will move as soon as possible into their country, recapture the stolen stock and property, and the men guilty of murder if it can be done. All is quiet on the road. I have prohibited all trade and interviews with the hostile tribes except the interview of Leavenworth. We may not be able to cross Chapman's Creek, fifteen miles from here, for two or three days.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

LARAMIE, DAK. TER., *July 25, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth:

Subsistence trains have been detained longer than I expected by heavy rains. The Sixth Michigan arrived to-day half armed, and no

arms here for them. The First and Seventh have gone on mail line west of Collins. Much dissatisfaction exists in Sixth Michigan and Sixteenth Kansas. They demand their discharge. I will manage them. The mutiny in the First Nebraska has subsided. Colonel Heath says Colonel Livingston was the cause of it. The latter is mustered out. I hope to get off the latter part of this week. Is the Seventh Kansas ordered to report to me?

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 31. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
Galveston, Tex., July 26, 1865.

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2. Col. Loren Kent, Twenty-ninth Illinois Veteran Infantry, brevet brigadier-general of volunteers, in addition to his duties as commander of the post of Galveston, will serve as provost-marshal-general of the district. He will relieve Lieut. Col. R. G. Laughlin, Ninety-fourth Illinois Volunteers. As soon as relieved Lieut. Col. R. G. Laughlin, Ninety-fourth Illinois Volunteers, will proceed to Springfield, Ill., and report to the chief mustering officer of the State for final discharge from service with his regiment.

By order of Major-General Granger:

F. W. EMERY,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., July 26, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
General-in-Chief U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: The Territory of Utah having been taken from this department and attached to that of California, it is proper that I should suggest to you that the condition of affairs in that Territory needs immediate attention. The relations between the Mormons and other citizens of the United States not belonging to the Mormon Church are critical, and unless attended to at once are likely to break out in very serious disturbance, which will be difficult to subdue. The Mormons in all difficulties with other citizens of the United States at once resort to the Indians, and stir up hostilities to break up mail routes and obstruct or put an end to emigration. There is little doubt that they are now engaged in this manner, and it will be wise to invite the immediate attention of the proper department commander to the subject. The fact is, that for a time some military officer with troops at his command should be governor of Utah.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 26, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Saint Louis:

The escort accompanying wagon-road party up Niobrara River has sent an officer to Fort Laramie, who reports its arrival 100 miles north

of Laramie. Met no Indians; heard of none. Report the Niobrara River route as impracticable for a wagon road. Please send me a copy of General Curtis' dispatch referring to Sully's dispatch of the 14th.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 26, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Saint Louis:

I find the following dispatch here on my arrival.* What do you think about it?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
July 26, 1865—11.20 a. m.

Major-General DODGE,
Fort Leavenworth:

Please dispense with every man you can in your command. It does not seem to me that anything more than one regiment, if so much, can now be needed in Kansas east of the Kaw River. I hope you will reduce everything to the lowest possible figure.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 26, 1865.*

Major-General POPE,
Saint Louis:

There are no regiments in District of Kansas proper, or east of Kansas River. One regiment of infantry at this place and two on south west border of Kansas holding that country against hostile Indians and cattle thieves. There are five regiments on plains whose terms of service are expiring, and unless we succeed in settling with the Indians before long I shall have to send out troops to replace them. The streams have overflowed the entire country. We have trains that have been forty days traveling 100 miles. The grasshoppers are sweeping the plains of every living thing. Freighters complain bitterly. Things will get better after they get their stores over.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 26, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR,
Fort Laramie:

What arms do the Sixth Michigan lack? Did they make requisition for them? There were plenty arms here when they left, so far as I can learn. None of those troops can get out of service until we settle the Indian troubles. After that is done a portion will be discharged. I know that there is great dissatisfaction among them, but you must

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* See Sanborn to Dodge, 22d, p. 1115.

give them to understand that they must cheerfully obey the orders, and when these troubles are over their case will be considered. They certainly would get out if they mutiny or show any disposition toward it.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 30. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST, *Milwaukee, Wis., July 26, 1865.*

General Orders, No. 118, War Department, and Special Orders, No. 1, Department of the Missouri, which are just received at these headquarters, show that this department is merged into the Department of the Missouri. All further official business is therefore suspended. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charlot, assistant adjutant-general, will take charge of all official books and papers and will turn them over to Major-General Pleasonton, commanding District of Wisconsin, Department of the Missouri. Captain Mason, assistant quartermaster, will remain as quartermaster of the post and take charge of all public property. In relinquishing this command the general takes occasion to express his thanks to the officers and soldiers who have served under him for their cordial and faithful execution of his orders and for the general zeal and energy displayed by them in the performance of all their duties. His staff officers especially deserve his commendation.

By command of Major-General Curtis:

C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., July 27, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
General-in-Chief:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 21st instant in relation to General Sully. When the dispatch to General Sherman was received he showed it to me and asked what it meant. I replied (remembering the conversation I had with you concerning Sibley) that I presumed Sibley and not Sully was intended, as this confusion of names had frequently occurred in telegraphic dispatches concerning these officers. At General Sherman's request I telegraphed you on the subject. Whilst, as you say, "no officer has a patent right to a command until he is proved incompetent," yet Sully's case is peculiar, and I think should be dealt with, not so much with reference to his special qualifications for his command as to the fact that he is complained of by persons whose personal views and objects he will not promote at the expense of the public interests. These persons have openly proclaimed that they will bring about his removal at any cost and in any manner. They are persons holding official positions in the Indian Department, and traders and contractors connected with them. I have heard of no others who object to General Sully, though it is possible that other persons operated upon by these officials may have done so without themselves possessing any personal knowledge of the charges or complaints against him. His removal from his command would simply be a triumph of these people and a reproach upon General Sully's military and personal character, and would give little encouragement to any officer who should succeed him to resist the like combinations of interested parties. I believe that General Sully

has performed his duty with ability, fidelity, and honesty, and I am therefore disposed to sustain him, though, of course, if you desire his removal I shall at once comply with your wishes. The same complaints against him which were laid before you were made to me. I ordered the inspector-general of the department to proceed to Sully's military district and make a careful inspection of it, and an examination of the charges against him. I directed him to call on the parties making the complaints for their statements and for the names of witnesses to substantiate them, directing him to examine the witnesses and make full report to me. He reports that the principal complainant, Mr. Burleigh, late Indian agent at Yankton, Dak. Ter., and now Delegate in Congress from that Territory, although notified that he was there to take testimony and requested to give it, carefully avoided him, and even left his home to avoid an interview. The report in question I have the honor to transmit inclosed,* and in justice to General Sully and to the military generally, who have always been the subject of such attacks on the frontier, I request that this report be carefully examined. Whilst under ordinary circumstances no officer has the right to any command, or any reason to complain if he is relieved from any duty to which he may have been assigned, yet when that removal is made upon charges which he has never seen and has had no opportunity to reply to, but which seriously affect his official and personal character, the case becomes peculiar, and the act of removal is properly interpreted to be the officer's condemnation by his Government on the charges against him. This is precisely General Sully's case, and I therefore, as his immediate military superior, consider it my duty to present the matter fully to the proper authorities, in order that no injustice may be done to a faithful and meritorious officer. I have directed the chief quartermaster of this department to examine into and report upon the condition and management of his department in General Sully's military district. His report is inclosed.* General Sully being now far out on the plains, beyond communication, leading an expedition against the hostile Sioux near Devil's Lake, cannot be relieved until his return. I will then replace him by some other officer according to your wishes, unless meantime I receive other instructions.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., July 27, 1865.*

In compliance with orders from Washington, the Department of the Missouri is extended to embrace the Territories of Utah and Colorado.

By command of Major-General Pope:

JOS. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[JULY 27, 1865.—For Dodge to Sanborn, relative to Indian operations, see Part I, p. 360.]

[JULY 27, 1865.—For Connor to Barnes, relative to Indian operations on the plains, see Part I, p. 357.]

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*Omitted.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 27, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR,
Fort Laramie:

The Sixth West Virginia and Twenty-first New York left some eight days ago.

J. F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS,
Fort Laramie, Dak. Ter., July 27, 1865.

Col. J. H. KIDD,
Sixth Michigan Cavalry, Fort Laramie, Dak. Ter.:

COLONEL: The general commanding has received information from Platte bridge to the effect that a war party of Sioux and Cheyennes, numbering from 1,000 to 1,500, are now attacking that place, and that the troops stationed there are nearly out of ammunition. The general commanding directs that you proceed immediately with the four squadrons ordered to report to you and the five squadrons under command of Captain Creevy by forced marches to Platte bridge for the relief and assistance of that garrison. You will report at these headquarters for further instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. F. PRICE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, July 28, 1865—11 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
West Point:

The Quartermaster-General has made a report this morning of requisitions from the department at Leavenworth indicating an expedition of magnitude and expense beyond the capacity of the appropriations to meet. The transportation estimates alone are $2,000,000 per month, and this exclusive of the cost of materials, &c. The Commissary Department also is in a state of alarm. I beg to direct your immediate attention to this subject, as I am not advised of the extent or necessity of the proposed operations.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SARATOGA, N. Y., *July 28, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I know of no expedition, or the necessity for one, of the magnitude reported in your dispatch. I will telegraph to Sherman to look into it and correct all extravagances.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

SARATOGA, N. Y., *July 28, 1865.*

Major-General SHERMAN,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

The Quartermaster and Commissary Generals report requisitions of such magnitude as coming from Leavenworth as to alarm them. Look into them and stop all unnecessary expeditions and reduce all necessary ones to actual requirements. Returns show a cavalry force in the Department of the Missouri which it would seem might be materially reduced. Look into this matter also.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

[JULY 28, 1865.—For General Orders, No. 130, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, assigning general officers to command, see Vol. XLVII, Part III, p. 679.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 131. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 28, 1865.*

By direction of the President of the United States the following army corps are discontinued as organizations: Second, from June 28, 1865; Fourth, from August 1, 1865; Fifth, from June 28, 1865; Sixth, from June 28, 1865; Seventh, from August 1, 1865; Eighth, from August 1, 1865; Ninth, from July 27, 1865; Tenth, from August 1, 1865; Fourteenth, from August 1, 1865; Fifteenth, from August 1, 1865; Seventeenth, from August 1, 1865; Twentieth, from June 1, 1865; Twenty-third, from August 1, 1865; Twenty-fourth, from August 1, 1865.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI, *Vicksburg, Miss., July 28, 1865.*

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XII. The Tenth Indiana Cavalry is assigned to duty in the Northern District of Mississippi, and its commanding officer will at once report by letter to Maj. Gen. P. J. Osterhaus for orders.

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By order of Major-General Slocum:

J. WARREN MILLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[JULY 28, 1865.—For Pope to Dodge, relative to permanent settlement of Indian difficulties, see Part I, p. 360.]

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 28, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR,
Fort Laramie:

Utah has again been ordered to my command. Go on with it as heretofore. Have you made estimate for all the stores you will need

for the year? Refer to my letter of June 13, and answer by telegraph if you need any more, how many, and at what point. Stores referred to in that letter are en route. Have you sent in any estimates under that order?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT LARAMIE, DAK. TER., *July 28, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth:

I am rejoiced. I will require in Utah, in addition to amount stated in your letter of June 13, clothing for 2,500 cavalry and 500 infantry (see my telegrams of June 22 and 27), and subsistence stores for 2,000 men. Have the infantry regiments started? What regiments of cavalry have started this month, or are to start this month?

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 28, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR, *Fort Laramie:*

Subsistence stores and quartermaster's stores for 5,000 men have been ordered and mostly gone forward to Salt Lake. The infantry regiment that goes to you is off. The brigade of infantry has been gone eight days. Roads are almost impassable from here to Kearny, and they will be slow in getting through. The infantry that goes to Salt Lake I think should be the U. S. Volunteers, as I am satisfied that Government will muster out of service the veteran volunteers that are now going on the plains as soon as Indian troubles are over.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT LARAMIE, DAK. TER., *July 28, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth:

If clothing for 5,000 men has gone to Utah it is all I will require. The term of service of Third U. S. Volunteers expires this fall. Is it worth while to send them to Utah? Will they be retained? Are Tibbits' and the infantry brigades veterans?

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS,
Fort Laramie, Dak. Ter., July 28, 1865.

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. U. S. Forces, Kansas and the Territories:

MAJOR: I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of letters of instructions to the commanding officers of the right and center columns of the Powder River Indian expedition, together with a map showing the routes of the different columns.* I will accompany the left and west columns to the place designated for them to separate, and will not

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* For instructions to right column, see Connor to Cole, p. 1048.

issue instructions to them until there, not knowing what may transpire to change present plans of operation. As a large band of Indians have recently come down on telegraph line, it may be found profitable and advantageous to pursue them. The strength of the columns is as follows: Right column, commanded by Col. N. Cole, Second Missouri Light Artillery, composed of Second Missouri Light Artillery, 797 officers and men; Twelfth Missouri Cavalry, 311 officers and men; total, 1,108 officers and men. Center column, commanded by Lieut. Col. Samuel Walker, Sixteenth Kansas Cavalry, composed of Sixteenth Kansas Cavalry, 600 officers and men. Left column, commanded by Col. J. H. Kidd, Sixth Michigan Cavalry, composed of Seventh Iowa Cavalry, 90 officers and men; Eleventh Ohio Cavalry, 90 officers and men; Sixth Michigan Cavalry, 200 officers and men, and Pawnee Scouts, 95 officers and men; total, 475 officers and men. West column, commanded by Capt. Albert Brown, Second California Cavalry, composed of Second California Cavalry, 116 officers and men, and Omaha Scouts, 84 officers and men; total, 200 officers and men. Each of these columns is supplied with artillery. The center column takes forty days' supplies on pack-mules. All the supplies by wagon transportation go with left column, which I will accompany. I expect to establish a post on headwaters of either Tongue or Powder River near present road to Virginia City, M. T. I will proceed down Tongue River to the general rendezvous of the columns on Rosebud River; expect to direct movements of the different columns by means of fire signals. If I do not succeed in finding and punishing Indians before arriving at general rendezvous, and can there ascertain their whereabouts, I intend to go after them, even if it is to Heart River. Should Indians show no disposition to take risk of a general engagement I will again distribute the columns, carrying rations on horses, and scour the country thoroughly. Circumstances may, however, arise when I arrive on the ground which will cause me to change my plans somewhat. The right, left, and west columns are now en route. I start to-morrow and will overtake column before it arrives at La Bonte. I have left instructions with my adjutant-general in reference to the disposition of troops coming into the district, and expect to be able to communicate with him frequently by means of express and vedettes.

I have the honor to remain, with much respect, you obedient servant,

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE PLAINS,
Fort Laramie, July 28, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel WALKER,
Sixteenth Kansas Cavalry:

You will proceed with the companies of your regiment, now at this post, as the center column of the Powder River Indian expedition by the route marked on the map herewith transmitted, via Rawhide Creek through the Black Hills, across the headwaters of the Little Missouri, in a northwesterly direction to Powder River; down Powder River to a point nearly opposite to north end of Panther Mountain, and thence in a westerly direction to the general rendezvous of the four columns of the expedition on Rosebud River. You will see by the red lines marked on the map the routes taken by the several columns. A list of fire signals is herewith transmitted. The Indians will endeavor to impede your progress by burning the grass in your advance and stampeding your stock; the former you cannot prevent, but the latter you can by side hobbling your horses. You will always have pickets out and scouting parties on your front,

right, and left flanks. The country on your right and left flanks should be well scouted for a distance of twenty miles. You will not receive overtures of peace or submission from Indians, but will attack and kill every male Indian over twelve years of age. When you emerge from the Black Hills you will make fire signals only in case you require assistance, or in answer to signals made by left column, which I will accompany in person, or when a signal is made by the right column for assistance, which you will answer and obey. I would enjoin upon you to use all expedition possible consistent with the welfare of your horses, which you will endeavor to keep in as good condition as possible.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

IN THE FIELD,
Fort Ellsworth, [July 28, 1865]—3.30 p. m.

Major-General DODGE,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

Your dispatches of the 21st and 24th instant have just been received. I arrived here this evening and expect to reach Fort Zarah to-morrow night. The troops that are to go into the field should be at Zarah and Larned by that time, and I shall cross the Arkansas as soon as possible. The rivers are all very high, and the Arkansas is reported out of its banks to-day; but it will fall soon, probably. Quartermaster's, subsistence, and ordnance supplies are still short, but rapidly getting more abundant. My horses are not shod in many instances, and the shoeing facilities of the district are not equal to the wants of more than 1,500 animals; but I shall not wait to get ready. As soon as the ordnance and subsistence supplies are sufficient for a forty days' campaign, which I think will be in a day or two, I shall cross the Arkansas if possible. I have sent forward two flat-boats; that may aid me some. Leavenworth is reported unofficially to be in council with twelve chiefs on Crooked Creek. I shall learn as to the truth of this when I reach Zarah. I have ordered the arrest of the provost-marshal at Council Grove as directed. While engaged in this campaign I cannot look so closely after that cattle stealing as I should like. It is a general and very corrupt matter. My district provost-marshal, Captain Seymour, says he is satisfied that the Indian agent and the troops sent down by General Mitchell are guilty of great speculation and fraud. I will investigate the matter as soon as I can be in that portion of the district a few days more. No hostilities on the part of the Indians since my last report. Colonel Leavenworth in his last dispatch says that they are all in the Wichita Mountains, some 300 miles from him.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *July 29, 1865—11.30 a. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Saratoga, N. Y.:

General Reynolds, commanding Department of Arkansas, recommends the muster out of the division of the Fifteenth Corps sent him by General Logan. It numbers about 6,000. He has no use for it. Will have 13,000 without it.

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BOSTON, MASS., *July 29, 1865.*
(Received 11 a. m. 30th.)

Col. T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Give General Reynolds, commanding Department of Arkansas, orders to muster out the division he recommends.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

[JULY 29, 1865.—For Grant to Pope, relative to reduction of supplies and troops, see Part I, p. 364.]

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 29, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Saint Louis:

I shall leave here next week, but it is useless for me to start until I get our stores en route and some of them begin to reach their destination. General Connor is laboring under great difficulty. His troops are mutinous—demand their discharge. Stores that should have been at Laramie six weeks ago are stuck in the mud, and the columns here started out half shod and half rationed. There is not one foot of the road but what we have a guard near our trains, and it uses up troops beyond all conception. Every regiment that has come here so far has been dismounted or horses unserviceable. There is one regiment here now that has staid here six weeks for horses, and the prospect of getting them is about as good here as it was there. I have not horses enough to mount even an escort, but we will overcome it all if it will only stop raining and let us have a few weeks solid road.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

[JULY 29, 1865.—For Dodge to Pope and Pope to Dodge, relative to Sanborn's expedition, see Part I, pp. 360, 361.]

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 29, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Saint Louis:

Following dispatch received from General Connor:

FORT LARAMIE, *July 27, 1865.*

One thousand Indians attacked Platte Station on Tuesday; been fighting two days. Lieutenant Collins, Eleventh Ohio, and 25 men Eleventh Kansas killed, 3 wounded; bodies scalped and horribly mutilated. Note picked up on field to-day, evidently written by a prisoner, states that the Indians say that they do not want peace and expect an increase of 1,000 men to their force. They are now three miles west of Platte River, destroying telegraph line. The left column has been turned and is en route there.

P. EDW. CONNOR.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

[JULY 29, 1865.—For Dodge to Connor, relating to estimates for subsistence stores in the Northwest, see Part I, p. 365.]

FORT LARAMIE, DAK. TER., *July 29, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth:

I will not require the stores estimated for by Major Mackey. The stores mentioned in your letter of June 13, and those subsequently sent to Utah, will be ample. I leave to-morrow. Will be on telegraph line for few days.

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General.

BOSTON, MASS., *July 30, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

In view of the cavalry force now in Texas being beyond the wants of the service, I would respectfully recommend that authority be sent to General Sheridan to muster out of service all he thinks can be dispensed with. I would also extend the authority to the other arms of the service as well as cavalry. As many troops may wish to remain in the South, I would respectfully suggest that present orders for muster out be changed so as to authorize all who wish to do so to receive their discharges where they are.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

OFFICE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE, DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
Galveston, July 30, 1865.

Maj. F. W. EMERY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: In compliance with your letter of instructions dated July 23 I have the honor to submit the inclosed reports. Owing to difficulty of communication no reports have as yet been received from the following posts or their adjacent outposts, to all of which orders were sent immediately on the receipt of your letter, viz: Houston, Columbus, Sabine Pass, Velasco, and Indianola. As soon as these reports are received a complete statement of the whole will be made and forwarded.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SEYMOUR HOWELL,
Captain, Sixth Michigan Heavy Artillery, and Chief of Ordnance.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Report of ordnance and ordnance stores, late property of Confederate States of America, which have been reported to the ordnance department, but not yet taken possession of.

Location of stores.	Muskets, unserviceable.	Sabers, unserviceable.	Rifled musket ammunition, rounds.	Boxes artillery ammunition, unserviceable.	Grain sacks, small.	Barrels.
Moscow, Polk County, Tex	12	2	10,000			
Livingston, Polk County, Tex				3	42	1
Total	12	2	10,000	3	42	1

I certify on honor that the foregoing is a correct report of all ordnance and ordnance stores recently belonging to the rebel Government

which have been reported to me, but which I have been unable to take possession of.

SEYMOUR HOWELL,

Captain, Sixth Michigan Heavy Artillery, and Chief of Ordnance.

GALVESTON, TEX., *July 30, 1865.*

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Report of ordnance and ordnance stores, late property of Confederate States, now in possession of U. S. Ordnance Department.

	Location of stores.			Total.
	Galveston, Tex.	Millican, Tex.	Navasota, Tex.	
10-inch columbiads	3			3
9-inch Dahlgrens	5			5
32-pounder sea-coast guns	11			11
24-pounder siege and garrison guns	1			1
18-pounder siege and garrison guns	4			4
12-pounder siege guns	1			1
8-inch siege howitzers	2			2
24-pounder boat howitzers, brass	2			2
6.4-inch rifles, iron	1			1
5.2-inch rifles, iron	1			1
4.4-inch rifles, iron	1			1
8-inch navy shell guns	2			2
12-pounder field howitzers, brass	1		1	2
6-pounder field guns, brass	2			2
3-inch rifles, iron	1		2	3
10-inch mortars	2			2
10-inch mortars, unserviceable	2			2
10-inch gun-carriages	4			4
Sea-coast barbette carriages	6			6
Casemate carriages	3			3
Ship carriages	3			3
Field carriages and limbers	4		3	7
10-inch gun chassis	5			5
Sea-coast barbette chassis	7			7
Mortar beds	2			2
10-inch gun carriages, unserviceable	3			3
Sea-coast barbette carriages, unserviceable	5			5
Ship carriages, unserviceable	10			10
Field carriages, unserviceable	1			1
Mortar beds, unserviceable	2			2
10-inch gun chassis, unserviceable	2			2
Buckets, tar, iron	2			2
Buckets, tar, leather	3			3
Gunners' quadrants, wood	7			7
Handspikes, maneuvring, shod	4			4
Shell hooks, pairs	2			2
Sponges and rammers, assorted	25			25
Scrapers	1			1
Ladles and staves	2			2
Tompions, 32-pounder (6.4 inch)	5			5
10-inch, solid-shot	35			35
32-pounder, solid-shot	45			45
18-pounder, solid shot	130			130
24-pounder, solid-shot	40			40
10-inch shell, unattached	160			160
8-inch shell, unattached	250		150	400
9-inch shell, unattached	30			30
32-pounder shell, unattached	130		150	280
6.4-inch shell, percussion	100			100
8-inch canister	25			25
9-inch canister	10			10
32-pounder canister	20			20
24-pounder canister	24			24
6-inch canister	15			15
9-inch grape, stands	25			25
8-inch grape, stands	30			30
32-pounder grape, stands	40			40

Report of ordnance and ordnance stores, late property of Confederate States, &c.—Cont'd.

	Location of stores.			
	Galveston, Tex.	Millican, Tex.	Navasota, Tex.	Total.
Torpedoes (boiler iron, buoy pattern)	3	.....	.....	3
Enfield rifled musket, with bayonets	16	358	.....	374
Enfield rifled musket, unserviceable	23	.....	.....	23
Springfield rifled musket, unserviceable	150	17	.....	167
Carbines, unserviceable	12	15	.....	27
Sabers, cavalry, unserviceable	20	.....	.....	20
Cartridge-boxes, caliber .58	.....	60	.....	60
Cartridge-box plates	175	.....	.....	175
Cartridge-box belt plates	12	.....	.....	12
Cap-pouches	.....	2	.....	2
Bayonet scabbards	.....	8	.....	8
Cones, spare	80	.....	.....	80
Picket pins	65	.....	.....	65
Paper fuses, five seconds	400	.....	.....	400
Powder, cannon, pounds	300	.....	800	1,100
Powder, musket, pounds	.....	.....	200	200
Powder, kegs, unknown	.....	15	.....	15
Holsters, pistol belt, unserviceable	12	.....	.....	12
Bayonet scabbards (leather), unserviceable	90	.....	.....	90
Cartridge-boxes, C. S., unserviceable	25	.....	.....	25
Sling-cart, large	1	.....	.....	1
Sabots, wood	375	.....	.....	375
Tin straps, shell	125	.....	.....	125
Copper, pig, tons	.....	.....	2	2
Rope, hemp, 2-inch, pounds	300	.....	.....	300
Rope, hemp, 3-inch, pounds	450	.....	.....	450
Boxes, packing	75	.....	.....	75

I certify that the above is a correct report of all ordnance and ordnance stores recently the property of the Confederate States which have been reported to this office as being in possession of the ordnance department up to date.

SEYMOUR HOWELL,
Captain, Sixth Michigan Heavy Artillery, and Chief of Ordnance.

GALVESTON, TEX., *July 30, 1865.*

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
In the Field, Fort Zarah, Kans., July 30, 1865.

Col. J. H. LEAVENWORTH,
Indian Agent, &c., Mouth of Little Arkansas:

Your communication of the 28th instant is just received. I am pleased to learn of the good prospect you seem to have of securing an interview with the chiefs and headmen of the hostile tribes and of establishing peaceful relations with them at an early day without the aid of the military force. I will be present at the interview, if possible, and do what I can to secure a satisfactory result. Will you please inform me as definitely as possible just where the place of meeting will be, and what course I can best take to reach it from this place or Larned, under my present orders. I may move south of the Arkansas River with a military force prior to that date, but shall commit no acts of hostility unless resisted or attacked. The only object that the

Government by any movements is seeking to obtain is indemnity for the past and assurance of continued peace in the future on the part of the tribes, with such terms and conditions only as shall be most just, liberal, and beneficial to all parties concerned. You may communicate to all these tribes that it is not the desire or design of the Government or its military officers to destroy, injure, or punish them in any manner if they will do justly and act rightly without it, but, on the other hand, if they will so do and act, to defend them against their enemies and to protect all their interests. But continued resistance to the Government must result in their entire destruction at an early day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHWEST INDIAN EXPEDITION,
Camp No. 30, Dak. Ter., Devil's Lake, July 30, 1865.

ASST. ADJT. GEN., DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST:

SIR: In compliance with instructions from the general commanding the department, I caused a thorough reconnaissance to be made of the country about Devil's Lake with a view of determining the best point for the location of a military post. The report of Maj. Von Minden, topographical engineer of the expedition, with his maps, showing the locality selected, I hereby forward. Every one who has visited that part of the lake selected speaks in the highest terms of its advantages as regards comforts and conveniences for the establishment of a post. It is, in fact, an oasis in the desert, dreary prairies of Dakota. Far remote as it is from the borders of civilization, with a dreary and inhospitable country intervening, for a long time it is likely to be an isolated point. Should a garrison be stationed here, and on that account and also on account of the richness of the soil and the quality of timber, the game and fish that abound, it might be used as a convenient point to assemble together such Indians who are disposed to be friendly and to adopt somewhat the civilized modes of living in preference to that of constant warfare. In stating this I do not wish to be understood as advocating the making of a treaty with any body of Indians and granting them annuities in consideration of their agreeing to live on a certain reservation near the lake, or of advocating the establishment of an Indian agency. I consider Indian treaties a humbug and Indian agencies too frequently establishments for fraud and corruption, where the agent, the trader, and the various other functionaries of the agency holding sinecure positions, appropriate to themselves a large portion of the sums appropriated by Congress to fulfill the treaty stipulation for bettering the condition of the savage. Our Indian agencies have already caused us not only trouble enough, but in my belief have been the cause of some of our most terrible Indian wars. But this subject is too well understood to every honest man who has for a long time lived in the Indian country to call for any comment from me in this letter.

The Indians can be controlled, governed, and made at least a harmless part of our community if their affairs are properly attended to and placed in the hands of honest men, or at least so regulated by laws and regulations that it will be impossible for any one to act dishonestly toward them if they wish. In regard to sending the necessary supplies

to build and sustain this post, should one be established, I would suggest that the supplies be sent up the Missouri to the mouth of Painted Woods Creek, which is opposite nearly to old Fort Clarke; this is the nearest point on the Missouri to Devil's Lake, and is the best road; and from there to be transported in Pembina carts by half breeds of the north. I asked them what they would charge to transport stores, and they thought about 3 cents per pound, but would make no positive agreement. They said they could furnish me 2,000 carts if needed, and would be glad to take the job. This would be altogether the cheapest mode of transporting, always provided a contractor is not employed to hire these said carts, for of course he would be obliged to charge about twice as much as he paid the half breeds, in order to pay for his contract. I would also beg leave to suggest in regard to the troops to garrison this post, in case they should be volunteers, that men be selected who would prefer this service, and that a commanding officer be selected who would not only keep up strict discipline, but would teach the Indian to respect him by his daily habits, firmness, and the interest he would take in their welfare. He should have a thorough knowledge of the Indian character. An officer once selected for that duty should, if possible, be kept on duty as commandant for a number of years, as long as he conducted his duties properly, and should, moreover, be required to become perfectly acquainted with the language of the Indians, and not be obliged to use an interpreter, thereby taking into his confidence one he can not depend on, which is too frequently the case. The half-breed interpreter of the post is, in fact, the commanding officer, as far as the Indians are concerned, for, if he chooses, he will interpret the Indian speech just as it suits him, or is to his interests.

I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS NORTHWEST INDIAN EXPEDITION,
Camp 33, August 4, 1865.

Capt. M. NORTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: In compliance with General Orders, No. 21, headquarters Northwest Indian Expedition, directing me to make a topographical reconnaissance of Devil's Lake from Camp 29 to Chantee Hill and to ascertain the best point near the lake to locate a post, I respectfully submit the following: I proceeded from Camp 29, as marked down on the accompanying sketch, as far east as Chantee Hill, in longitude 98° 50′ west of Greenwich and latitude 47° 50′. I found the water in the lake most everywhere the same, strongly impregnated with salt and nitrate of soda, unfit to use, although the horses seemed to drink it freely. The lake contains several islands, some of them covering an area of about twenty-five square miles and mostly covered with timber, apparently of good size and quality (hard wood). There are also plenty fish in the lake, principally pickerel. The shore of the lake is in most places sandy, with low banks and a gradual descent. Some heavy bowlders, most all of them granite, are lying near the lake. The greatest portion of the southeastern shore is covered with heavy tim-

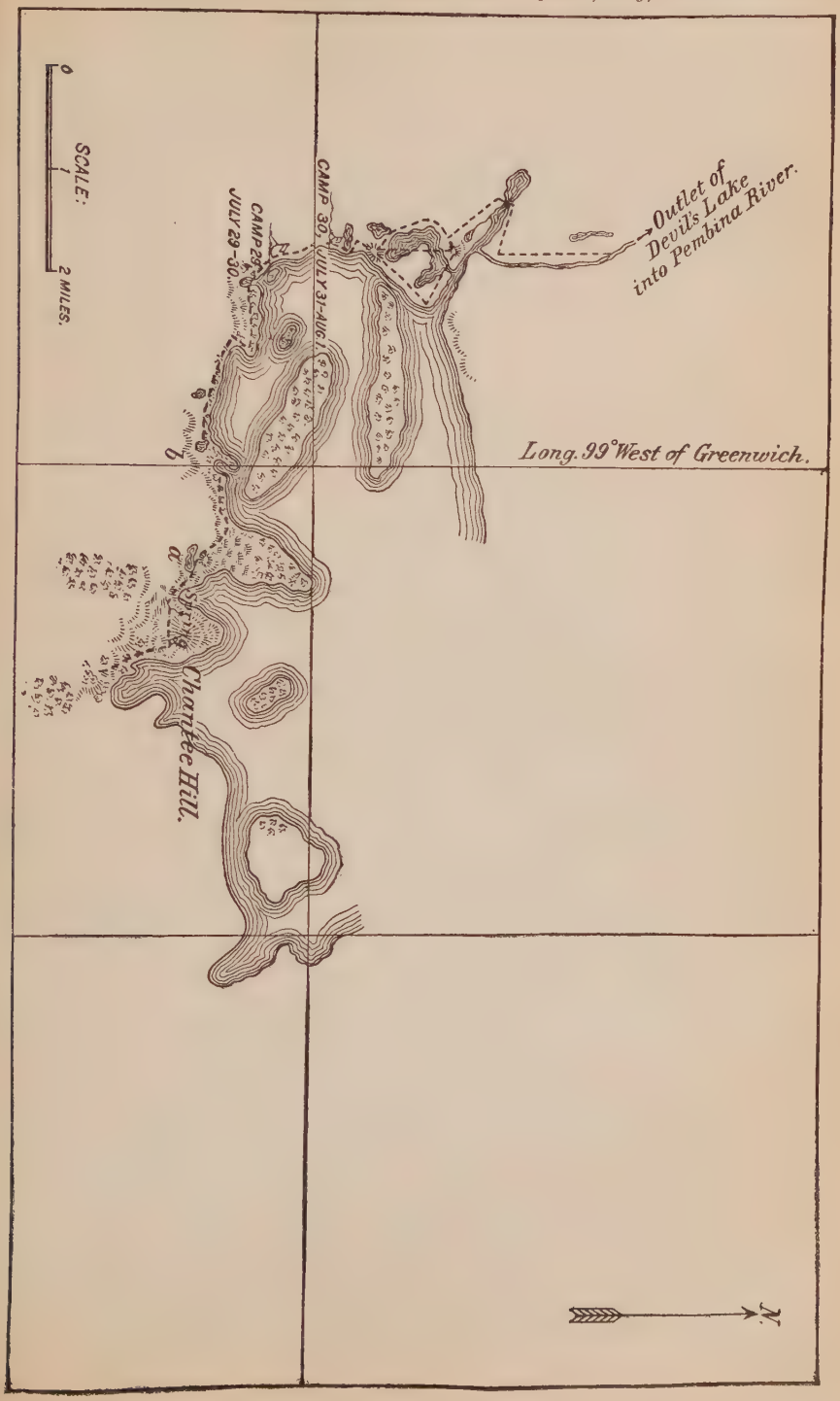
ber, and consists of white, pin, and black oak, ash, red elm, sugar maple, poplar, and box elder. Some of it is about three feet in diameter. South of Chantee Hill and to the southeast of it are also several bodies of valuable timber. Some of it, however, has suffered from the prairie fires. The soil is of a first-rate quality, like the soil of the best prairies in Iowa and Minnesota, with the same vegetation, except the buffalo grass, which is here largely represented. Near the lake are fine meadows, which will yield abundance of hay of the best quality. The country is rolling prairie. Toward the southeastern shore of the lake it becomes more broken and hilly, intercepted with bodies of timber. I found on the west side of Chantee Hill, at the foot of it, two very fine springs containing very good water, with no indications of salt or alkali, and there is no doubt that there are several more springs of the same quality in the surrounding neighborhood.

West of Chantee Hill about two miles and a half is a lake marked on the sketch with "a" containing sweet water, a little impregnated with decayed vegetable matters, but no indication of salt or alkali; sandy bottom and low banks. Here is the place which I would recommend for the building of a post, because here is good water in a lake and springs near, heavy and sufficient timber, and fine meadows. About six miles west of this lake is another small lake marked "b" on the sketch, which also contains good water. Timber and meadows are near. This place would also be suitable for a post. The other place has, however, on account of its springs and better water in the lake, the decided advantage. There are besides several other small lakes; some of them have sweet, some salt water. None west of the lake marked "b" have any timber. The main body of timber is on the southeastern shore of the lake, and seems to extend in small bodies far into the interior of the country in an easterly direction. From Camp 29 I also proceeded northwest; found the water in the lake and outlet about the same everywhere; very little timber on the shore; several bays extending to some distance into the mainland in about longitude 99° 15′ and latitude 48° 15′. There appears to be an outlet of the lake running for several miles north 10 degrees west, and no doubt connects with that chain of lakes which form the sources of the Pembina River. Although no perceptible current in this outlet, which is about 100 feet wide, the appearance of the country warrants the belief that at least at high water Devil's Lake feeds the Pembina River and has one outlet. This is confirmed by half-breeds. The country near the western shore is flat; the soil almost as good as on the southeastern shores, but no meadows of any size. North of this outlet the shore of the lake turns and runs in an easterly direction as laid down by Mr. Nicollet.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. VON MINDEN,
Major and Acting Topographical Engineer.

Sketch of part of Devil's Lake explored, by order of Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. Sully, by H. von Minden, major and acting topographical engineer, July, 1865.



GENERAL ORDERS, No. 20. } HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, *Clarksville, Tex., July 31, 1865.*

The command will be in readiness to move out of camp in the direction of Brownsville, Tex., at 4 a. m. on the 2d proximo. The men will carry three days' rations in haversacks, and the regimental wagons will carry three days' forage for the animals. The following will be the order of the march: First, pioneer corps; second, Twenty-seventh Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers; third, Seventy-seventh Ohio Infantry Volunteers; fourth, Thirty-fifth Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers; fifth, Twenty-sixth New York Battery; sixth, Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers; seventh, Twenty-eighth Illinois Infantry Volunteers; eighth, Seventh Vermont Veteran Volunteers; ninth, train.

By order of Brig. Gen. James R. Slack:

P. MULHOLLAND,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, TWENTY-FIFTH ARMY CORPS, *Ringgold Barracks, Tex., July 31, 1865.*

Lieut. Col. D. D. WHEELER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. 25th Army Corps, Brownsville, Tex.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the transfer of my division from City Point, Va., to Texas: On the 25th of May, according to orders from corps headquarters, the troops marched from Camp Lincoln and embarked at City Point, some on ocean steamers and some on river boats, and proceeded to Hampton Roads, where the troops on steam (river) boats were transferred to ocean steamers waiting at that point to receive them. The 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th days of May were spent in coaling, repairing, watering, in having the officers of the command paid at Norfolk, Va., pursuant to orders, and in putting to sea as fast as the several ships were ready to sail. On the 31st of May the steamship Illinois, the last of the ships carrying troops and having the headquarters of the division on board, sailed. All of the ships had orders to rendezvous in Mobile Bay. The whole division arrived safely at the point of rendezvous, without accident or particular incident, between the 6th and 9th days of June, and, according to instructions, I had the troops landed and the vessels coaled and thoroughly cleaned. The process of coaling was an exceedingly difficult one, as all the ships had to receive their coal from one vessel. Pursuant to instructions from Major-General Sheridan, transmitted through Major-General Granger, dated headquarters U. S. Forces, Fort Morgan, Ala., June 8, 1865, the First Brigade was directed to proceed to Indianola, Tex., and garrison it, and the Second and Third Brigades to Brazos Santiago, Tex., the Third Brigade to be stationed there, and the Second Brigade, as soon as a lighter could be procured, to go to Corpus Christi, land, and occupy it. I was ordered to report by the instructions referred to above to Major-General Steele at Brazos. So many of the vessels as required it were ordered to the Mississippi to take in water, and to use dispatch in doing so. One of the vessels, the Thetis, carrying animals, being in instant need of water, was directed to proceed immediately to the Mississippi for it. She required coal also, but could not be allowed time enough to take it in at Mobile Bay on account of the necessity for procuring an early supply of water. She was therefore ordered to New Orleans for it as the shortest and quickest way.

The Second and Third Brigades arrived off Brazos between the 12th and 15th days of June. On June 13, having procured from Major-General Steele's quartermaster at Brazos two lighters—fishing smacks—the Third Brigade was ordered to Corpus Christi. Owing to want of proper lighters and the rough sea on the bar the Second Brigade was not all ashore at Brazos until the 21st of June. On the 22d of June the vessels carrying the Third Brigade again arrived off the bar at Brazos Santiago, the commanding officer having received orders from corps headquarters not to land at Corpus Christi, but to disembark his command at the first mentioned place. It was all ashore on the morning of the 24th of June. I may here remark that when the Third Brigade arrived off Corpus Christi the sea was so rough that the troops could not be landed, and the vessels falling short of coal and water, the commanding officer ordered it to Galveston for a supply. Of the movements and wanderings of the First Brigade after it left Mobile Bay I know nothing, except what is contained in the accompanying papers from Colonel Shaw, the brigade commander, marked A, B, and C, respectively. The following is a list of the vessels which carried this division from Virginia to Texas: Victor, Hermann Livingstone, Wilmington, Thomas A. Scott, Matagorda, William Kennedy, Daniel Webster, Trade Wind, Nightingale, Rebecca Clyde, Cassandra, Prometheus, United States, Illinois, Montauk, Warrior, Thetis, Rebecca Barton. The Thetis, Warrior, and Rebecca Barton were loaded with horses and mules—public and private—wagons, &c., and the two last-named vessels not being loaded and ready when I left City Point did not accompany me. While at Hampton Roads I telegraphed the major-general commanding the corps that the Rebecca Barton and Warrior would not be ready in time to accompany me, and he directed me to sail without them, leaving them sailing orders. I did not see them until some time after my arrival at Brazos. The Warrior lost a number of horses by disease and suffocation, too many having been put on board of her—by the officers of the quartermaster's department having charge of the matter at City Point—according to the report of the officer in charge, which I have already had the honor of forwarding to you. The reports of the commanders of the Second and Third Brigades are inclosed, marked D and E. I hope this report may prove satisfactory, but I fear not. It is, however, the best I can furnish from the data on hand, and I do not like to delay it any longer—to wait for the report of the First Brigade—lest by doing so I might interfere with the arrangements or plans of the major-general commanding.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. JACKSON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

[Inclosure A.*]

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., 25TH ARMY CORPS,
Steamer United States, New Orleans, La., June 20, 1865.

Major PARSONS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to report that with my command on the steamers United States, Victor, Rebecca Clyde, and Matagorda I left Mobile Bay on Friday, June 9, for Indianola, Tex., in obedience to orders from division headquarters. I arrived there with the steamers United States and Victor June 12, and on the 13th the steamers D.

*Inclosures B and C not found.

Webster and R. Clyde arrived, and on the 15th the steamer Matagorda, the last named being a light-draft steamer for lightering the troops over the bar. On my arrival I found a high sea breaking across the bar, which sea constantly increased during my stay, rendering it impossible, in the opinion of the commanders of the several vessels, for a boat to cross the bar. On the 18th, finding my coal and water coming short, and no prospect of better weather, I gave orders for the fleet to return to Fort Jackson, disembark the troops, clean the vessels, and coal and water. I arrived with the steamers United States and Victor last night, and proceeded to this city in the steamship United States for the purpose of procuring medical supplies and provisions for the vessel. I left orders for the steamers Webster, Clyde, and Matagorda to coal at Southwest Pass and reload their troops. I have the honor to request that the Victor may be ordered to this city to make necessary repairs on her boilers, and that I may be furnished with a pilot for Indianola bar.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES SHAW, JR.,

Colonel Seventh U. S. Colored Troops, Commanding Brigade.

[Inclosure D.]

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 25TH ARMY CORPS,

Edinburg, Tex., July 29, 1865.

Capt. R. C. SHANNON,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Twenty-fifth Army Corps:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report for the time which I was in command of this brigade while on the expedition from City Point, Va., to Brazos Santiago, Tex. Leaving Camp Lincoln, Va., on the morning of the 26th of May, the brigade embarked at City Point, Va., on the steamers assigned to it during the day, and at once proceeded to Hampton Roads, where it arrived the next morning.

On the 29th of May three of the five vessels on which the brigade was embarked put to sea, the others following the next day, the commander of each vessel having orders to proceed to Mobile Bay, and there disembark his men, clean his vessel, and obtain a fresh supply of coal and water, if possible, then re-embark his men, and await further orders. The whole brigade arrived safely at the appointed rendezvous between the 6th and 8th of June, without accident or particular incident. Being unable to obtain a fresh supply of water the men were not re-embarked until the vessels were ready to proceed on the voyage. Brevet Brigadier-General Doubleday arrived here on the 8th of June, and at once resumed command of the brigade.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

LLEWELLYN F. HASKELL,

Col. 41st U. S. Colored Troops, Bvt. Brig. Gen. of Vols., Comdg.

[Inclosure E.]

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., 25TH ARMY CORPS,

Roma, Tex., July 27, 1865.

Capt. R. C. SHANNON,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Twenty-fifth Army Corps:

CAPTAIN: In compliance with instructions contained in communications from headquarters Second Division, Twenty-fifth Army Corps, dated July 26, 1865, I have the honor to submit the following report for my brigade of the expedition from City Point, Va., to Brazos San-

tiago, Tex.: In compliance with orders dated headquarters Second Division, Twenty-fifth Army Corps, May 24, 1865, the Third Brigade marched from Camp Lincoln, Va., to City Point, Va., May 25, 1865, where the troops were embarked on the following steamers, viz, Wilmington, William Kennedy, Nightingale, Prometheus, and Montauk, and the same day proceeded to Hampton Roads, Va., where they arrived and anchored in the Roads on the morning of the 26th of May. On the 31st received orders dated headquarters Second Division, Twenty-fifth Army Corps, May 30, 1865, to proceed to the vicinity of Fort Morgan or Fort Gaines, Mobile Bay, and there await further orders. Put to sea at 10 a. m.; passed Cape Henry light at 12 m. same date; arrived off Fort Morgan, Ala., June 9, 1865, and same date put to sea for Brazos Santiago, Tex., via the mouth of the Mississippi River. Came to anchor outside the bar at Brazos Santiago, June 13, 1865. Ordered to Aransas Pass, Tex., and put to sea June 15 for that place; arrived off Aransas Pass June 16, 1865; strong gales from southeast; seven feet of water on the bar, rendering it impossible to disembark the troops. The fleet being short of coal and water was obliged to proceed to Galveston, Tex., the nearest point for supplies; arrived off Galveston Bar June 18; on the 19th went in to the wharf; took in supplies of coal and water; put to sea June 21, and arrived at Brazos Santiago, Tex., June 22, 1865; on the morning of the 24th of June all the troops were disembarked at Brazos Santiago, Tex.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. WOODWARD,

Colonel 116th U. S. Colored Infantry, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,

Saint Louis, Mo., July 31, 1865.

Col. T. S. BOWERS,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington:

COLONEL: By authority given to me personally, the headquarters of this department were retained in Saint Louis, but no order having been made establishing them here, I have the honor to request that an order to that effect be issued by proper authority. Fort Leavenworth is out of place as the headquarters of a department which includes Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, and the region of country lying west of the latter State. Saint Louis is the center of all this region; communications with it are more direct and convenient, and all the depots of supply and facilities of communication are here. It is altogether the most convenient and proper place for the headquarters of this department. I explained all this fully to the General-in-Chief in Washington, and on his authority retained the headquarters here. The records of this department, of the Western Department, and of the old Department of the West, for the last forty years are here and cannot be removed without greatly embarrassing the transaction of business. These records are daily referred to in thousands of cases occurring and which have occurred in Missouri, and they contain all the papers concerning organization of regiments, discharges, &c., which have served in the West since the beginning of the war. I trust the necessary order establishing the headquarters here will soon be issued.

I am, colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,

Major-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
August 4, 1865.

Fort Leavenworth is the point fixed for department headquarters, but General Grant, in answer to an inquiry, stated that he had given his consent that General Pope could retain his headquarters at Saint Louis. I do not object so long as a competent commander is kept near the great routes to the Territories. General Dodge is now at Fort Leavenworth fully competent to supervise the operations now in progress on the plains, and I therefore have no objections to the headquarters of the department remaining in Saint Louis.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, July 31, 1865.

Col. R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: Reports received from Major-General Dodge, commanding on the plains, comprise what has already been made known to me from various official sources in regard to the troops serving in that region. Already all the regiments are in a mutinous condition, claiming that they are entitled to a discharge from the service, and refusing to do duty. Wherever regiments are concentrated such insubordinate conduct can be dealt with, but is very difficult to do so at small posts on the frontier. The five regiments of U. S. Volunteers (enlisted from rebel deserters) are our main reliance, and must therefore be retained in service. The contractors have utterly failed to comply with their contracts for transporting supplies to the plains, and our operations are greatly embarrassed thereby. I have directed General Dodge to proceed against the contractors in accordance with the act of Congress (section 16) approved July 16, 1862. I also transmit a copy of dispatch received from General Dodge in relation to battle with the Indians at Platte Station.*

I am, colonel, respectfully,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[JULY 31, 1865.—For Pope to Dodge, and Dodge to Pope, relative to the reduction of troops and supplies, see Part I, pp. 350, 351.)

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *July 31, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR,
Fort Laramie:

Seventh Kansas does not belong to General Tibbits' brigade. As soon as you reach Powder River post I would have supplies pushed forward to it from Laramie, so that you can use it as a secondary base to operate against the Indians in that country. This will enable you to

*See July 29, p. 1132.

keep your troops there as long as you may desire. I have an impression that some of the Indians are trying to get south after the late attack. Did they go north, or work down toward the South Platte? I shall leave here for the plains next week.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

[JULY 31, 1865.—For Connor to Dodge, relative to operations in the Northwest, see Part I, p. 352.]

[JULY 31, 1865.—For Dodge to Connor, relative to estimates for supplies in the Northwest, see Part I, p. 366.]

FORT LARAMIE, DAK. TER., *July 31, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR,
Horse Shoe:

Portion of Sixteenth Kansas mutinied last night, but weakened on the turn. Colonel Walker sent for assistance. Gave it to him, with two howitzers, double shotted, and orders to do his talking with mutineers with grape and canister. They weakened, however, before troops left the garrison, enough men of Sixteenth standing by Colonel Walker to maintain discipline. Have seven of the ringleaders now in irons. Will convene court to-day to try them. Have just returned from camp, and all quiet. You need not give yourself any uneasiness concerning them; they are completely cowed.

GEO. F. PRICE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHWEST INDIAN EXPEDITION,
Camp No. 30, Devil's Lake, Dak. Ter., July 31, 1865.

ASST. ADJT. GEN., DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST:

SIR: My last official report about the movements of the expedition was dated at Fort Rice, July 20. Feeling assured that no more Sioux intended to come in and surrender to me, I concluded to take up my line of march in the direction of Devil's Lake, to ascertain if any hostile Indians were or had been recently in that vicinity, in compliance with my instructions from headquarters Department of the Northwest. I left the camp opposite Fort Rice on the 23d of July, with about the same command (840 men for duty), which, with the officers, teamsters, herders, and other detailed men, swelled my command to over 1,000. We marched in a direction generally north 30 [degrees] east, and on Saturday, the 29th of July, reached Devil's Lake, encamping on the southern border of it. We found the grass very good all the way here, and plenty of water, but of a very bad quality, until we reached the headwaters of the James. From there here the water is very good, but at this place, Devil's Lake, it is decidedly brackish. I fear it may produce sickness. The men, however, are digging wells, and find better water. As for wood, we found not even a bush even six inches high

till we reached here. The soil improves very much after crossing the James River. Some places even looked as if they might be cultivated, which is a rare thing for Dakota, taking the Territory generally. The country was very hilly and broken till we reached the James; after that it became more level. We found on our march large herds of buffalo and antelope, and the lakes filled with ducks and geese, but no Indians, though the country was well adapted for them to subsist and hide in. During the march I sent out scouts to ascertain if there were any recent signs of Indians. At our camp the first day out some tracks were discovered one day old of about three Indians moving north. These were followed three days and then lost in the hills, a heavy rain-storm washing out all signs. On my third day out we crossed several trails of lodges about a week old, coming from the Missouri and going southeast. These were made without doubt by a band of friendly Yanktonnais, who left the hostile camp, crossed the Missouri forty miles above Rice, and went to join the rest of the friendly Indians between the Missouri and James. We also came upon a very heavy trail of half-breed carts, coming from the north and going toward the Missouri. Thinking that they might be a party going to trade with the Indians, I ordered Major Brackett, with 300 picked men, to follow the trail up. He followed it fifteen miles to their old camp; found they had left a week before, and had turned north in the direction we were going. So he joined me that evening.

The next day we again struck their trail and followed till I thought (it being late) we might reach them at night. I encamped and gave orders for a very early start. We reached their camp ten miles off very early and took them completely by surprise. We found 1,500 of their carts corraled, and they were all busy drying buffalo meat. They had with them their women and children and even their priest. There was also traveling with them a French nobleman lately from Paris. I had the camp thoroughly searched, but could find nothing contraband or anything whatever to trade with; nor did they have any robes or peltries to indicate they had been trading with any one. They were from the British Possessions and had been out about two months. They had seen the President's order about trading, and assured me they only came to get meat. In conversation with the priest and head men I told them about the trouble their people gave us in furnishing ammunition to the Indians. They admitted there were people living in their section of country who were guilty of this, but it was done without the knowledge of the people generally (smuggled), and they were anxious to stop it. I told them that their coming into our country to hunt in large parties would have to be stopped, as they were killing all our game. From their own report they had killed 600 buffalo in one day. They answered me they knew no line or frontier. The half-breeds on the north and on the south of the line were all one family; they were intermarried, and that in their camp were many who live in the United States, while they lived in the British Possessions. They all spoke the same language (French); that they paid no taxes, had no laws; but that each colony or camp made their own laws, appointed a chief and two councilors, a police, &c. They handed me a written copy of their laws, among which I saw it was a fine of £5 to sell ammunition to Indians.

They admitted that perhaps it was true that they had no right to hunt in our country without permission, but if they could not do so would starve, and added that the half-breeds living on our side of the

line visit their country to hunt for valuable furs. I obtained some information from them in regard to the Sioux, most of which I already knew, in regard to the Indians near Berthold (part of the half-breeds had been there), but they also assured me there were no Indians east of Devil's Lake; that most of the Santees they left in the British Possessions. Among them they mentioned Sleepy Eye, and I think White Cloud, as chiefs; that a part of them were at Turtle Mountain, which is just on the line, and that they thought some Santees, Cut-Heads, and North Yanktonnais, above 500 lodges, were on Mouse or Assinniboine River; that no hostile Indians, except a party of thirteen, led by a half-breed (a deserter from our service), who came to their country, stole several horses, and joined the Santees, trying to get them to make war, had, in their opinion, visited the white settlements this year, and they felt sure if any large body of Indians had left for Minnesota they would know it; and they, moreover, stated that they believed the Indians would be glad to come in and make peace, for they were very poor. So much of the day was consumed in talking with these half-breeds I camped near them and started next morning. Quite a number wished to accompany me to the hostile camp, asking only what they would plunder for their pay. But I had no wish for their services. I was afraid they would require my men to fight while they interested themselves in the plundering. The next day, after a march of twenty-six miles, we reached the southwest corner of Devil's Lake. We crossed a trail of six lodges going to Mouse River. Devil's Lake is a beautiful looking sheet of water, but the water is not fit to use. The animals, however, appear fond of it. It is quite salt. Where I camped I had no timber, but excellent grazing. The lake is filled with large islands, some of them three or four miles long and covered with the best of timber, and also filled with fish. I sent a force out to scour the country to the east of me to look for Indian signs and the best position for a post. My topographical officer, Maj. Henning von Minden, has handed in his report, and I will forward a special report in regard to the establishment of a fort at this point. The command found no recent Indian signs, the latest being one year old. We found a camp of half-breeds near the lake—some twelve men with their families. They were from our side of the line. I had their camp searched, but found nothing. They also told me they thought some of the Santees were on Mouse River. It looked suspicious that twelve men could come so far from home with their families and not be molested by hostile Indians. I therefore placed the camp under guard till I could get near to the Mouse River for fear that they might give the Indians information of my coming.

I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, August 1, 1865—9.30 a. m. (Received 2.30 a. m. 2d.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States:

I respectfully report my arrival here from the Rio Grande. The French and Austrian troops have been withdrawn from Matamoras, and the entire Rio Grande frontier is now in the possession of the Lib-

erals, except Matamoras. In fact, Maximilian holds but little in Mexico, except the towns occupied by Franco-Mexican troops, and in some of these towns only the ground their troops are encamped upon. The necessity of troops along the Rio Grande has been very demoralizing to the Imperial cause, and has withdrawn all Mexican support from it. All the troops France could send to Mexico will not restore the ground lost. I am also happy to state that the rebels who went into Mexico have been defeated in their calculations, and have been forced to join the losing side. In my previous visit, and by the assistance of trusty scouts, I posted the Liberals in what I believed to be their intention, which was to join them against Maximilian, and when successful they would be able to control the new Government, in fact, take possession of it, and that the disaffected rebels from the South would flock to their standard in sufficient numbers to hold the Government, which would be one deadly hostile to the United States. There is no use disguising the fact that while the people of the South will obey the laws here there is bitterness in their hearts. The result of this influence brought to bear on the Liberals turned them against the rebels, and the Governor of Nuevo Leon arrested Smith, Shelby, and company, disarmed them, rejected their overtures, but permitted them to go to Molino del Rey. I saw Cortina accidentally at Brownsville and found him in good spirits. He holds up to Matamoras, and before I left stopped marketing from going into the city. Not a message is allowed to go into the interior, and a state of great alarm exists at Matamoras. In fact, if I was to say that the Government would give security and protection to this city, I believe it would declare for the Liberals without hesitation.

Shelby, finding his overtures to the Liberals rejected, has taken service with the Imperialists in command of his battalion of 400 Missourians, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and is to operate against Cortina along the Rio Grande. It is reported that there are two more rebel regiments being organized at Monterey. What progress has been made in organizing them I do not yet know, but will soon. There is no doubt but that the Emperor has made an agreement with the rebels for the colonization of Tehuantepec and Chiapa. The Government should look out for this. It may be what is called the Brazilian scheme. The rebels in Matamoras are preparing to go to Tehuantepec and Chiapa under grants made by Maximilian, and General Slaughter has authority to colonize from the United States. Tehuantepec and Chiapa are held by the Liberals and are the richest provinces in Mexico, besides embracing the railroad route. The Liberals are looking to the United States for support, and not only that, but to give them a government. I think we ought to go after Shelby and his command. I feel certain that with 6,000 or 8,000 cavalry I can stir up the whole of Northern Mexico. The Liberals are suffering for want of ammunition, and Matamoras is vital to them on that account. Cortina could take it with 400 men if he only had the requisite grit. If I am not allowed to go after Shelby, I believe that by going up to Eagle Pass and moving Merritt's column to that point I could infuse much enthusiasm into the Liberals. Negrete and Juarez have 12,000 men. There are about Piedras Negras and San Fernando about 1,000 men. Cortina has 1,000 men. I fear Juarez, if successful, would require the support of our army for some time.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., August 1, 1865—1 p. m.
(Received 10.55 p. m.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States:

Since my telegram of this morning the following information has reached me from one of my scouts. He says there is no doubt about its truthfulness. It is the list of prominent Confederates which have gone to Mexico through San Antonio: Governors Allen and Moore, of Louisiana; Governors Edward Clark and Murrah, of Texas; Governor Harris, of Tennessee; J. P. Benjamin, late Secretary of State of the Confederate States; Breckinridge, Secretary of War of the Confederate States; Harrison, Jeff Davis' private secretary; Generals Smith, Magruder, Price, Shelby, Wilcox, and Harris; Colonels Terrell, Flournoy, and Walker, Col. J. J. Hine, Majs. T. J. Davins, Green, and Rains, Majors Green, Sackfield Maclin, Colonel Elliott, of Missouri; William A. Broadwell, Payne, Harrison, and J. D. Elliott, Jackson, Miss. The whole number of pieces of artillery taken by these parties was fourteen, which all fell into the hands of the Liberals. The Governor of Nuevo Leon sent commissioners to Brownsville to see me, but I did not see them. They came to ask protection from the United States. I will send you a communication from the Governor by mail.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *August 1, 1865—1 p. m.*
(Received 10.45 p. m.)

Bvt. Maj. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I found the troops from Brazos Santiago to Ringgold Barracks in very good condition and very well contented. On the Indianola line much trouble had been encountered in landing animals and transportation. We had to lighter over the bar, then lighter by small schooners to shore. Everything had been destroyed. On the Galveston line everything was in fine condition. There is a brigade of colored cavalry attached to the Twenty-fifth Army Corps. I do not intend to mount it. It might be mustered out.

Very respectfully, &c.,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., August 1, 1865.

Col. R. M. SAWYER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Mil. Div. of the Mississippi, Saint Louis, Mo.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of yesterday inclosing copy of dispatch from the General-in-Chief to Major-General Sherman in relation to the forces in the department and the requisitions made for the supplies at Fort Leavenworth. The instructions contained in these communications have been sent to Major-General Dodge, with directions to comply with them. In reply to several orders from me, requesting him to reduce the forces under

his command to the lowest possible limit, and to reduce expenses as much as it was possible to do so, I received from General Dodge a reply, a copy of which is herewith inclosed.* It is proper to remark that the quartermaster and commissary depots at Leavenworth, as also in Saint Louis, are under the immediate orders of the chiefs of those departments in Washington, and not in any manner under the control of military commanders in this region. The depots at Fort Leavenworth are for the supply of all forces west and southwest of that place, including New Mexico, whether in this department or any other. The stores sent from Leavenworth, therefore, are very much larger than are required in this department, and no requisitions from any officer serving in this department should be filled from those depots without first being approved by the chief quartermaster and chief commissary of the department. I have ordered that hereafter no requisitions for supplies of any kind from officers under my command shall be made, except upon the proper officers at these headquarters. An order from the War Department to the officers in charge of these depots to furnish no supplies unless requisitions are first approved at the headquarters of the departments needing them, will probably effect a considerable reduction of issues. I recommend that such an order be made.

In relation to reduction of forces on the plains I present the following statement and suggestions: All the tribes of Indians east of the mountains, and many west, are in open hostility. They attack the mail coaches, emigrant trains, and small posts continually. The United States is required to protect the great overland routes passing in several directions through this great Indian region. Protection is thus required along 3,500 miles of road, nearly all of which lies in an uninhabited country, and yet over which are daily passing the U. S. mails to the Territories and the Pacific, crowds of emigrants, and great trains of supplies for the mining regions, as well as individuals and small parties of travelers. The threatened difficulties with the Mormons in Utah also demand attention, and the civil officers appointed for that Territory by the Government, as well as the citizens of the United States now there and going there, absolutely need military protection to enable them to remain in the Territory at all. This condition of affairs certainly demands a considerable military force, if the Government means to assure security of life and of property to emigrants across the plains and to settlers in the newly opened Territories. The Indian question is the most difficult, and I confess I do not see how it is to be solved without an entire change of the Indian policy which has hitherto been and must, under the laws, now be pursued. The development of the rich mining regions in the Territories of itself has attracted great throngs of emigrants, and their number has been tenfold increased by the necessary results of the late civil war. Thousands of families who have been disloyal or have been sympathizers with the South have, since the conclusion of the war, found it difficult, if not impossible, to continue to live at their homes, and have left the States of Missouri, Arkansas, Southern Illinois, Kentucky, and no doubt other Southern States, to make their permanent homes in the new Territories. Many thousands of men who have been discharged from the Army are also seeking the mining regions. A surprising emigration has been going forward ever since the opening of spring and seems still to flow on without cessation. Not alone, or even generally, are the great overland routes pursued by these great throngs of emigrants. Every route supposed to be practicable is explored by them. They make highways

* See Dodge to Pope July 31, Part I, p. 351.

in every direction across the great plains and drive off or destroy the game. No part of that great region, however inaccessible, escapes the prying eye of the gold seeker, and no route which promises discoveries of value or in any manner shortens his routes of travel is neglected. Of course, neither the movements nor the conduct of these parties can be controlled. No man except themselves can say what wrongs they do to the Indians by robbing, by violence, or by dispossessing them of districts of country which they have occupied unmolested for centuries, yet the United States Government is held responsible if any danger is incurred by them or any loss of life or property sustained anywhere in the vast and remote region they are traversing. What the white man does to the Indian is never known. It is only what the Indian does to the white man (nine times out of ten in the way of retaliation) which reaches the public.

The Indian, in truth, has no longer a country. His lands are everywhere pervaded by white men; his means of subsistence destroyed and the homes of his tribe violently taken from him; himself and his family reduced to starvation, or to the necessity of warring to the death upon the white man, whose inevitable and destructive progress threatens the total extermination of his race. Such is to-day the condition of affairs on the great plains and in the ranges of the Rocky Mountains. The Indians, driven to desperation and threatened with starvation, have everywhere commenced hostilities against the whites, and are carrying them on with a fury and courage unknown to their history hitherto. There is not a tribe of Indians on the great plains or in the mountain regions east of Nevada and Idaho of any consideration which is not now warring on the whites. Until lately the U. S. troops, small in number and utterly incapable on that account of affording security to the whites or protection to the Indians, have been strictly on the defensive. Lately large re-enforcements have been sent to the plains, and several expeditions have been organized which are now moving against the Indians in the hope to restore peace, but in my judgment with little prospect of doing so, except by violent extermination of the Indians, unless a totally different policy toward them is adopted. The commanding officers of these expeditions, as also the commanders of military posts on the frontier, have orders to make peace with the Indians if possible, and at the earliest moment that any peace which even promises to be lasting can be made. The difficulty lies in the fact that we can promise the Indian under our present system nothing that he will ask with any hope that we can fulfill our promise. The first demand of the Indian is that the white man shall not come into his country, shall not kill or drive off the game upon which his subsistence depends, and shall not dispossess him of his lands. How can we promise this, with any purpose of fulfilling the obligation, unless we prohibit emigration and settlement west or south of the Missouri River? So far from being prepared to make such engagements with the Indian, the Government is every day stimulating emigration and its resulting wrong to the Indian, giving escorts to all parties of emigrants or travelers who desire to cross the plains, making appropriations for wagon roads in many directions through the Indian country, and sending out engineers to explore the country and bands of laborers to construct the roads, guarded by bodies of soldiers. Where under such circumstances is the Indian to go, and what is to become of him? What hope of peace have we when by these proceedings we constantly are forcing the Indian to war? I do not know of any district of country west of the Mississippi where the Indian can be located and protected by the Government,

and at the same time support themselves, as is their custom. I explained all these difficulties very fully in the conference which was had between the Secretaries of War and the Interior, General Grant and myself.

It is idle to talk of making treaties of peace with the Indians when not even an unmolested home in the great region which they claim can be promised them with any sort of certainty that such a promise can be fulfilled. The very soldiers placed to protect the limited district which the Government could alone protect against the incursion of white men would render it impossible for the Indian to maintain himself in the only manner known to him. It is useless to think of the Government undertaking to subsist large bodies of Indians in remote and inaccessible districts. Whatever may be the abstract wrong or right of the question, all history shows that the result in this country must inevitably be the dispossession of the Indian of all his lands and their occupation by civilized men. The only practical question to be considered is, how this inevitable process can be accomplished with the least inhumanity and the greatest moral and physical benefit to the Indian. We are surely not now pursuing such a course, nor are the means used becoming to a humane and Christian people. My duties as a military commander require me to protect the emigration, the mails, and the settlements against hostile acts of the Indians. I have no power under the laws of the United States to do this except by force. This necessity demands a large military force on the plains, which will have to be increased as the Indians are more and more driven to desperation, and less and less able to protect the game, which is their only means of life. The end is sure and dreadful to contemplate. Meantime, there is, so far as my power goes, nothing to be done except what is being done, and if this condition of affairs demands considerable military force and heavy expenditures they must either be accepted by the Government or the troops must be withdrawn and the plains again given up to the Indians. It would probably not be difficult to make such a peace now with the Indians as has been the custom in times past, but useless to do so unless we can at the same time remove the causes of certain and speedy renewal of war, when by withdrawing our forces we will be far less prepared for it than now. These treaties perhaps answered the purpose (though I think they were always unwise and wrong) so long as the Indians continued to occupy the greater portion of their country and the war only involved small encroachments by whites on its borders. Hitherto the process of dispossessing the Indian of his lands, although equally certain, was far slower and far less alarming. To-day we are at one grasp seizing the whole region of country occupied by the Indians and plunging them without warning into suffering and starvation. Treaties such as we have made with them in times past will no longer answer the purpose. I have presented my views on this subject and suggested what seems to me the proper course to be pursued so fully and so often to the War Department, and have so frequently urged the matter upon the attention of the Government, that it seems unnecessary and hardly consistent with official propriety that I should reiterate them in this manner. I only do so now because the telegram from the General-in-Chief, which you inclose to me, seems to indicate dissatisfaction that so many troops are employed in the Indian country. Either a large force must for a time be kept there, or we must furnish insufficient protection to our citizens in that region.

It is hoped that during the present season the expeditions now marching against the Indians will be able to inflict such damage upon them that they will prefer to undergo much wrong and suffering rather than again break out in hostilities. This is a cruel process, but the only one

which under the present system seems to be in my power. I will withdraw and muster out of service all the troops I possibly can from day to day, and by the close of this season I will endeavor to reduce to much less force the troops serving on the plains. It is proper for the Government, however, to realize that owing to the changed condition of affairs on the plains, arising from the rapid development of the mining regions and the great emigration to and rapid settlement of the new Territories, a much larger force will for a long time be required in that region than we have heretofore considered necessary. The remote stations of these troops and the necessity of hauling in wagons from the Missouri River all supplies needed for them, renders the protection required and demanded by the mail service, the emigration, and the remote settlements an expensive undertaking, the propriety of which must be determined by the Government itself. The military commander ordered to furnish such protection has only to carry out his orders in the best and most economical manner. I trust I have no purpose except to perform my duty in this matter and in this manner. I have assigned Major-General Dodge, a well known and most efficient and careful officer, to the command of all operations in the Indian country west and south of the Missouri River, with orders to reduce forces and expenditures as rapidly as it is possible to do so. His subordinate commanders are men entirely familiar with Indians and Indian country.

In conclusion, I desire, if it be consistent with the public interests, to be informed upon two questions, in order that I may act with more full understanding of the purposes of the Government: First. Is it designed that such military pressure be kept upon the Indians that small parties of adventurers prospecting the plains and mountains in every direction, and in the most remote and uninhabited regions of the country, will be unmolested by Indians, whatever such parties may do or wherever they may go? I need not say that protection of so general and universal a character will require a large military force, which will be mainly needed to protect the Indians, by watching these white men and preventing them from committing acts for which the Indians will assuredly retaliate. Is the commander of this department responsible for hostile acts of Indians against such parties? Second. In case treaties of peace, such as have been usual, are made with the Indians by the proper officers of the Indian Department, and the troops withdrawn from the Indian country in accordance with such treaty, is the army commander to be held responsible if the Indians violate the treaty and renew the war? In short, is the army to be made responsible for every murder or outrage committed on the great plains by Indians or white men, who are officially at peace according to the records in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs? When there is divided action, as is the case now in the management of Indian affairs, there should be divided responsibility. Army commanders are very willing to be held responsible for military operations under their immediate command, but they are not willing and ought not to be held responsible for breaches of treaties made by other departments of the Government which they did not approve, yet to terms of which they are obliged to conform. If these questions which are respectfully asked can be answered without official impropriety the question of troops needed in the Indian country and attendant expenses can be easily settled.

I am, colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., August 1, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Commanding U. S. Forces in Field in Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, and Utah:

GENERAL: I have telegraphed you several times in regard to a reduction of forces and expenditures in your command, and rely upon your reducing both as rapidly as possible. I desire in this communication to ask your attention to my views on the subject of military operations and future military dispositions on the plains, and to request that you will conform to them as far as practicable. The military expeditions now marching against the Indians cannot and should not be arrested until the campaign is terminated, which I confidently expect will be the case as early as October 1. Whatever be the results of these expeditions, I wish you on their completion to return at once to a simple arrangement for the defense of the overland routes to Santa Fé and to California, so far as those routes lie within the territory under your jurisdiction. Of course you will be able by this means to muster out of service a force in the aggregate equal to the whole forces composing the several expeditions now in progress. I myself consider five regiments of infantry and two regiments of cavalry (the former filled up to 900, the latter to 1,200 men each) sufficient for the purpose and for whatever military aid may be needed in Utah. You should select the most important points along the overland routes for permanent stations for the troops assigned to the protection of the routes, choosing points as nearly as circumstances will allow so as to divide the line to be protected into nearly equal intervals. These posts should be as numerous as the force designated will admit of, care being taken that no post is left without a garrison strong enough to defend it and furnish some help to other posts or to trains when needed. Each of these posts should be stockaded if possible, so as to include enough space to shelter all the stock of the garrison and of the mail station and any stock belonging to parties who may be obliged to take refuge at the post. In places where proper timber for stockades cannot be had, good field intrenchments should be thrown up. Each post should be supplied with two small pieces of artillery. Commanding officers for the posts should be selected with great care and frequent inspections of the condition of the garrisons and of the posts should be made by an officer of your own staff. By the middle of September it is hoped that you will have selected the positions for these posts, which should be immediately protected by carefully constructed stockades or field intrenchments. This precaution is essential, whether the military operations of this season terminate in peace with the Indians or not. I desire, therefore, that you will reduce the forces under your command to this number, viz, five regiments of infantry or their equivalent in force, say 4,500 men, and two regiments of cavalry (2,400 men) as soon as the expeditions now in progress have returned.

This force, as it seems to me, will be quite sufficient for the simple protection of the routes in question, and their reduction to this number is most necessary by the manifest anxiety of the Government to reduce the army to its lowest limit. I have informed you several times of the telegrams and orders received on this subject, and I trust you understand that it is essential that we should conform to them. Neither you nor I are responsible for results. I wish you to dismiss or return to their regiments every orderly or clerk not absolutely needed for official business; and also all employés in the public service not so needed.

You will have to give your personal attention to this matter, or designate some entirely careful and reliable officer to attend to it. I may mention to you as showing how much personal care should be given to these matters, that when I took possession of department headquarters here when you left, I found more than twice as many clerks and five times as many orderlies as were in any manner needed. Of course it is the duty of an adjutant-general to regulate these matters, but they don't always do it. I have no doubt you will find at Fort Leavenworth as also at other posts and stations, very many men whose services are not required. Soldiers should be returned to their regiments and citizens discharged. I trust, general, you will give your earliest attention to these matters. In your progress to Laramie, please order into Leavenworth all troops not absolutely needed along the line, notifying me by telegraph. It is desirable to get rid of as many cavalry regiments as possible as they are the most expensive troops on the frontier. Please regulate your requisitions in view of the reduction of force herein suggested, and send forward no supplies except what are needed for the reduced force. The troops on the expeditions will only need to be supplied until the season is over. Select from your whole force the regiments of infantry and cavalry here designated, choosing of course the best troops and those having the longest periods to serve. The whole force retained, infantry and cavalry, should not in my judgment exceed 6,900 men. I wish you also to select from the column under Colonel Cole a regiment of infantry 600 strong to report to General Sully at Fort Randall, Fort Sully, or Fort Rice, as may be most convenient, by October 15, to relieve the troops now at those posts whose terms of service will expire in the autumn. At the conclusion of his operations Colonel Cole will be nearest to the line of posts on the Missouri River and can easily supply the force necessary. Three hundred men (with the colonel of the regiment) are needed at Rice; 200 probably at Sully, and 100 at Randall. General Sully should be notified by telegraph in time via Sioux City when these troops are detached by Colonel Cole and when they may be expected on the Missouri River.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *August 1, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE:

Supplies for 2,500 men in Utah will be sufficient.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
In the Field, Fort Larned, Kans., August 1, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Commanding in the Field, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

The troops designed for the field are concentrated at this post and at Zarah. Quartermaster and commissary supplies are sufficient. As soon as the ordnance stores arrive I shall cross the river in two columns, one near the mouth of Mulberry Creek and one near this place. Have scouted the country for sixty miles south of Zarah and Cow Creek, and found no signs of Indians. I am anxious to have the

troops paid, if possible, before starting. The Eleventh Indiana Cavalry are acting badly and refuse to do duty out of their sub-district. None of that regiment will accompany the expedition. General Ford made a requisition for some rockets, but none have been received.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 22. } HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Palmetto Ranch, Tex., August 2, 1865.

Reveille will be sounded at 3 a. m. to-morrow, and the command will move at 4.30 a. m. precisely in the following order: First, pioneer company; second, Seventh Vermont Infantry Volunteers; third, Seventy-seventh Ohio Infantry Volunteers; fourth, Thirty-fifth Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers; fifth, Twenty-sixth New York Battery; sixth, Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers; seventh, Twenty-eighth Illinois Infantry Volunteers; eighth, Twenty-seventh Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers; ninth, train. The commanding officer Twenty-seventh Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers will detail one company to march in rear of train with instructions to keep all stragglers up with the command.

By order of Brig. Gen. James R. Slack:

P. MULHOLLAND,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, August 2, 1865.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: By authority of the General-in-Chief of the Army, the headquarters of this department has been transferred from Fort Leavenworth to this city. I have the honor to request, therefore, that you will give what orders are necessary for the proper transmission of official communications from the Adjutant-General's Office.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[AUGUST 2, 1865.—For Pope to Dodge, relative to the reduction of troops, see Part I, p. 351.]

HDQRS. U. S. FORCES, KANSAS AND THE TERRITORIES,
Fort Leavenworth, August 2, 1865.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: I am in receipt of your dispatch of the 31st ultimo in regard to mustering out troops, reducing expenses, &c. I do not understand fully what the meaning or intention is, but suppose that Government thinks that we are incurring unnecessary expense and

using more troops than are needed. These troops have just been sent me from the East, transported thousands of miles at large expense, to operate against the Indians. I have just got them well on their way into the Indian country, and now it is asked that they be mustered out. If it is the intention of Government to muster these men out, it would have been far better to have done it before we made our arrangements to fight the Indians and thereby have saved the immense expense of transportation and the derangement of plans. It seems that Government does not appreciate the magnitude of the difficulties on the plains that we have had to overcome, and with which we have to contend. First. Last spring we did not have a serviceable horse on the plains. Every man there had to be remounted. Second. We were almost entirely out of stores of all kinds. Third. The troops called for were sent in June, dismounted, dissatisfied, and mutinous. The press throughout the West encouraged them, and the State authorities protested openly against their going on the plains. The result is that about one-fourth have deserted, so that of the troops sent me from the East I have not got more than three-fourths for service. The force may look large on paper, but it is very small in the field when you contemplate the ground it has to cover and the work it has to do. Now that I have got the troops well under way, got subsistence stores en route to feed them, and am just getting matters where we may hope for decisive results as the fruit of our efforts, and the orders come to muster out. The troops on the plains have heard of these orders and disaffection increases. Two regiments mutinied openly, absolutely refusing to go out to fight. In all my experience in the army I have never labored more earnestly or worked so hard as I have to bring about a successful issue with these Indians, and I assure you it seems a most thankless job. I desire that the Government may understand that it has either got to abandon the country west entirely to the Indians or meet the war issue presented. If the latter, I submit if it is not better to use the force and means in readiness, and make quick work of it, than to weaken our force and drag along from year to year at a largely increased cost of blood and treasure. There are about 15,000 warriors in open hostility against us on the north, and about 10,000 on the south. Against these I have had to organize columns that were each strong enough to take care of themselves offensively, while at the same time I have had to hold troops enough to guard 3,500 miles of overland route. Every coach (daily) and every train must be guarded, even a day's delay bringing complaint that we are not protecting the mail lines. I submit if under these circumstances Government will not think more troops should be on the plains instead of less. I believe I appreciate as fully as any one can the importance of speedily settling our Indian troubles, of reducing expenses, and of bringing everything to a peace basis, and in all of my operations I have refused to buy a horse, mule, or wagon. I have wasted weeks to pick them up wherever I could find them, and have been delayed greatly thereby. I have turned out my own soldiers to build bridges washed away by the floods, to put up our own hay, to build shelters for our stock, and have in every way I could possibly think of endeavored to avoid and reduce expenses.

General Grant will, I am satisfied, give me credit for never calling upon Government for troops or of urging any expense except what was actually necessary since I have been in the service, and I most certainly do not propose to commence a career of profligacy now. The

moment I think it safe to let a regiment go I shall muster it out; or if Government considers the force too large or the expenses too great, let it designate who shall be discharged and how expenses shall be cut down. The requisitions that have come in from the plains have appeared enormous, and I have cut them down as much as I dared to do. The officers of the quartermaster's and commissary departments on the plains should know what is required, and they complain that I am crippling them. Government does not take into consideration that never before have we had so extensive a war on the plains. Never before have we had one-half or one-third the country that we now have to protect. Never before have the Indians been allowed for eighteen months to have their own way to murder, rob, and plunder indiscriminately and successfully, without check or hindrance (until within the last three months), and never before have there been so large and such a perfect combination of hostile Indians on the plains, so well armed and supplied as now. They seem confident of success, fight well, and believe to-day that one Indian is equal to five white soldiers. It takes almost man to man to whip them, and will until the conceit is taken out of them by severe chastisement. If we cannot conquer them this summer and fall we must this winter; that is, I hold that now we have got after them we should not stop summer, fall, or winter until they are glad to sue for peace and behave themselves. I am confident we can strike some of them now, and in the winter I know I can catch them all. They are now on the warpath and are not making any provisions for winter; are not hunting, planting, laying in meat, or in any way providing for the future as they usually do. The consequence will be that we will in the fall and winter have them at great disadvantage. I am in hopes, however, that the matter will be settled before winter. Be that so or not, I have made provisions for carrying on the campaign in winter. In all these matters I supposed I was carrying out the instructions and the intentions of Government. I certainly have concealed nothing, but have endeavored to fully inform and press upon the attention of Government the magnitude of these operations and difficulties attending them. I have often fully presented my views and plans in this matter, but if Government now differs with me it has only to indicate its policy and wishes for me to carry them out to the best of my ability. The amount of trade and traffic seeking its way across the plains is doubling every year. This year it is immense, 5,000 teams per month having crossed. The development of the mines indicates its rapid increase yearly. My understanding is that this travel must be protected at all hazards, as thus far this year it has been. I inclose herewith copy of my statement showing the amount of supplies that has been or will be sent to the plains, which is much smaller than the amount called for by officers commanding on the plains. I leave here to-morrow for Fort Laramie to give my personal attention and supervision to affairs, and will be on the ground where I can have personal knowledge of all matters there. I shall leave no stone unturned to bring matters to an issue and the war to a successful end. All I ask is that Government be patient with us, not ask us to do too much in too short a time. Let it consider as it should that operating 15,000 troops on the plains requires more labor and care than to operate 100,000 where there is water and railroad communication and a settled country, &c.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

Appendix.

Amount of subsistence stores to be supplied to depots on the plains for use of troops at the depots and at posts dependent thereon, including officers, soldiers, citizens, employés, and Indians.

Fort Laramie, for 1,500 men for one year; Powder River, for 500 men for one year; Cottonwood, for 1,500 men for one year; Julesburg, for 1,500 men for one year; Fort Halleck, for 250 men for one year; Collins, for 500 men for one year; Junction, for 500 men for one year; Utah, for 2,500 men for one year; Denver, for 2,000 men for one year; Fort Bridger, for 500 men for one year; Fort Garland, for 230 men for one year; Fort Lyon, for 1,500 men for one year; Fort Riley, for 4,000 men for six months; Fort Larned, for 2,500 men for six months. Quartermaster's and ordnance stores for a like number of troops have also been estimated for, and all the stores are now en route. As operations progress some posts will be deficient, others will have a surplus, and necessary arrangements have been made to transfer from one to the other as occasion may require. The troops to occupy Utah will have to be taken from those now east of the mountains. The provisions in Salt Lake were put there in anticipation of any trouble that may arise in that part of the country. The requisitions for Utah called for supplies for 5,500 men, but were cut down to 2,500. Supplies for these troops had also to be provided east of the mountains. We will no doubt at the end of the year have some surplus on hand, but not much. I only send rations to Forts Riley and Larned for six months, as I intend to draw in those troops in the fall, and consider that we will have rations enough to feed what will be left during the year.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. U. S. FORCES, KANSAS AND THE TERRITORIES,
Fort Leavenworth, August 2, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. JOHN B. SANBORN,
Comdg. District of the Upper Arkansas, Fort Riley, Kans.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to state, by direction of the major-general commanding, that it will be the policy of the Government as soon as the Indian expeditions are over to reduce the forces on the plains to what will be actually needed to hold the posts and guard the routes; say about 1,500 or 2,000 men on the southern route. Hence, it will not be necessary to accumulate supplies only to last through the campaigns, and it is hoped they will end early in the fall. The general will leave here to-morrow for the northern route, and desires dispatches for him sent here as usual.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

COOPER'S CREEK, COLO. TER., *August 2, 1865.*

Major WARNER,
Seventh Michigan Cavalry:

MAJOR: We were attacked at 3 o'clock yesterday, but we set them a flying for the mountains lively. The stage and train are here. I

started them out with an escort; got to the top of the hill, found the Indians thick, and returned. The stage driver and train master think best to stay till morning; therefore, in the morning I will send a good escort and put them through.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. CANFIELD,
Lieutenant, Seventh Michigan Cavalry.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF LOUISIANA AND TEXAS, *New Orleans, La., August 3, 1865.*

General Orders No. 4, current series, from these headquarters, is hereby amended to read as follows:

* * * * * * *

3. Eastern District of Texas, comprising that part of the State of Texas east of the Colorado River, and the meridian of Columbus, on that river; headquarters at Galveston.

4. Central District of Texas, comprising that part of the State of Texas between the Nueces River and the Eastern District of Texas, as above defined; headquarters at Victoria.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 16. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI, *Vicksburg, Miss., August 3, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

VI. The Seventy-third U. S. Colored Infantry is hereby relieved from duty in this department, and will be sent via Mobile to New Orleans, La., there to report to the commanding general Department of Louisiana. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

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By order of Major-General Slocum:

J. WARREN MILLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., August 3, 1865.*

In accordance with recent orders from the War Department the Department of the Missouri will hereafter embrace the following States and Territories, viz: The States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, and Missouri, and the Territories of Dakota, Montana, Nebraska, Utah, and Colorado; headquarters at Saint Louis, Mo.

By command of Major-General Pope:

JOS. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., August 3, 1865.

Col. R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 31st ultimo, covering a telegram from the General-in-Chief to Major-General Sherman in relation to reduction of forces and expenditures in this department. The instructions contained in these communications I have ordered General Dodge, commanding on the plains, to execute without delay. I transmit inclosed copy of instructions to that officer for reducing everything to the minimum; also, a full statement of the condition of Indian affairs, and the difficulties which surround their settlement.* As you are aware, I have been but recently placed in command of this department, and have not yet had time to fully acquaint myself with its detail. The inclosed letter of instructions to Major-General Dodge will bring the military forces and expenditures to what seems to me the lowest possible limit for the present, in view of affording anything like adequate protection to the overland routes to the Pacific and to New Mexico, and the proper restraint upon the Mormons in Utah. I will leave nothing in my power undone to effect every possible reduction both of troops and expenses. I have the honor to request that copies of this letter and the inclosed communications be forwarded to the General-in-Chief.

I am, colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., August 3, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. SULLY,
Commanding Northwest Indian Expedition:

GENERAL: I transmit inclosed a copy of a letter to Major-General Dodge for your information.† The First U. S. Volunteers and all the cavalry at your command whose terms of service expire this winter will be mustered out of service as soon as you return from your expedition. I have ordered General Dodge, as you will see from the inclosed letter to him, to send you 600 infantry to garrison the posts in your command. You will also have the three companies of Seventh Iowa Cavalry and the battalion of Fourth U. S. Volunteers. I wish you to reduce both troops and expenditures to the lowest possible limit, contenting yourself with retaining force sufficient for defensive purposes. The Sixth Regiment of Iowa Cavalry to be sent for muster out to Davenport; the First U. S. Volunteers to this place. Report as soon as you return. Acknowledge receipt of this letter.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

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* See Pope to Sawyer and Pope to Dodge, August 1, pp. 1149, 1154.
† See August 1, p. 1154.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., August 3, 1865.

Brig. Gen. H. H. SIBLEY,
Commanding District of Minnesota, Saint Paul:

GENERAL: You will please reduce the forces and expenditures in your district to the lowest possible limit consistent with security, mustering out all troops not absolutely needed for defensive purposes. Orders substantially to this effect were sent you some time since, to which no reply has been received. Please acknowledge receipt of this letter and report action. Troops to be mustered out must be sent to the places in the States to which they belong, designated in orders from the office of the Adjutant-General of the Army.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
In the Field, Fort Larned, Kans., August 3, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

I have the honor to report that the troops designed for the expedition against the Indians south of the Arkansas are concentrated here, and I am now waiting for the ammunition train from Riley to arrive. When this arrives I shall cross the Arkansas River either at the mouth of Cow Creek or Mulberry Creek and proceed toward, and if necessary to find the hostile Indians to, the [*sic*] mountains in or near Southern Texas. Since I arrived here I have scouted the country for sixty miles on each side of the Arkansas River and found no Indians and no signs of any. I shall take about fifty days' rations, which is all that I can get transportation for, and shall move with less than 2,000 men and four howitzers. The rains here are the most severe that I ever knew in any country, and I may be delayed crossing streams. The water gets to be three inches deep in our tents on the level prairie, and no place can be selected where it is less for the time being. The buildings at Fort Larned afford no shelter to men or Government stores in these rains. Quartermaster and commissary stores are wet to such a degree as to be spoilt in some cases. The lumber estimated for to roof and repair these buildings should be procured and furnished at once, otherwise it will be impossible to make this a depot of supplies and have the supplies kept in a condition suitable for use. I design now to accompany the expedition, and shall communicate with you from time to time until I abandon for a time all communication.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
In the Field, Fort Larned, Kans., August 3, 1865.

Major-General DODGE,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

The following dispatch has just been received:

MOUTH OF LITTLE ARKANSAS, *August 1, 1865.*

Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. B. SANBORN:

GENERAL: Yours of the 30th ultimo is received, and I hasten to reply. You say, "I am pleased to learn of the good prospect you seem to have of securing an inter-

view with the chiefs and head men of the hostile tribes and establishing peaceful relations with them at an early day without the aid of military force." The peaceful relations [are] already established, I believe, but are liable to be broken or disobeyed at any moment just now by any unfortunate move. You also say, "Under my present orders I may move south of the Arkansas River with a military force prior to that date," meaning, I presume, the 8th or 10th of this month. Such a move will be in violation of the promises I was assured by General McCook I could make to these Indians, viz, that if they desisted from their acts of violence no troops should move against them south of the Arkansas until they should meet with the commissioners from the President. I myself have no authority to make peace with these Indians; my duty is simply to induce them to meet Senator Doolittle. He is specially authorized by the President, through the honorable Secretary of War, to meet and make such treaties and arrangements with them as he deems proper, subject to the President's approval. Full copies of the honorable Secretary of War's telegrams to Senator Doolittle were sent you by me. Should the movement of the troops south of the Arkansas River intimated by you be made just at the time I am in council with them, an angel from Heaven could not convince them but what another Chivington massacre was intended. Their messengers move through the country with great alacrity, and communicate more speedily, which I cannot do. I have had up to this time communication with only four Indians, and they as a delegation from all others assured me that there was not a hostile Indian on this frontier, and the facts justify their statements. You say, "I will be present at the interview, if possible, and do what I can to secure a satisfactory result." This is all I ask, general; and if you will but second me all will be well, but no movement of the troops south of the Arkansas River should but in defense be made. You may say what you please, butchered as the Cheyennes were by Chivington, it will be impossible to do anything with them, and I should regret such a move. Will you inform me if the President has revoked the authority given Senator Doolittle. If so, I should be informed of it. My runners and myself should not be exposed to the unexpected movement of troops. The campaign was suspended by order of General McCook, approved by General Pope, for peace, and to locate these Indians south of the Arkansas and east of Fort Bascom. Should you determine to send troops for any purpose south of the Arkansas River, please let me know of it in time so that I can withdraw my agents and myself from the country, and you will oblige me very much. The Bluff Creek, where the chiefs and head men propose to meet me, is south, I believe, of this place, about eighty miles, and the only way to get there is to come to this point. If it was possible I would visit you, but I cannot, as runners may arrive at any moment, and I must remain here or go south. Should you come, full arrangements shall be made to guide [you] to the place as near as I know it myself. I cannot close this without asking in the most urgent manner to suspend any and all movement of troops south of the Arkansas River until after the meeting of those chiefs and head men with the commissioners from the President.

Yours, in haste,

J. H. LEAVENWORTH,
U. S. Indian Agent.

As Colonel Leavenworth seems to have pledged the faith of the Government that no troops should enter their country if they would maintain peace, and as no hostilities have been committed since the 29th of June last, I have deemed the matter of sufficient importance to refer it to department headquarters and ask instructions thereon. I shall not be able to cross the Arkansas in less than five days, on account of deficiency in ammunition, but shall continue preparation in the same manner as no question was pending. I desire an immediate reply to the above.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
In the Field, Fort Larned, Kans., August 3, 1865.

Col. J. H. LEAVENWORTH,
U. S. Indian Agent:

COLONEL: Your dispatch of the 1st instant is just received. I shall not be able to cross the Arkansas until after the time appointed for the meeting. If the interview takes place inform me of the fact at once

and also of its results. I have no information that the authority given the Congressional committee has been revoked. I will inform you when I shall cross the Arkansas.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, August 4, 1865. (Received 1.10 a. m. 5th.)

General J. A. RAWLINS, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: If the regular cavalry regiments are sufficiently strong they could be sent to Texas and take the horses, arms, and equipments of the volunteers now there, who could be mustered out. This would save much trouble and expense to the Government, as their transportation to the Western frontier fully equipped would be expensive.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[AUGUST 4, 1865.—For Pope to Mitchell, forwarding instructions to Sanborn relative to suspension of operations against Indians, see Part I, p. 361.]

MOUTH OF LITTLE ARKANSAS, *August 4, 1865.*

Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. B. SANBORN,
Commanding District of the Upper Arkansas, Fort Larned:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that a party of Kiowa and Apache Indians arrived here day before yesterday, of some seventy-four or seventy-five individuals, of which number the head chiefs of the Kiowas and Apaches are here with six or eight of the other chiefs. They express themselves very anxious for peace, and assure me there is not a war party out from the south. Mr. Chisholm's time will be up in four or five days; with him I expect a large delegation of chiefs. This party would not come in to me until they sent for some of the friendly chiefs that are here with me to go out to them. This delegation has a Cheyenne woman with them. She says her friends (the Cheyennes) are very fraid, which fact I well knew before she told me, and it will require some time to make them feel as they should. I shall try and keep the chiefs To-han-son and Poor Bear, the head chiefs of the Kiowas and Apaches, with me until Senator Doolittle arrives. I hope your engagements will be such that I shall see you here about the 8th or 10th of this month, as about that time I expect to be visited by a great number of Indians. You did not inform me if I might not expect the rations I requested sent here. I shall need some flour and meal I think very much, as the buffalo is quite a distance south of here. It is my intention to have the Indians meet the commissioners near the Big Bend of the Arkansas, if possible, but cannot tell until I see the Comanche chiefs. I am looking for them daily.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. LEAVENWORTH,
U. S. Indian Agent.

P. S.—Will you have the goodness to return the letter to me from Senator Doolittle, in pencil, sent you with my letter before the last, and oblige,

J. H. L.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, August 5, 1865. (Received 1 a. m. 7th.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States:

GENERAL: I am now very well satisfied that the removal of the French and Austrian troops from Matamoras was caused by the fear that the city might be captured, and the French Government did not wish the complications which would arise.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, August 5, 1865. (Received 1.40 a. m. 7th.)

General J. A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff:

I directed the railroad from Brazos in the direction of Boca Chica to the Rio Grande, at White's Ranch, to be builded when I first came to this command. This involved only the expense of cross-ties, as we have everything else. The contract for these ties has been disapproved on the strength of an order obtained from the Secretary of War for the continuance of this road to Brownsville from White's Ranch. The short road from Brazos for which these ties were gotten out and delivered long ago is so necessary that it seems like a want of reflection or a suggestion on the part of some old man who was in the Mexican war, when we got along without it. The sooner these people die off the better it will be for the public economy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, August 5, 1865.

Col. R. M. SAWYER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of the Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the volunteer organizations sent to the plains from the East and from the Army of the Tennessee are in such a state of insubordination, and many of their officers are so much in sympathy with them, that they are next to useless for any service, and have by their example infected the other troops now there to the extent of making them nearly inefficient. Of course they all have one cause of complaint, in which their officers fully sympathize with them, viz: "That with the end of the rebellion their terms of service expired, and that they are entitled to be discharged from the service." Whether wrong or right, they are so fully possessed of this feeling as to be nearly useless. I am compelled to keep some of them for the present, until the Indian expeditions return, about October 1, when the whole force in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, Montana, and that portion of Dakota lying west and south of the Missouri River will be reduced to an aggregate of five infantry and two cavalry regiments, as I have already informed you. The only troops in good discipline are the regiments of U. S. Volunteers which must be retained so long as possible. I submit these facts for consideration at this time because I am satisfied that when the time comes to

muster out all the troops in that region, except the small force above designated, it will be impossible to select out of the whole force seven regiments which will not be still more dissatisfied than they are now at being retained, and which will not accordingly be more insubordinate and less efficient than they now are. It will be judicious, indeed necessary, by the time specified for this reduction (say October 1) to have sufficient reliable force for the service indicated, so that all volunteer organizations now on the plains can be mustered out. The regiments of U. S. Volunteers in the department have only a short time to serve, and such reorganization of the army should, if possible, be effected as will furnish the regiments needed mostly enlisted since the termination of the war. I submit these views thus early because I think the situation demands immediate attention. The few regiments needed in this department cannot, in my opinion, be kept together after all the rest have been discharged. Already proceedings of courts-martial, sentencing several privates and non-commissioned officers of the troops to death for mutinying, &c., have reached me, and reports of officers who have come in from Utah and New Mexico, along the overland routes, represent the spirit among the troops guarding those routes as even worse than I have stated.

I am, colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., August 5, 1865.*

The following-named officers are hereby announced as the staff of the major-general commanding. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly: Lieut. Col. J. T. Sprague, U. S. Army, chief of staff; Col. J. V. Du Bois, additional aide-de-camp, U. S. Army, inspector-general; Col. Gideon Scull, chief commissary; Lieut. Col. Fred. Myers, chief quartermaster; Surg. E. H. Abadie, U. S. Army, medical director; Col. C. A. Morgan, additional aide-de-camp, U. S. Army; Maj. and Bvt. Col. J. F. Meline, additional aide-de-camp, U. S. Army, judge advocate; Maj. Lucien Eaton, judge-advocate; Maj. D. G. Swaim, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. B. M. Piatt, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. Jos. McC. Bell, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. and Bvt. Lieut. Col. E. Haight, aide-de-camp; Capt. James Sawyer, commissary of subsistence and aide-de-camp.

By command of Major-General Pope:

JOS. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, KANSAS AND THE TERRITORIES, *Fort Leavenworth, August 5, 1865.*

I. By direction of Maj. Gen. John Pope, commanding the Department of the Missouri, the limits of this command are hereby extended to include the Territory of Utah.

II. The Territory will be embraced in the District of the Plains. All troops serving therein will report to Brig. Gen. P. E. Connor, commanding.

By order of Maj. Gen. G. M. Dodge:

GEO. C. TICHENOR,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *August 6, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The results of my inquiries and observations are that the Indian expeditions have been preparing since April; that all the men and nearly all the materials have gone forward. About 22,000 men, two-thirds mounted, are supplied with ample trains and equipage. Quartermaster's and other stores, with 7,000,000 rations and 640,000 bushels of corn, have been forwarded, and are being distributed among the depots on the routes from this place to Denver and Salt Lake, and to New Mexico. Seven columns of troops, each about 3,000 strong, are to move in various directions over the plains. I estimate the cost of the quartermaster's stores and rations when delivered at the several depots at $5,250,000. The corn costs $4,250,000 more—say $10,000,000 in all for supplies when delivered at the depots, exclusive of the outfit of the troops, wagons, animals, clothing, and stores taken with the troops in their own trains. The great supplies have gone forward in contractors' trains. General Dodge is on a steamer between this and Omaha. The work is done; the troops are launched beyond recall. The expenditures for sending forward stores will not be again incurred, for they have enough to last a year if the troops are judiciously moved. With reference to the depots, in October the force will be reduced, by expiration of enlistment, to 14,000 men, with which it is proposed to make a winter campaign, should that be necessary, and for this the preparations are made, and all stores asked for by the commanding officer have been supplied. It remains to wait for results commensurate with the expense of the preparations and the further daily expense of pay of so large a force. I shall remain here only a few days and then return to Washington.

M. C. MEIGS,
Brevet Major-General and Quartermaster-General.

HDQRS. CENTRAL DIST. OF TEXAS, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Victoria, Tex., August 6, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. N. KIMBALL,
Commanding First Division, Fourth Army Corps:

March your division to this place as soon as you can get off conveniently. Send the Fifty-first Ohio, which is designed for provost guard of the town, to-morrow, at least let them come as far as Venable's. Your train can return for the sick and hospital.

By command of Maj. Gen. D. S. Stanley:

ANDREW STEWART,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CENTRAL DIST. OF TEXAS, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Victoria, Tex., August 6, 1865.

Maj. Gen. T. J. WOOD,
Commanding Third Division, Fourth Army Corps:

March your division to San Antonio as soon as you have transportation for your baggage and ten days' rations. At San Antonio camp your troops with reference to a healthy location. No officer will be

allowed to occupy a house, excepting by permission of the owner, and then not at Government expense. As soon as you get to San Antonio, send all your train back to Indianola, excepting such wagons as are needed for public duty to carry such supplies as you may need; a field officer to be in charge of the train. A part of this return train may be needed for the sick.

By command of Major-General Stanley:

ANDREW STEWART,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CENTRAL DIST. OF TEXAS, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Victoria, Tex., August 6, 1865.

Maj. Gen. W. MERRITT,
Commanding Cavalry, Military Division of the Gulf:

I will start one division, Wood's, to San Antonio on the 9th proximo. I have made an agreement with Mr. James Dawson, of San Antonio, to haul supplies from Indianola to San Antonio at the rate of the last Government contract with Thomas Howard, giving the addition of the difference between specie and U. S. currency, which puts the price at above $3.75 per hundred, which is the lowest bid I have had yet. If the chief quartermaster of the department is not heard from soon I shall advertise for proposals for supplying my troops at San Antonio and other points by contract. This does not include anything for your troops, as I have not been notified that I would be expected to supply them. Whatever, however, is sent to San Antonio under my present arrangement will be put in common depot for your troops if you choose, as well as my own. I may have more transportation than I will need to supply my troops at this point, in which case I will send it loaded to the San Antonio depot. The newspapers say General H. G. Wright is assigned to the Department of Texas. If so, I hope he will come soon and regulate this question of supplies. Generals Gibbs and Fitzhugh are in New Orleans waiting to hear from you to join you at San Antonio.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, August 7, 1865. (Received 5 a. m. 8th.)

Major-General RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: There is great difficulty about getting cotton from the Red River country, on account of some Confederate cotton being at numerous points in that section. I would recommend to the Government to relinquish its claims, and let the collector of customs levy a tax on all cotton. It will be satisfactory to the people, and will be for the benefit of the Government. This would simplify affairs very much, and would defeat all rascals now engaged in keeping it out of market.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Green Lake, Tex., August 7, 1865.

Brig. Gen. A. WILLICH,
Commanding First Brigade:

GENERAL: Move with your brigade as early as practicable to-morrow morning for San Antonio. Thirty wagons will be furnished for the movement—four for your headquarters; one to each regiment, making seven; thirteen to transport seven days' subsistence, and six empty to be used as ambulances for men that may break down on the way and to transport some medical supplies. Three days' rations must be taken in haversack, commencing from to-morrow morning, when you march. On the march no soldier must be allowed to enter a house or inclosure, nor an officer, except on duty. The leading regiment on the march will post a sentinel at every house, to remain there until the entire command has passed. Forage and fresh beef must be procured on the march; they must be obtained regularly, and proper vouchers given for them. All pillaging, straggling, and all other disorders must be prevented. On arriving at San Antonio encamp your brigade, except one regiment, in a healthy locality, three or four miles from the town, say at the springs at the head of San Antonio River; post strong guards around your camp, safeguards at the houses in the vicinity, and by frequent patrols see that perfect order is preserved. Encamp one regiment as near the town as a convenient and healthy camp can be found, say near the San Pedro Spring, and from this regiment have a sufficient guard furnished daily for the town for the preservation of order in it. So soon as you arrive at San Antonio send back at once all the wagons, except one for your headquarters and one for each regiment, to the coast for supplies and to aid in moving the hospital. Send a guard of fifty men under a field officer with the wagons. Give the commander of the escort strict orders about pillaging, &c. Furnish the escort and teamsters with rations to bring them to the coast, and have forage enough put in the wagons for the animals to do them to the coast, if it can be had at San Antonio. By applying to Judge Paschal, Mr. John French, and other well-known Union men at San Antonio, you can get all the information you may require about camp-grounds, the procuring of supplies, &c. If you can hire a guide at Victoria you are authorized to do so. A copy of instructions from corps headquarters is furnished.

By command of Major-General Wood:

M. P. BESTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. CENTRAL DIST. OF TEXAS, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Victoria, Tex., August 6, 1865.

[General T. J. WOOD:]

GENERAL: By direction of the major-general commanding I have the honor to forward to you for your information and guidance the following instructions: You will afford all necessary and proper aid to the Provisional Governor of Texas, appointed by the President of the United States (General A. J. Hamilton), and to the duly appointed authorities under him; but the local authorities will not be allowed to exercise jurisdiction in cases in which the interests of the United States as a party are involved. You will afford all proper and necessary aid to any duly appointed assistant commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees,

Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, and to his assistants or agents. In the want of any such assistant commissioner you will, as far as practicable, regulate and properly enforce voluntary contracts for labor for a limited period between planters or former owners and the freedmen, protecting the latter from improper or cruel treatment, and, on the other hand, requiring them in good faith to fulfill their own voluntary contracts to labor, encouraging them to make such contracts, and discouraging them leaving their former owners when kindly treated until they can contract for employment elsewhere. The institution of slavery will in no case be regarded as existing.

You will procure in the country such needed supplies for your command as can be more cheaply furnished there than from New Orleans, paying for them if funds are on hand for the purpose, otherwise giving proper vouchers. Proofs of loyalty to the United States will be required as a prerequisite to payment.

You will notify all persons concerned that until they comply with the terms of the surrender of E. K. Smith by coming forward to be paroled and to deliver up their arms and public property they are not entitled to the benefits of the President's amnesty proclamation. Blank forms for paroles can be furnished at these headquarters. Copies of the order announcing the terms of surrender are sent you herewith for distribution. You will put yourself in communication with the Provisional Governor of Texas as speedily as practicable, to concert measures to aid him efficiently.

You will as far as practicable repress all disorders, outrages, and depredations by guerrillas, jayhawkers, or other marauders, robbers, and disorderly persons, and arrest and bring to trial before a military commission the guilty parties. You will protect peaceable citizens from molestation and encourage them under the Executive order of April 29, 1865, to return to peaceful pursuits. You will maintain strict discipline in the troops under your command, and sternly repress all outrages, depredations, or other disorderly conduct on the part of troops. This, as you must be aware, can only be done by constant watchfulness, by giving attention to proper complaints of citizens, by impressing upon regimental commanders the absolute necessity of giving close attention to roll-calls; and it is suggested you take all ammunition from the men excepting when they go on guard, and compel each regiment daily to stack arms on the color line. We are sent to Texas to assist in restoring civil law and not to rob and maltreat citizens, and it is thus far to the interest of every officer and soldier of your division to conduct himself in an orderly manner; that besides the dishonor incurred by not doing so, the major-general commanding will promptly relieve the division from its post at San Antonio and send it to take post on the coast, where there is little to destroy, if marauding be carried on at all. The officers have it in their power to arrest these outrages, and they must be compelled to do so. Safeguards must be furnished citizens if necessary, and good and reliable patrols must be established and kept up. The control of our own soldiers is deemed at this time a paramount duty, and as the general commanding is held strictly responsible, so he will hold subordinates.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANDREW STEWART,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[AUGUST 7, 1865.—For Pope to Dodge and Dodge to Pope, relative to operations in the Northwest, see Part I, p. 352.]

[AUGUST 7, 1865.—For Price to Barnes, relative to Indian operations on the plains, see Part I, p. 357.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, August 8, 1865.

Col. T. M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: In reply to your dispatch dated the 6th I have the honor to report that after the regiments recently ordered are mustered out there will still remain in Texas an aggregate present and absent of colored troops 21,000; white troops 24,000. In Louisiana of white troops 6,700; colored troops 19,100. The muster out will probably not be completed in less than twelve days from this date.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. CENTRAL DIST. OF TEXAS, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Victoria, Tex., August 8, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General CONRAD,
Commanding Second Division:

The general commanding desires that you move your command to this point as soon as practicable. You will first move the hospitals and sick of the command. Such teams and wagons of the other divisions as can be spared will be placed at your disposal for the movement at the earliest practicable moment. Suitable camping grounds will be designated on your arrival.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. STEELE,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., August 8, 1865.

Hon. J. HARLAN,
Secretary of the Interior:

DEAR SIR: I inclose herewith a dispatch from General Sanborn in relation to the Comanches, Kiowas, Arapahoes, and other Indians south of the Arkansas River.* I have directed General Sanborn to arrange for a complete cessation of hostilities and for a council with these tribes, to negotiate a permanent treaty at such time and place as you may hereafter designate. I will send runners to summon the chiefs. I trust that Colonel Leavenworth has no authority to commit the Government to any agreement which he may now choose to make; or rather, I hope he has no power to offer any terms whatever to the Indians. The mere offer of terms by him, should they be hereafter disapproved by the Government, would dissatisfy the Indians very much, and make it very difficult to negotiate any treaty which would secure their confidence. I would suggest that you give instructions to Indian agents, as I have to military commanders, prohibiting them from making any conditions

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* See Sanborn to Dodge, August 3, p. 1162.

whatever with Indian tribes desiring peace, except a cessation of hostilities and arrangements of time and place for the Indians to meet properly appointed commissioners.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[AUGUST 8, 1865.—For Price to Dodge, relative to Indian operations on the plains, see Part I, p. 358.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
In the Field, Fort Larned, Kans., August 8, 1865.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 4th instant, which reached me at 11 p. m. yesterday. The command will go into camp near this post and I shall proceed to the mouth of the Little Arkansas and have an interview with the chiefs of the hostile tribes if possible.

I have the honor, &c.,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
In the Field, Fort Larned, Kans., August 8, 1865.

Col. J. H. LEAVENWORTH,
U. S. Indian Agent, Mouth of the Little Arkansas:

COLONEL: I shall not cross the Arkansas until I shall have communicated with the hostile tribes by messenger, with a view of arranging for a council with their chiefs and head men to treat for a permanent peace and treaty. I shall leave here to-night or to-morrow morning for your place, and will arrive there as soon as possible.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHWEST INDIAN EXPEDITION,
Camp No. 37, Fort Berthold, August 8, 1865

ASST. ADJT. GEN., DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis.:

SIR: I have the honor to report I reached this place at 8 a. m. and encamped three miles from the fort. My last report was written from Devil's Lake. I marched from there to the Mouse River, bearing north, till I came in sight of the frontier of the British Possessions, but at a long distance off. Owing to the great scarcity of water (that can be used) it is impossible to take every route you would wish. I passed quite a number of lakes, beautiful to look at, but containing water so strongly impregnated with alkali and other substances that it would about take the skin off your lips to drink it. As it was, we had to make marches of twenty-eight or thirty miles, and in two days I reached

a point ten miles from the Mouse River. From here I sent scouting parties up and down the river, one party going near the British line, but found no signs of Indians except several signs of small camps a week or ten days old. We found signs of a small party (not over six) about a day or two old, going west. Mouse River is a beautiful stream of clear running water, filled with fish. The banks are lined with an abundance of excellent timber; the grass and soil very good; the country around filled with game. There is no place in the Territory better located and adapted for Indians to live in. I am satisfied that what the half-breeds told me is correct—that none of the Santee Sioux Indians are south of the line—and it is perfectly impossible to come upon them without we can obtain permission to pursue them into the British Possessions. I would also beg leave to state that it is my opinion that these same half-breeds give the Indians information in regard to the movements of the troops. On my way from Devil's Lake to Mouse River I came onto another camp of half-breeds, some eight or ten men with their families. As they had not been trading nor had anything to trade with I let them alone. Eight men with their families would not dare come into that section of country without they were on very good terms with the Indians. Besides, I recollect seeing in the papers before I left Sioux City that I was directed to march up the Missouri and north. Could not these papers have found their way to the British Possessions and thus notice be given to the Indians to be on the lookout? My march from Mouse River to this point was in direct line over a very dreary country without water fit to drink. My last day's march on this account was near forty miles, and as the country was very broken it took me many hours to accomplish it. On this account the animals, it being a very hot day, suffered greatly for the want of water. I, however, lost only one animal. On my arrival here I heard the following Indian news: By my direction runners were sent to the camp telling them that all who wished to make peace could come in and see me, and those who did not I would make war on. These runners, after remaining several days in the camp, returned and reported that there is considerable division of sentiment on the question of war and peace, but that the peace feeling is the strongest. They are convinced there is no use of fighting with any prospect of success, but yet they fear it is only a trap I have set to capture and slay them; that at one time the feeling was very strong to come in and surrender, but that a chief (who wishes to lead the war party) called Sitting Bull, hearing this on his return to camp, went through the different villages cutting himself with a knife and crying out that he was just from Fort Rice; that all those that had come in and given themselves up I had killed, and calling on the nation to avenge the murder.

In consequence of this 500 warriors went with him to Rice to see if it was true and to avenge the massacre. There are other runners out who have not yet returned. I will get more news by them. The camp is only fifty or sixty miles from here across the river in a southwest direction. They are camped in a position which I know very well; a very strong, defensive position, and easy to retreat from by breaking up into small parties and scattering into the Bad Lands of the Little Missouri. They report their camp extends near three miles (I suppose scattered), and over 2,000 lodges or about 10,000 warriors—Sioux of different bands, Cheyennes, and various others. My wish is to get all who don't wish to fight out of the camp, and then take some steam-boat that may pass to cross my command and fall on the rest. Without a boat it will be

impossible for me to cross. If I can't succeed in getting a large number in to surrender, I am in a considerable of a quandary what to do. If I cross over with my small command of 800 or 900 men to attack the camp in their strong position and don't succeed in routing them, but have to fall back, my retreat will be construed into a defeat. It will strengthen the war party and weaken the peace party of Indians, and if I leave here without attacking them matters will be nearly as bad. I would not have the least hesitation, with 600 men, to cross the river and march through their country to Rice, for I feel sure I could defend myself, but that is just about as much as I could do. I feel perfect confidence in the superiority of the white man over any other race; and the troops, being better armed and better disciplined, are greatly the superior to the Indian, yet a handful of men can't attack and defend ten times their number, well armed, in a mountain pass. I have read in the papers that General Connor and Brevet Brigadier-General Heath, with bodies of troops, are moving to Powder River, and then after the hostile Indians who have fled from the Platte. I do not know where they intend to go to find these Indians. But this I do know: Very large numbers of the Minneconjou, Sans Arc, Ogallalla, and Brulé Sioux, also Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and other tribes from the Platte Valley district are in this camp, only sixty miles south of here. I have therefore telegraphed you to know where they are going to. If they are on their way here I am in an excellent position to co-operate with them. I send you these dispatches by an Indian who has to run the gauntlet to get through the hostile country. I will therefore duplicate them by the first boat. I have not heard from department headquarters for a long time.

I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., August 9, 1865. (Received 12.45 p. m. 10th.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States:

GENERAL: Another band of between 600 and 700 armed Confederate soldiers, under command of Colonel Terry, crossed the Upper Rio Grande a short time ago. They were captured by Cortina and disarmed and their transportation taken. It is alleged that they were on their way to Sonora, but when disarmed they made their way to Monterey.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 187. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., August 9, 1865.

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3. The Third Iowa Battery will proceed without delay to Fort Smith, Ark., and be reported to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

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By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

GUSTAV WAGENFUEHR,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

LARAMIE. *August 9, 1865.*

Maj. J. W. BARNES, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Two companies of Seventh Kansas will be stationed at Camp Rankin; balance report for duty at Kearny. Can not hear from it. Neither can I hear from Tibbits' brigade, Sixth West Virginia, Twenty-first New York, or the infantry regiment. They are slower than ox teams.

GEO. F. PRICE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.
(In absence of general commanding.)

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
In the Field, Fort Larned, Kans., August 9, 1865.

Col. J. H. LEAVENWORTH,
U. S. Indian Agent, Mouth of Little Arkansas:

COLONEL: The bearer, Lieutenant Jenkins (aide-de-camp), Mr. Curtis, and Mr. Bradly are sent by me to the mouth of the Little Arkansas for the purpose of communicating with the chiefs and head men of the hostile tribes and to ascertain if they desire a cessation of hostilities on both sides; and if so, to arrange for such cessation, or advise me and I will meet the Indians and make the arrangement. I am also directed to make an arrangement for a convention on the 1st day of October next between these tribes and such men as the President may appoint for that purpose to make treaties of perpetual peace between the Government and the tribes. I have addressed a communication to the chiefs and head men of these tribes, which I desire to have submitted to them at once and have their answer communicated to me without delay.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—I have concluded to send forward this communication by Sergeant Stubbs and detachment and to come forward myself as far as Cow Creek, on Big Turkey, to receive the answer, and will come forward to where you are if an interview is desired by the tribes. I shall have rations with me sufficient for all purposes. The military force is fully organized and ready to march, and I desire an early answer from the chiefs and head men.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 13.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
KANSAS AND THE TERRITORIES,
Fort Leavenworth, August 10, 1865.

I. The Fifth U. S. Infantry Volunteers, now in the District of the Upper Arkansas, will march without delay to Fort Kearny, Nebr. Ter., and report to Brig. Gen. P. E. Connor, commanding District of the Plains.

II. The Forty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteers, now serving in the District of Kansas, will march without delay to Fort Riley, Kans., and report to Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. B. Sanborn, commanding District of the Upper Arkansas.

By order of Major-General Dodge:

GEO. C. TICHENOR,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

MOUTH OF LITTLE ARKANSAS, *August 10, 1865.*

Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. B. SANBORN,
Commanding District of the Upper Arkansas:

GENERAL: I have the honor, and I am also happy, to inform you that Mr. Chisholm has just arrived with a very large delegation of Indians who are determined to have peace with the white man, if it is possible. They are ready to meet the commissioners from the President, and I have no doubt in my own mind that whatever conditions and stipulations the commissioners require of them will be both faithfully and cheerfully complied with. They confirm all that has been stated to me by former delegations, that there is not a hostile Indian on this frontier from the south. They have with them their women and children, which shows conclusively that they put implicit confidence in the promises that have been made to them by me, as coming from the President, through the commissioners appointed to treat and to make full arrangements with them. I feel myself now fully authorized to call your attention to the order issued by General McCook, and approved by Major-General Pope, to suspend the campaign against the Indians and to confine the action of the troops to the protection of the Santa Fé road. No troops were to cross the Arkansas River but in defense during or pending these negotiations. Should any collision happen between scouting parties south of the Arkansas River, sent there under any pretense, it will be greatly regretted, to say the least, by the commissioners, and should the unfortunate movements of troops cause the present amicable relations existing between the different tribes south of the Arkansas and the Government to be broken, it will throw the Chivington massacre in the shade, as the chiefs and head men now there were called from their homes by the very highest authority to council. The time and place to meet the commissioners has not as yet been fixed, but cannot be later than the 10th of September, as stated by Senator Doolittle. As soon as determined I will communicate the facts to you. These Indians also state to me that as soon as the fact is known on the Platte that they have made peace, the Indians of that country will also stop all acts of violence, and we shall have peace on all of our frontier. I had written the above when yours of the 8th reached me. I was much pleased to hear that you would not cross the Arkansas River, and that you would so soon visit this place. There is, however, one thing, general, I do not fully understand, and it is this: why two parties should, at the same time, be trying to do the same thing with the Indians. I have told them they were to meet and treat with chiefs direct from the Great Father. Now, if any others should attempt to treat with them it will only tend to confuse them, and may lead to unfortunate results. All will, however, be explained, I presume, on your arrival.

In haste, I am, your obedient servant,

J. H. LEAVENWORTH,
U. S. Indian Agent.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., August 10, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. SULLY,
Comdg. Northwest Indian Expedition, Fort Rice, Dak. Ter.:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to inform you that Col. N. Cole, Second Missouri Artillery, commanding column upon the east side of Black Hills, has been directed, upon the conclu-

sion of his campaign, to re-enforce you with 600 infantry, which force will be used to relieve the six companies of the First Regiment U. S. Volunteers now serving in your command garrisoning Fort Rice, Dak. Ter., and other points. Upon being relieved the six companies of the First U. S. Volunteers will be put en route for Fort Leavenworth, from which point they will be reported by letter to these headquarters.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 22. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI, *Vicksburg, Miss., August 11, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

II. The following transfers of regiments are ordered, and will be immediately effected by the district commanders who are concerned: The Thirty-third Illinois Infantry, from the Northern to the Western District of Mississippi; the One hundred and eighth U. S. Colored Infantry from the Western to the Northern District of Mississippi.

* * * * * * *

By order of Major-General Slocum:

J. WARREN MILLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[AUGUST 11, 1865.—For Pope to Dodge and Dodge to Pope, relative to reduction of forces in Southern Kansas and operations in the Northwest, see Part I, pp. 352, 353.]

[AUGUST 11, 1865.—For Pope to Dodge, countermanding Connor's orders for the annihilation of Indians, see Part I, p. 356.]

COUNCIL BLUFFS, *August 11, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

I have seen no instructions of Connor's. I see in his order to his troops that he instructs them that they must follow a trail whenever they find it until the Indians are caught; and also instructs them that they must not be guilty of any outrage of any kind on women or children. I do not see how I can relieve him, as he is now far north of Laramie, and I know of no one who I could put in command. I fear it will be difficult to get the dispatches through to him, but will, at any rate, try it out.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, *August 11, 1865.*

Major-General POPE,
Saint Louis:

General Connor is at Larned, 100 miles north of Fort Laramie. I have sent your dispatches to Laramie, to be forwarded to him.* I have never heard of his letting any contracts with officers on the plains;

* See Dodge to Price, August 11, Part I, p. 356.

never received the orders you speak of in relation to contracts. Will it do to send a regiment to Fort Rice whose term of service expires next summer? If so, I can send Forty-eighth Wisconsin. I have no other regiment of infantry except one with Sanborn and one with Connor. I have ordered the posts in Southern Kansas broken up, Fort Scott included. Will order Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry mustered out. The Sixth West Virginia are the mutineers, and are in prison, and it will be good policy to let them go and keep in those who went forward to do their duty.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT LARAMIE, DAK. TER., *August 11, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Omaha, Nebr. Ter.:

Have heard from Sixth West Virginia and Twenty-first New York. Former ordered here; latter ordered on mail road between Collins and Sulphur Springs. Also hear of three infantry regiments below Kearny. Men rapidly deserting; regiments will be mere skeletons upon arrival at Kearny. Men of Sixth U. S. Volunteers are also deserting. If troops sent out act this way with us will not have force enough on plains this fall unless additional and reliable regiments are forwarded. A half-way exhibition of power toward hostile Indians will only be productive of evil. Troops sent to Utah should have not less than two years to serve. Am sending Sixth United States and Eleventh Ohio there; both only number 1,400 men. There should be not less [than] 4,000 in Utah to protect the development of the silver mines, the surest and safest method of crushing polygamy and the one-man power now crushing that country. Will you please extend your visit to Laramie.

GEO. F. PRICE,
Captain and Acting Assistant-Adjutant-General.
(In absence of general commanding.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 12, 1865—9.30 a. m. (Received 12 m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Detroit:

The President is much concerned about the Indian expedition. The Secretary of the Treasury declares his inability to meet an expenditure so large and unexpected, and not sanctioned by the Government. Have you any information to relieve the President's anxiety or to satisfy him as to the object and design of the expedition? Who planned it? Whether Sherman has reduced it any, and its probable results. Please answer speedily, and state when you expect to return to Washington.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

DETROIT, MICH., *August 12, 1865—2 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have heard nothing from Sherman in answer to my dispatch directing a reduction of forces in the Northwest, and for him to look into the

Indian expeditions and curtail them. They have been planned under General Pope's direction, and I am not posted as to the necessity of them. I will go to Saint Louis in a few days and look into this matter myself. In the meantime I think all extraordinary requisitions should be disapproved. I will not go back to Washington for some weeks.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

[AUGUST 12, 1865.—For Dodge to Pope, relative to the reduction of troops and supplies on the plains, see Part I, pp. 353, 354.]

COUNCIL BLUFFS, *August 12, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

I get off to-day and will straighten matters on plains. It seems to me all the rascals in the West are combined to swindle Government. My staff officers at Fort Leavenworth report great amount of swindling there and in Kansas. It is done by stealing Government stock and in every conceivable way. I have picked up over 100 stolen horses and mules here, and there appears to be a fearful organization extending clear to Denver and to Missouri. They entice men to desert, sell the Government property, and then assist them in getting out of the country. Is General Elliott going to Kansas? A wide-awake officer should be in command there, and ought to be on the ground soon. Do I understand your dispatch to mean that no requisitions are to be filled on my approval?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, *August 12, 1865.*

Major TICHENOR,
Aide-de-Camp:

Put the Fiftieth Wisconsin Infantry on boat and send it to Fort Rice. They should be got off immediately and the regiment ought to be over 600 for duty. Send every officer belonging to it, leaving the Forty-eighth Wisconsin at Fort Leavenworth to replace the Fiftieth, but don't let Fiftieth wait for that regiment to arrive as we have to get them up there by October 1. If boat should not be able to get up let them take them as far as possible, and regiment to march rest of distance. They want to take rations to get them through. Answer.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, *August [12], 1865.*

Capt. GEORGE F. PRICE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Laramie:

Send no troops to Utah until I get up there. War Department has stopped the brigade of infantry en route, and I shall have to get another regiment of infantry from Fort Riley. I leave here Saturday night for Kearny.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT LARAMIE, DAK. TER., *August 12, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Omaha or Kearny:

I consider it proper for me to state that the companies of Sixth Volunteers are now concentrating at Middle Park, Colo. Ter., preparatory to march for Utah, over new road via Uinta Valley. It was not proposed to send Eleventh Ohio Cavalry until October, and then over telegraph road. Your dispatch of to-day, "not to send troops to Utah until you arrive here," raises the question in my mind whether you would desire me, knowing these facts, to countermand order concentrating Sixth U. S. Volunteers. We cannot afford to lose much time in getting infantry en route for Utah. The regiment can concentrate at Middle Park, get ready, and await orders to go on or return, as may be decided. Nearly all the companies are on road for that point and would experience difficulty in countermanding order now, besides creating expense and some confusion. I desire to do right, execute your orders and wishes, in the absence of General Connor, promptly and correctly, and thus honor the confidence reposed in me by my general. This is my excuse for this telegram to you.

GEO. F. PRICE,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.
(In absence of General Connor.)

DETROIT, MICH., *August 13, 1865—10 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
New Orleans, La.:

The order for muster-out in your command was made with the view of avoiding the necessity of sending cavalry horses to you and not with any idea that your force should be reduced to the smallest wants for keeping Texas in the traces. The Imperial troops in Mexico still require watching, and before all the seed of the rebellion can be regarded as crushed out they must go back to their homes. We must hold ourselves ready to demand this.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHWEST INDIAN EXPEDITION,
Fort Berthold, August 13, 1865.

ASST. ADJT. GEN., DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI:

SIR: I expected on my reaching here that I would receive some notice that troops had been sent to me to garrison posts on the Upper Missouri, as the term of service of nearly all my troops expire during the winter and the regiments of the U. S. Volunteers are ordered to be mustered out, but I have received no such notice. The time when it is practicable for a boat to reach this point is about expiring, and in regard to Fort Union it is doubtful if more than one boat can go there and return. Under these circumstances I have ordered Fort Union to be abandoned if possible. This can be done without any great detriment to the public good. The only reason why I left a company there last year was that a large amount of property was stored there to build a post on the Yellowstone. A company of the First U. S. Volunteers now occupy that place, and I have directed the commanding officer to

sell at cost and transportation such of the commissary stores as he can, and with the remainder of the public property to proceed to Fort Rice by boat. There is here stationed a company of U. S. Volunteers which I suppose must be relieved according to general order. I have no troops to relieve them with, except Brackett's (Minnesota) battalion, which does not belong to my district, and I do look on this post as one of great importance, as it stops the trading with hostile Sioux. I request to know if I am to understand General Orders, No. 2, as taking Fort Rice and Fort Union out of my command. The former post is west of the Missouri and the latter in Montana. Fort Randall and Keya Paha are also west and south of the Missouri. I shall not so consider the order till I get further orders.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHWEST INDIAN EXPEDITION,
Fort Berthold, August 13, 1865.

ASST. ADJT. GEN., DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI:

SIR: In my last report, dated August 8, and directed to the Department of the Northwest, I stated that I had heard that a large war party had left the hostile camp across the river for Fort Rice. Since then I have heard of them through the commanding officer at Fort Rice and through Indians from the camp. The commanding officer states they approached the herding party, and that there was quite a skirmish with the troops sent out to attack them. Two soldiers were killed, and it is thought quite a number of Indians were killed or wounded. It is also stated that Captain Moreland, Sixth Iowa Cavalry, with part of his company, behaved very handsomely. It is also said that some of them were dressed in soldiers' clothes, which they must have got from the Platte; also new patent fire-arms, and Indian scouts say the Cheyennes have large numbers of American horses. The Indian report is very much the same. Some 300 warriors went to Rice. They stole some twelve horses, and that about nine of their number were badly wounded, and of course they say they killed a great many whites. About the time this war party returned to the camp they got the news. I was only a few days' march from Berthold (how they got this news I can't tell). The whole camp then fled south, the friendly Indians feeling sure I would never make peace with them after the Rice affair. A trusty Indian, half Arickaree and half Uncpapa, followed their trail across the Bad Lands, the Little Missouri, to Beaver Creek, which empties into the Little Missouri, and found their trail still going southwest toward Powder River. I telegraphed this to you, and also telegraphed to Fort Laramie for the information of General Connor, who I suppose is marching down the Powder. Of course I could not follow, for there are no means here of my crossing the river. It would take me over a week to build rafts and do so. On my arrival here I learned that a party of Cut-Heads and North Yanktonnais and some Santees, about 300 to 500 lodges, were somewhere up the country between the White Earth and Little Muddy Rivers. Where they exactly are I could not learn, but fear they are near the British line, which of course will prevent all hopes of my reaching them. And here I beg leave again to repeat what I have before stated. It is perfectly impossible for any Indian to be captured north of this part of the Missouri until the English Government grant us permission to cross

their line in pursuit. The orders I have received from the President forbid the crossing of troops into the British Possessions under any circumstances, and the Indians know this as well as I do. I found three Assinniboine Indians in the Arickaree camp, and without telling them or anybody why I sent them, I hired them to carry a letter from me to Fort Union. These Sioux Indians (I above mentioned) are in the Assinniboine country and are on peaceable terms with them. I expect these three Indians to return with their answer and to get their pay in two days. I will then make them tell me of the whereabouts of the Sioux camp, and if it is possible for me to head them off I will do so. It is for this reason I am waiting here. Medicine Bear, chief of the Northern Yanktonnais, came in here before I reached here to give himself up. Heretofore he has been most bitter in his enmity to the whites, and has been a leader in all the fights against me. He is said to be the smartest chief in the Sioux Nation. I had a very long private talk with him. He brought some of his people with him, and it is hard to tell if he is sincere in his wish for peace, but I am inclined to believe so. He told me that against the wishes of all his tribe he remained here to see me. That they told him I would hang him; that the greater part of the Sioux Indians would be glad to make peace, but they feared me, and, as he stated, "their heart felt bad against me; the prairies were not yet dried from the blood I spilt." He also said that out of the Yanktonnais tribe alone of all that died, killed, died of wounds and privations, men, women, and children—there were many hundreds—their tribe suffered the most; that in the last year's fight he commanded 100 picked men, and thirty of them were killed or died afterward. The rest were in the camp north of me near the British line, and he pledges himself he will bring them in to surrender as soon as I leave this section of country. I tried every way to find out exactly where they were but he did not know, was his answer. In two or three days I will decide what I think I can best do. I fear it is impossible for me to move without its being known; and if so, I shall see no Indians south of the line.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, August 14, 1865. (Via Denver August 21.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY:

GENERAL: I have received the following letter from our consul at Chihuahua, Mexico, dated July 27, 1865:

DEAR SIR: General Negrete, after having successfully occupied the States of Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, and the greater part of Tamaulipas, and having before him a fine field for military movements, yet for some cause best known to himself failed to make any permanent impression, and beginning his retreat from before the post of Matamoras, subsequently evacuated the city of Monterey, afterward that of Saltillo, and finally, without giving battle, fell back to Monseloa, from which place he crossed over to the settlements of Chihuahua, crossing the Great Desert by the way of the Jaco Lake. The General Government has been very much dissatisfied with the campaign, which opened so favorably and terminated so unfavorably. The French concentrated troops on the northern part of Durango as soon as General Negrete returned to this State, and on the 20th of this month a brigade of between 2,000 and 3,000 crossed the southern frontier and is now marching on the city of Chihuahua. No military resistance has been offered, nor is there any hope that the President can defend himself. He and his officers are preparing to leave, and in a short time you will have upon the line of your department the fragments of the republican army

of this State. It is hardly necessary to say that in this State a good deal of confusion prevails. There are a few individuals who rejoice at the coming of the French, but the majority view it with shame and humiliation.

General, this is the last letter I shall have an opportunity to send you, as the mail will stop as soon as the Government leaves.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

REUBEN W. CREEL,
U. S. Consul.

Should President Juarez come to El Paso, and he is doubtless near that city now, the French will follow him to the Rio Grande. This will oblige him to seek refuge on our side. Does the Government of the United States desire that greater hospitality be shown to the President of our sister Republic, thus driven from his country by foreign bayonets and forced to seek an asylum on American soil, than should or might be shown to any private gentleman? It seems to me that if our President were compelled to leave his country under similar circumstances we should feel grateful to Mexico if she, as a republic, held out a helping hand and had a cheering word for him. I have ventured to say this, presuming that we, as a nation, are able to do right without an eye to diplomacy, and are able to let the consequences of right take care of themselves.

Respectfully,

J. H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 192. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., August 15, 1865.

* * * * * * *

11. The Ninth Iowa Cavalry is assigned to duty as follows: Headquarters and three companies at Fort Smith, Ark.; one field officer and two companies at Lewisburg, Ark.; one company at Dardanelle, Ark.; one company at Fayetteville, Ark.; one company at Clarksville, Ark.; one field officer and two companies at Camden, Ark.; one company at Washington, Ark.; one company at Pine Bluff, Ark.

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By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

GUSTAV WAGENFUEHR,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., August 15, 1865.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: I have the honor to invite your attention to a condition of things among the troops serving in this department which needs attention, and, as it seems to me, should be remedied as soon as practicable. Nearly all of the volunteer regiments serving in this department are dissatisfied, not to say insubordinate and mutinous, from the fact that they believe their terms of service to have expired with the conclusion of the war, and that unjust discrimination has been shown in retaining them for service on the plains, whilst so many other regiments, enlisted under the same circumstances and with the same conditions, have been mustered out of service. Whether right or wrong, they are

so possessed with this belief, and their officers so heartily sympathize with them in it, that they are nearly altogether inefficient, and are deserting so rapidly as to threaten disintegration of the organized forces in this department. Matters will undoubtedly be much worse when the reduction I have ordered is made, which will leave only five infantry and two cavalry regiments on duty west of Fort Leavenworth. It is essential that early steps be taken to furnish this department with the five infantry and two cavalry regiments needed for the protection of the overland routes to New Mexico and Utah. These regiments should either be regiments of the regular Army or volunteer regiments enlisted since the conclusion of the war. It might be possible to organize out of the regiments now on duty in the department the number of regiments above designated, but men must be taken for the purpose from the whole number on duty by their own consent. It would be necessary to authorize five infantry and two cavalry regiments to be organized in the department, the officers to be appointed by the President—it is hoped generally on the recommendation of the military commander of the division or department. In this way proper and suitable officers could be selected for the particular service to be done. Whatever may be determined on in the matter, some speedy steps should be taken, in view of the condition of feeling which now obtains. The only reliable troops we have are the U. S. Volunteer regiments, enlisted from rebel deserters and refugees, and even they cannot altogether escape the contagious feeling prevailing among the other regiments. I have the honor, therefore, to invite your attention to the subject in time to prevent embarrassment and trouble. By October 15 the force in the department will be reduced to five infantry and two cavalry regiments, unless I am otherwise instructed. Your attention is asked to my letter of instructions on this subject to General Dodge, dated August 1, a copy of which was furnished for your information during your absence from the city.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

FORT KEARNY, *August 15, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Saint Louis:

Arrived here to-day. Escort and train also arrived same time from Fort Leavenworth.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

[AUGUST 15, 1865.—For Dodge to Connor, relative to the reduction of forces on the plains, see Part I, p. 354.]

FORT KEARNY, *August 15, 1865.*

Capt. GEORGE F. PRICE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Laramie:

How many troops, all told, in General Connor's command, not counting Eleventh Kansas nor General Tibbits' brigade? How many of them for duty?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT LARAMIE, DAK. TER., *August 15, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Kearny:

Seventy-seven hundred cavalry and 2,100 infantry. We lose of this number by Christmas fully 1,200 cavalry and 1,000 infantry by reason of expiration of term of service. About 2,500 of this cavalry are now on Powder River Indian expedition. We have 2,650 miles of mail and telegraph road to keep open; or, in plainer figures, if we place every available man we now have on mail and telegraph roads, counting in Twenty-first New York, Sixth West Virginia, and Seventh Kansas, the force would not exceed four officers and men to each mile of line to protect. To have any less force is to offer a premium for Indian atttacks.

GEO. F. PRICE,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.
(In absence of general commanding.)

FORT KEARNY, *August 15, 1865.*

Capt. GEORGE F. PRICE,
Fort Laramie:
(For General Connor.)

General Sully writes July 17 that he had an interview with 200 lodges of hostile Indians at Fort Rice. They express themselves as wanting peace, and had gone out to get others in. Had come to no conclusion. Said parties of Sioux remained hostile yet and were on Knife River with Cheyennes. General Sully thought he would not go to Devil's Lake, but try to arrange matters on Missouri River. Since then boats have come down and say Sully moved north toward old Fort Pierre and Berthold, not having accomplished anything. It also was reported that they had been fighting at Fort Berthold. I think Sully is up in that country yet. I hope you will succeed in attacking them, as it is very important that you settle the matter before winter. I shall go to Laramie from here, marching with my escort, and wish to hear from you as often as practicable. Have you heard anything from Colonel Cole?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT LARAMIE, DAK. TER., *August 15, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE, *Kearny:*

I have received dates from General Connor of 13th instant, from Powder River to Platte Bridge, and thence by telegraph to this place. Will have weekly communication with him by mail. He says: "If there is a regiment of infantry which has more than one year to serve I want four companies of it at this post (Powder River), four companies at Laramie and above on telegraph line, and two at Julesburg." He also says: "Command is in excellent health. Plenty buffalo, wood, bunch grass, and water, but no hay lands here." He directs that clothing for only 500 cavalry be sent there. Wants building tools, glass, and the saw-mill more than anything else.

GEO. F. PRICE,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.
(In absence of general commanding.)

HEADQUARTERS NORTHWEST INDIAN EXPEDITION,
Camp No. 37, Fort Berthold, Dak. Ter., August 15, 1865.

ASST. ADJT. GEN., DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI:

SIR: I beg leave through your office to make some remarks in regard to the Indians living here, and to urge it upon the Government to do something to better their condition. There are three nations, the Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans, all speaking different languages, but banded together for protection against their powerful neighbors, the Sioux. For although in point of bravery I do not think they are behind other Indians (yet their numbers are very small and fast decreasing), they dare not go far from their village to hunt, and are quite poor. They have been always friendly to the whites, and with care and proper management might be civilized. In their habits they are different from other Indians, taking considerable pains in building their houses and cultivating the soil with very good success, and another remarkable difference is in the male portion not being too proud or too lazy to work. It was partly for their protection, as well as to stop illegal trading with hostile Sioux, that I left a company here. I have also organized about forty soldiers, to whom I have issued arms, and I would recommend that a cheap uniform be issued to these soldiers. I do not think on some accounts it is a good plan to issue them U. S. uniforms. There should be some distinction. In my talk with the chiefs and principal men they expressed a desire to have with them some one who would teach their children to read and write, and work like white people. Of course any one sent would be obliged first to learn their language. They have a treaty with the Government by which they (with other nations) get a part of $50,000 every year, but have no idea what that portion is, and the treaty does not state. All they know is that seven years ago they got a very handsome present from Government every year, and since that it has been growing less and less till this year, when their agent, Mr. Wilkinson, told them they were to receive nothing. The commanding officer, however, tells me that after the agent left (for the agents for the Indians don't live in the country, they only visit them once a year) twenty-five sacks of flour and twenty-four boxes of hard bread reached here directed to the agent. They also stated they had lost 400 horses during the last year stolen (mostly stolen by Sioux); forty-two of them were stolen by Yanktons. As these Indians get a very large annuity, or at least Government appropriates them a large annuity, I would respectfully suggest that a sufficient amount be stopped out of the Yankton annuity to remunerate them. During this spring the Yanktons and Two-Kettles made an attack upon them, and were driven off by the assistance of the troops. The Yanktons have made a treaty by which they pledge themselves to remain on their reservation. Permits have, however, sometimes been granted them by me (at the request of the agent) to go beyond the reservation a short way to hunt. Otherwise they would starve to death at their agency.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY,
Brevet Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 193. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., August 16, 1865.

* * * * * * *

5. The Fifty-fourth Illinois Infantry Volunteers is relieved from duty at Pine Bluff, and will be reported without delay to the commanding

officer at Fort Smith, Ark. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

6. The battalion Twenty-second Ohio Infantry Volunteers, on arrival of Fifty-fourth Illinois Infantry at Fort Smith, will be relieved from duty at that place and be reported to the commanding officer of post at Little Rock. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

GUSTAV WAGENFUEHR,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. U. S. FORCES, KANSAS AND THE TERRITORIES,
August 16, 1865.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis:

GENERAL: I inclose herewith long dispatch forwarded from General Connor by his acting assistant adjutant-general from Fort Laramie. On receiving your instructions I telegraphed General Connor what I should do, and this is a partial response to the telegram. So far matters look well. This depot is in excellent condition, troops in good discipline, but the detachments scattered along the road guarding the overland coaches are not in good discipline. I suppose it is almost impossible to keep up good discipline where troops are so scattered, many of the detachments necessarily under non-commissioned officers. The stage company will not run a coach unless we guard it over every mile. The moment they lose any stock they draw off coaches and we run them, so that the mail has never been stopped, vide the case from Camp Collins to Halleck, which I have now got to running again, and troops enough to keep the route secure. Reports from troops moving up the Republican and Smoky Hill show no Indians in that country, so that they are all north or south of our two overland routes. This guarding stages is terrible on stock.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

FORT LARAMIE, DAK. TER., *August 15, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Kearny:

I have suspended the marching orders of Sixth U. S. Volunteers until you arrive here. There are only 100 infantry and 430 cavalry in Utah. Will lose half of the infantry by expiration of term of service before Christmas. Balance of infantry has about two years to serve. The cavalry has one year from September next to serve. Not enough troops there to protect the posts in the districts, and what few we have are scattered on mail line east as far as Washakie Station, just the other side of the Rocky Mountains. In case of any Indian troubles in Utah could do absolutely nothing, and no assistance would be rendered us by that archtraitor and violator of Congressional laws, Brigham Young. Utah is rich in mineral wealth, and the only chance to develop that wealth is in having a force sufficient to protect miners

who may engage in developing it. The Mormons will never do it. On the contrary, they will do everything they can to prevent it. When the news went to Utah that that sin-ridden Territory was cut off from your command and taken from under the direct influence of General Connor, there went up a great cry of rejoicing from the polygamy traitors. They indulged in all manner of threats, and warned gentiles to leave; that they could not hunt for gold and silver any longer. The Government will make money; reap a thousandfold if now it will by furnishing troops to protect loyal men who propose to open the wealth of that country, and prove it to be, as it is, as rich as any other west of the Missouri River. You will be able to judge whether force on plains can be reduced any. I repeat, and but give the experience of every military man who has served on the frontier and understands the Indian character, that a half-way exhibition of power will only result in evil—deplorable evil. These Indians have repeatedly declared that they do not want peace. We should fight them like the fiends they are until they come begging on their hands and knees for mercy. When they do this then we can afford to make peace. They are now proud and insolent. Have been able until lately to dash down on road and destroy everything. They should not only see the power of the Government, but also feel it. If peace is made with them before they are punished it will not last six months; scarcely longer than the time it will take to deliver the presents. That which may appear to be a cruel policy East is really humanity to the Indians, to say nothing of the outrages committed by them upon our women and children. It will be hazardous to weaken our force on the mail and telegraph line. In many places have not sufficient now for want of troops. We can hardly obtain men to do the necessary camp and post duties, so great is the demand for escort and scouting duty. The stage company has finally agreed to place the stock on road between Collins and Sulphur Springs. That could have been done three weeks ago if they had not been scared almost to death about the loss of a few broken-down horses and mules. The general does not yet know that infantry brigade has been ordered back. He should have another infantry regiment for this district and Powder River. One thousand infantry and one regiment of cavalry should be sent to Utah. When you arrive can talk with you fully on these subjects, telling you exactly what General Connor's ideas and plans are. The mail road and telegraph line all quiet. Our cavalry overtook Indians who committed depredations at Big Laramie several days ago, whipped them badly, and is still after them. Quartermaster and commissary stores are arriving at the different depots, and all work pertaining to winter is being pushed as rapidly as it can be under the circumstances.

GEO. F. PRICE,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.
(In absence of general commanding.)

FORT KEARNY, *August 16, 1865.*

Major-General POPE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

I have received dispatches from General Connor, who arrived on Powder River, 160 miles north of Fort Laramie, on the 11th instant. Says it is an important place and the winter quarters of the Indians. He made an excellent road to it. Plenty of wood, water, bunch grass, and

buffalo, but no hay. Has established the post. Has met no Indians, but saw plenty of heavy trails about one week old making toward line of march of center column. At Powder River he leaves his base—trains take stores to last until October—and pushes right north to Panther Mountain, following trail of Indians. His entire command, he says, is in excellent condition. He also sends long dispatches on the reduction of troops, Utah matters, &c., which I will send you by mail; too long to telegraph.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT KEARNY, *August 16, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

The cavalry force that went in pursuit of the Indians that attacked Big Laramie Station overtook them several days ago, gave them a thorough whipping, killing and wounding large number of the Indians, taking their stock and scattering them. They are still following them up in the mountains, and will effectually use up that band.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT KEARNY, *August 16, 1865.*

Capt. GEORGE F. PRICE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Laramie:

Where are the stores General Connor asks for? Have they not arrived at Fort Laramie? Where is the saw-mill? They all left Leavenworth long ago. You will see by the dispatch to General Connor what is to be done. What infantry is with him? I would send to him two companies of Sixth U. S. Infantry—four, if you think they can be spared. If they have to march a long distance before reaching Laramie we may hear from him, and if he knows where the escort to Colonel Sawyer's wagon-road party is he might get those troops when Colonel Sawyer is through with them, and it will save long marches.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT LARAMIE, DAK. TER., *August 15 [16], 1865.*

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Kearny:

Stores are arriving. Do not know where saw-mill is. One saw-mill was retained at Kearny by direction of the general. There is no infantry with General Connor, neither with any of his columns. Colonel Sawyer's escort consists of Companies C and D, Fifth U. S. Volunteers, and a detachment of twenty-five Dakota men, under command of Captain Williford, Fifth U. S. Volunteers. The route taken by the party will intersect the road from this place to Virginia City at or near Powder River. The escort will not be required by Colonel Sawyer after arriving at Big Horn River. Have just telegraphed these facts to General Connor, also your information that companies are ordered to report to him.

GEO. F. PRICE,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 17, 1865—12.30 p. m.

Major-General CANBY,
New Orleans:

This department is informed that an expedition is on foot in New Orleans to go to the Tortugas, and by surprise or stratagem seize that place and release the prisoners there. Immediately on receiving this telegram please send a special messenger to notify the commanders at Key West and Tortugas to take strict measures to guard against any stratagem or surprise and secure the safety of their commands. You will also use every effort to detect the parties engaged in the conspiracy and to defeat their object. You will also please notify the naval commander and request his co-operation. Acknowledge the receipt of this telegram.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp Irwin, Tex., August 17, 1865.

Lieut. Col. E. D. SWAIN,
Commanding Forty-second Illinois Infantry:

In compliance with orders from headquarters Central District of Texas to send one regiment from this division to garrison the post of Lavaca, the general commanding directs that you proceed with your regiment either this p. m. or to-morrow morning to Port Lavaca and relieve the Twenty-eighth Regiment U. S. Colored Troops, now occupying that place. On your arrival at Lavaca, you will also relieve the detachment of 125 men from this division now on duty at that post, except such men as are members of your regiment, and direct the officer in charge to rejoin the division without delay. All reports, returns, &c., of your regiment will for the present be made through brigade and division headquarters, as heretofore. Capt. E. J. Smith, assistant quartermaster, has been directed to furnish you transportation enough to move your command. You will notify him whether you will leave to-night or in the morning.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES A. SPENCE,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., August 17, 1865.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of a letter addressed by the Governor of Wisconsin to the Secretary of War, repeating and urging his request for the discharge of Wisconsin regiments. The reasons he gives are alike applicable to all volunteer troops in the service, and I might go still further and say that there is so much dissatisfaction, not to say insubordination, among all the volunteer regiments serving in this department as greatly to impair their efficiency. One-fifth the number of subordinate and willing troops would do the same service now performed by volunteer regiments in

this department, and do it better. I have recommended either that five infantry and two cavalry regiments of the regular Army be sent here, in lieu of all troops now serving in Missouri and Kansas and the Territories west of the Missouri River, or that authority be given to raise these seven regiments from all the forces now in the department. The applications of governors to have these regiments mustered out can only be gratified by abandoning the whole country and all our supplies west of the Missouri River to the Indians, and of this the Government must be the judge. Governor Lewis' application should have the same weight, neither more nor less, as applications of the same kind from governors of other States. If one is acceded to all must be, and this department would be left without troops. Nearly the entire force in the department will be mustered out by October 15. After three years' service two months seem a short time to wait patiently, especially when the Government so much needs the services of the regiments and finds it so difficult to replace them.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[AUGUST 17, 1865.—For Sanborn to Dodge, relative to negotiations for peace with the Indians, see Part I, pp. 361–363.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., August 17, 1865.

Brig. Gen. H. H. SIBLEY, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District of Minnesota, Saint Paul, Minn.:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to say that by the 1st of November next your command will be reduced to one regiment of infantry and six companies of cavalry, to be posted as circumstances may require, possibly in the following manner, to meet the immediate wants of the service, viz: At Fort Abercrombie, 3 companies of infantry and 30 horses; at Fort Wadsworth, 4 companies of infantry and 30 horses; at Fort Ripley, 2 companies of infantry; at Fort Ridgely, 1 company of cavalry and 1 company of infantry. The disposition of the cavalry to be made as the necessities of the service may require.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. T. SPRAGUE,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., August 17, 1865. (Via Sioux City.)

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. SULLY,
Comdg. Northwest Indian Expedition, Fort Rice, Dak. Ter.:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to say that by the 1st of November next, or upon the termination of your campaign, your command will be reduced to one regiment of infantry and six companies of cavalry, the disposition of which is left to your discretion, but the following arrangements might perhaps meet the necessi-

ties of the service, viz: At Fort Rice, 4 companies of infantry and 30 horses; Fort Pierre, 3 companies of infantry and 30 horses; Fort Randall, 3 companies of infantry and 30 horses. The cavalry to be posted as circumstances may require.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. T. SPRAGUE,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *August 18, 1865—1.30 p. m.*
(Received 2 p. m. 19th.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States:

GENERAL: Scouts and an agent from Cortina have arrived here from the Rio Grande. There is no great change in the condition of affairs there since my last telegram. The Franco-Mexico rebels hold Matamoras and Monterey, the Liberals all the balance of the country. The Imperialists are getting shaky about their connection with the rebels. Juarez is stupid. He does not know what he has in his hands. I will be obliged to go to San Antonio next week to fix up the cavalry columns and move some to Laredo and Fort Duncan if possible. I will go as far as Fort Duncan and will possibly see Juarez. The Colonel Terry whom I reported in a previous dispatch as having crossed the Rio Grande and being disarmed was Judge Terry, of California notoriety.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *August 18, 1865—2 p. m.*
(Received 1.45 p. m. 19th.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States:

GENERAL: It is more than probable that E. Kirby Smith came to this city on last Thursday, sub rosa. On Friday afternoon I learned of his arrival. On Saturday morning I found Beauregard came up nearly sub rosa. Sunday night there was assembled a few individuals at Beauregard's house. Monday night I had his house searched, but did not find Smith. There has been quite a collection of rebel generals here in the last two weeks, some sub rosa, some by authority. I feel quite certain that the burden of their mission here was the Mexican colonization scheme. There appears to be a freemasonry among all rebels in New Orleans. An offer of 10,000 men was made not long ago to Maximilian through Mejia. There is but little doubt of this, but Mejia is getting shaky, and it is said rejected the offer. The Maximilian Government in Mexico is a farce. He holds only a few cities and towns, and cannot collect revenue except on the line from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico. If our Government does not watch these rebels closely there will be a Franco-Mexico rebel league. If France means to support Maximilian, she will do it with rebels if possible.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

PLUMB CREEK, *August 18, 1865.*

Major-General POPE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Arrived here to-day at noon, all right. Shall go to Midway to-night. Send dispatches to Cottonwood.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

PLUM CREEK, *August 18, 1865.*

Maj. G. C. TICHENOR:

Bring the Forty-eighth Wisconsin to Fort Leavenworth; order Fiftieth Wisconsin to Fort Rice, as directed. You must do the best you can until Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry or Forty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry arrives. That regiment ought to be en route for Fort Rice now to reach there. If you have any trouble about getting boats telegraph Captain Bell. Don't let anything delay this regiment getting off. We are getting along finely; reached this place at noon. General Sully, I think, is in that country. Let the commanding officer report to whoever is in command. They go to relieve a regiment whose term of service expires, and the colonel may be the ranking officer, if so, he will report to us. If General Sully is there, or has left orders, be governed by his orders.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT LARAMIE, DAK. TER., *August 18, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Kearny or Cottonwood:

I have dates including 15th instant from General Connor. He has laid out a post on Powder River—splendid location—Colonel Kidd, Sixth Michigan Cavalry, in command. Are now building block-houses and stockades. The post is about eighty miles from Deer Creek Station. As soon as train—which should be with him to-morrow—arrives, he will resume march. Saw-mill much needed. All signs indicate that Indians are moving down river in large bodies. They are traveling in the direction the general wants them to travel. He says he does not think it possible for them to escape him. His stock is in fine condition. He expects the California troops, which took a route west of him, to join him within four days after he resumes his march.

GEO. F. PRICE,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.
(In absence of general commanding.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., August 18, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. SULLY, U. S. Volunteers,
Comdg. Northwest Indian Expedition, Fort Rice, Dak. Ter.:

GENERAL: Your telegram of the 25th of July, via Council Bluffs, dated August 17, was received yesterday. The major-general commanding has answered it by telegraph, directing you not to muster out the troops referred to, but to postpone all action until their services

can without embarrassment be dispensed with. At present the state of your command and the progress of the campaign will not admit of it. The embarrassments incident to such instructions are well understood, and there is no remedy but to be governed by the necessities of the service. Colonel Cole has been ordered to send one regiment to report to you. This regiment is now operating along the Black Hills. The Fiftieth Wisconsin has been ordered to Fort Rice. A commission has been appointed to treat with the Indians on the Upper Missouri, consisting of Governor Newton Edmunds, Edward B. Taylor, General S. R. Curtis, General H. H. Sibley, Orsan Guerney, and Henry W. Reed, of Iowa.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. T. SPRAGUE,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp Irwin, Tex., August 19, 1865.

Capt. ANDREW STEWART,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Central District of Texas:

I have the honor to inform you that constant complaints are being made to these headquarters that depredations of every kind are being perpetrated on the inhabitants in and about Texana by bands of bushwhackers. A few days since I sent two officers of my staff with five mounted men to ascertain the facts and they report that there is a band of from thirty to forty desperadoes encamped about fifteen miles above Texana, and that they go through the country in squads of five and seven robbing and stealing whatever they can lay their hands on. As the citizens express themselves as very anxious to take the oath of allegiance and try in future to be true and loyal to the Government, I think it would be advisable to station one or two regiments at Texana. In case you may think best to send a force to that point they can be supplied by water from Indianola, the Navidad River being navigable to Texana.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH CONRAD,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[AUGUST 19, 1865.—For Connor to Dodge, relating to operations in the Northwest, see Part I, p. 358.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, August 20, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

On being furnished with a copy of your dispatch to General Canby I at once gave orders to commanding officers at Key West and Tortugas to be upon the alert against surprise and stratagem. My impression is that the report originated from the colonization scheme now discussed by rebels in this section, which I have been watching closely. In fact, I have had many of the principal rebel generals in this city under close surveillance for some time past.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, August 20, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Your telegram of the 17th in relation to the designs upon Key West and Tortugas has just been received. An officer with dispatches for those posts will start immediately. General Sheridan, who is now here, will be advised at once, and every effort made to watch and detect the parties engaged in the conspiracy.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

MATAMORAS, *August 20, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Brownsville, Tex.:

GENERAL: I have been informed from an undoubted source that Major-General Sheridan has issued an order for the arrest of all Confederate officers who crossed into Mexico after the surrender of the Department of the Trans-Mississippi by General E. K. Smith. As this order may have been issued under a misapprehension of the facts, so far as applicable to the Confederate officers stationed on the Rio Grande, I have deemed it proper to make the following statement both on my own account, as well as that of the officers made liable to imprisonment by this order. On the afternoon of the 7th of July [June?] I received per flag of truce from Brigadier-General Brown, U. S. Army, an order signed by Major-General Magruder, C. S. Army, and dated at Galveston, July [June?] 2, which stated that "General E. K. Smith had that day signed a convention with Major-General Canby, U. S. Army, by which he surrendered the Department of the Trans-Mississippi" and directing all officers of the Confederate army to protect and turn over public property when called for by the officer or agents of the United States Government. This order does not state the terms of the surrender nor was there any copy of the convention inclosed. It is useless for me to discuss the authority of a general to surrender troops 1,500 miles distant from his headquarters. I will simply state that I declined to accept a surrender, the terms of which I was ignorant. I was urged to this conclusion also by a rumor which subsequently proved true, that Generals Smith and Magruder, after ordering the surrender, were flying to Mexico to avoid surrendering themselves. I therefore crossed into Mexico for the purpose of engaging in the peaceful pursuits of life. In thus acting I am unaware of having violated any law of the United States Government. As a citizen of the United States I had a perfect right to go to Mexico and enter into business of a peaceful nature, and I might add that by the same laws I had a perfect right to disobey the orders of Generals E. K. Smith and Magruder. When General Twiggs surrendered the Department of Texas to the State authorities I declined so far as was in my power to obey, and resisted to the end. I am surely not blamed by United States Government for that act. On leaving my command I published an order counseling all soldiers and citizens to return to their homes and render a cheerful obedience to the laws and orders of the United States Government. What more could I have done had I accepted the surrender? I deny that any officer is more strongly impressed with the importance of healing the wounds caused by the late sanguinary struggle, or has done more in his sphere to bring about that end, than I have. In conclusion, I will add that the insecurity of

life and property in Texas caused many officers and men to cross the river. Others were compelled to do so, in order to obtain a living. I cannot think that General Sheridan's order is aimed at either of these two classes. For myself, I shall, whenever I think proper, return to the United States and cheerfully submit to the laws that may be in force, relying upon their justice for my protection.

With great respect, general, I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant.

JAS. E. SLAUGHTER,
Late Brigadier-General, C. S. Provisional Army.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
Brownsville, August 2 [?], 1865.

Respectfully referred to headquarters Military Division of the Gulf, with the recommendation that General Slaughter be permitted to take the oath and go to his home in Virginia. Detectives are endeavoring to get information in regard to the cotton transactions which are alleged against him. If sufficient evidence against him to justify it should be obtained he might be arrested in the United States.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., September 21, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded to the Secretary of War:

Unless otherwise ordered General Slaughter, as well as all other officers and men lately of the so-called C. S. Army who violated the terms of surrender between General Canby and the commanding officer of the so-called Confederate forces in the Trans-Mississippi Department by leaving the United States and entering Mexico with or without their arms, then the property of the United States Government, will be arrested and tried by a military commission as soon as they enter this military division. General Slaughter is the officer who carried into Mexico and disposed of to the Imperialists at Matamoras a battery of artillery and other arms. I regard his conduct in breaking the terms of the Canby and Smith surrender and attempting to defraud the United States Government as most reprehensible.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Third indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
October 12, 1865.

Returned to the Adjutant-General to inform General Sheridan his proposed action is approved.

By order of the Secretary of War:

THOS. T. ECKERT,
Acting Assistant Secretary of War.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *August 20, 1865.*

Lieut. Col. JOS. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

On the 15th instant General Sanborn met the chiefs and head men of the Apaches, Arapahoes, Comanches, and Kiowas at the mouth of

Little Arkansas, and with them entered into a written agreement for the cessation of hostilities and for a meeting to conclude arrangements for perpetual peace, to be held October 4, at Bluff Creek, forty miles below Little Arkansas River. It is General Sanborn's opinion that this is the end of hostilities south of the Arkansas. I send you copies of the dispatches in full by the first mail.

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *August 20, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE,
Cottonwood:

General Sanborn reports that he met the chiefs and head men of the Apaches, Arapahoes, Kiowas, and Comanches on the 15th instant at the mouth of Little Arkansas, and after a council with them made a written agreement for cessation of hostilities and for the perpetual peace, to be held October 4, at Bluff Creek, forty miles below Little Arkansas River. The agreement is signed by sixteen of the principal men of the Kiowas, Apaches, and Arapahoes, and they bind themselves to make perpetual [peace], Cheyennes to keep the peace and unite in the agreement. General Sanborn says his force can be reduced 2,000 now, and as many more after the agreement of 4th of October is made. Copies of this report, agreement, &c., are sent you by mail to Julesburg.

GEO. C. TICHENOR,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

GALENA, ILL., *August 21, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Before receiving your dispatch I wrote to Sherman on the subject of reduction of forces in the West, and for information concerning Indian expeditions, to be sent to General Rawlins, giving him at the same time my views. Copies of my letters forwarded to General Rawlins to-day.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 21, 1865—1.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Galena, Ill.:

Your dispatches concerning the further reduction of troops and leave to paroled rebels to leave the country have been received. Orders have been given the Adjutant-General to go on with the reduction of the force to such extent as may be deemed safe by the commanding officers, and I have recommended the order to be made in respect to paroled rebels. Nothing of importance has transpired since your departure. No satisfactory information has been received in respect to the Indian expedition or the measures taken to reduce its dimensions and expense. This subject still occupies the anxious consideration of the President and of this Department. General Meade has been

directed to visit the southern portion of his command in order to see to the discipline and administration of the military and of the Freedman's Bureau, concerning which some complaint has been made.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, August 21, 1865—1 p. m. (Received 9 p. m.)

Major-General RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: If the regular cavalry regiments were ordered to Texas, I could mount and equip them from the volunteer cavalry now there, and muster most of it out. This would be a great saving to the Government, and I strongly recommend it. The muster out of the Armies of the Potomac and the Tennessee has given the troops such good grounds to ask for the same that it is astonishing how quietly they have behaved. When I go to Texas I will at least muster out two regiments of cavalry and perhaps some of the Fourth Corps. I do not intend to call on the Government for cavalry horses for the cavalry force in Texas.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., August 21, 1865—1.30 p. m.
(Received 7.30 p. m.)

Brevet Major-General RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I will leave here for Texas on next Thursday. All telegrams or communications will be sent after me, or telegrams can reach me at Galveston via Saint Louis.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CENTRAL DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
Victoria, Tex., August 21, 1865.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. JOSEPH CONRAD,
Commanding Second Division, Central District of Texas:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 19th instant. The major-general commanding directs that you send a regiment of your command to occupy Texana, provided you can send them there by steamer. It will be the duty of the commanding officer sent to Texana to capture all jayhawkers and all other lawless persons, and use every effort to establish order and give protection to individuals and property. To seize for the Government all property belonging to the late so-called Confederate Army or Government. To establish justice and good feeling between land proprietors and freedmen, encouraging the latter to contract to labor for the former at just wages. It is preferable that the freedmen should contract with their former masters, and in this way return to their homes. It has been reported that some civil officers have been appointed in that section by Provisional Governor Hamilton. In case any such are found there, they are to be assisted by the troops in establishing their authority, and co-operated with in the discharge of their duty. The regimental

quartermaster must give proper vouchers for beef to supply the command, and make arrangements for the transportation of other supplies from Lavaca and Indianola.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANDREW STEWART,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—The regiment which goes to Texana should be supplied with thirty days' rations at once.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANDREW STEWART,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GALENA, ILL., *August 21, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi:

Dispatches from Washington received whilst I was in Detroit express great alarm at the magnitude of requisitions coming in for expeditions fitting out for Indian hunt. They also ask me if they were fitted out under my orders, and if there is a necessity for them. Now that the Indians cannot expect aid from rebels by making us spend so much force in another direction, it looks to me as if the number of troops sent in each party might be materially reduced. The treaty which will soon be in progress at Fort Gibson, Ind. Ter., possibly renders some of the expeditions which General Pope contemplated sending out altogether unnecessary. I think also that the Arkansas and Kansas might now be stripped pretty bare of troops and especially of cavalry. This at least would apply to Kansas and Missouri. I wish you would give the subject of reducing our forces within your command attention, and let General Rawlins know what you think can be done. I will be in Saint Louis about the 12th of next month.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

[AUGUST 21, 1865.—For Connor to Dodge, relating to operations in the Northwest, see Part I, p. 358.]

FORT LARAMIE, DAK. TER., *August 21, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Alkali or Julesburg:

Durkee, of Wisconsin, has been appointed Governor of Utah. Mormons tried to murder Rev. Norman McLeod, Christian minister now preaching in Salt Lake City, but failed in the attempt. They are growing very insolent because of the small number of soldiers now there and are daily becoming worse. The Indians in Southern and Western Utah are also committing depredations, instigated thereto by Mormon leaders; they are doubtless attempting the same policy which they tried there three years ago, thinking in the absence of troops there will be a fair chance to succeed. That policy is to force every man, woman, and child, not a Mormon, to leave the Territory. The commanding officer of that district earnestly asks for more troops. The gold and silver interests will be seriously jeopardized and gentile life very unsafe this winter if additional force is not sent there. I am thus earnest in pressing this subject upon your attention because I

have served in that Territory nearly three years and traveled all over it, and know that this condition of affairs will grow worse, if preventive measures are not adopted. Stage company from Salt Lake City to Virginia City, Idaho, are also earnestly asking for military escorts to protect mails and treasure in transit from marauding copperhead guerrillas, who have fled from east of the Missouri River and are now following their old vocations on that mail road. We have not the troops to give them; Colonel George has not men enough to perform garrison duty. Bela M. Hughes, agent Overland Stage Line, says will not be able to open new road to Denver via Uinta Valley this season, and idea of transferring stage stock to that route this fall is abandoned. This seriously annoys plans heretofore made by us. The steamer Brother Jonathan was wrecked off Crescent City, Cal., July 31 [30], and Brig. Gen. George Wright, U. S. Volunteers and colonel Ninth Infantry, was drowned. He was en route for his new command—the Department of Columbia. He formerly commanded the Department of the Pacific.

GEO. F. PRICE,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.
(In absence of general commanding.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., August 21, 1865.

COMMANDING OFFICER, FORT STANTON, N. MEX.:

SIR: Send a first-rate officer and twenty-five good men—have the officer and twelve of the men mounted—to the Gallinas Mountains, there to take post as a picket until further orders. The men will have each 100 rounds of cartridges for rifle or carbine and fifty rounds each for revolver. They will take fifty days' rations. The officer will be instructed to attack and destroy all Apache or Navajo Indians he may find without passports. Women and children will not be killed. Neither officer nor men of this picket will leave it nor go to visit any of the neighboring towns. Give me a list of the names of the party sent to the saw-mill on the Tularosa and of this party sent to the Gallinas. Inform commanding officer at Fort Sumner of the day the latter party leaves your post, its strength, and a copy of its instructions. The troops at your post must carry out the spirit of this order in the country about you. I expect you to send out scouts to circle around your post at good distances, to cut whatever trails may be made by Indians. What became of the horses captured from the Navajoes? Report their exact number and locality.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NOTE.—Try and keep your horses shod and in condition for immediate service.

GALENA, ILL., *August 22, 1865—6 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

All regular cavalry not absolutely necessary where it now is might be sent to General Sheridan, but I would not advise the interference with any of it now in General Pope's department.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 20. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., August 22, 1865*

The District of the Plains is hereby abolished, and the following districts established:

I. District of Wisconsin—to include the State of Wisconsin; headquarters, Milwaukee, Wis. Maj. Gen. A. Pleasonton, U. S. Volunteers, to command.

II. District of Minnesota—to include the State of Minnesota and that portion of Dakota lying east of a line drawn from the head of Pembina River to the western extremity of Devil's Lake; thence to the head of James River; thence, following the course of James River southerly, to the forty-fourth parallel of latitude; thence east along that parallel to the Big Sioux River; thence along the line of that river to the northern boundary of the State of Iowa. Brig. and Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. M. Corse, U. S. Volunteers, to command.

III. District of Iowa—to include the State of Iowa, except the counties of Buncombe, Sioux, Plymouth, Osceola, Woodbury, Inson, Emmet, Kossuth, Winnebago, Worth, Mitchell, Howard, Winneshiek, and Allamakee; headquarters at Clinton, Iowa.

IV. The District of Missouri—to include the State of Missouri; headquarters at Saint Louis, Mo. Brig. Gen. T. C. H. Smith, U. S. Volunteers, to command.

V. The District of Kansas—to include the State of Kansas and the Upper Arkansas Valley as far as to include Fort Lyon; headquarters at Fort Leavenworth. Brig. and Bvt. Maj. Gen. W. L. Elliott, U. S. Volunteers, to command.

VI. The District of Nebraska—to include the Territories of Nebraska and Montana, and that portion of Dakota lying west of the western boundary of the first-named Territory; headquarters at Laramie. Brig. and Bvt. Maj. Gen. F. Wheaton, U. S. Volunteers, to command.

VII. The District of Colorado—to include the Territory of Colorado, except that portion of the valley of the Upper Arkansas included in the District of Kansas; headquarters at Denver City. Brig. and Bvt. Maj. Gen. E. Upton, U. S. Volunteers, to command.

VIII. The District of Utah—to include the Territory of Utah; headquarters at Salt Lake City. Brig. Gen. P. E. Connor to command.

IX. District of Dakota—to include the counties of Buncombe, Sioux, Plymouth, Osceola, Inson, Emmet, Kossuth, Winnebago, Worth, Mitchell, Howard, Winneshiek, Woodbury, and Allamakee, in Iowa, and the Territory of Dakota, except that portion of the Territory included in the Districts of Minnesota and Nebraska; headquarters at Sioux City. Brig. and Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. Sully, U. S. Volunteers, to command.

The forces to be assigned to these several districts will be communicated to the commanders in letters of instructions.

The officers designated to command the foregoing districts will proceed without delay to their respective headquarters and enter upon the discharge of their duties.

By command of Major-General Pope:

JOS. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Saint Louis, Mo., August 22, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Department of Arkansas, Little Rock:

GENERAL: I have official notice that commissioners are on the point of starting from Fort Leavenworth for Fort Smith with escort and attendance to negotiate a lasting treaty with Indians residing west of you. You will please make all suitable arrangements for their comfort at Fort Smith, and facilitate their business by all the means at your command. Supply them with provisions, forage, and all necessaries. Also take proper precautions as to guards, couriers, &c., reporting at the close of the treaty any matters that may seem to you of interest.

I am, with great respect,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Saint Louis, August 22, 1865.

DEAR REYNOLDS: I have not written you much, because I did not feel inclined to meddle much in your matters, which you understand far better than I. I am now firmly established here, and will always be glad to be of service to you officially and privately. I want to come down some time this winter to see you, of which more hereafter. I shall be glad if you will drop me a note privately, telling me of matters interesting, though not strictly private.

Your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

ALKALI, *August 22, 1865.*

Maj. G. C. TICHENOR,
Aide-de-Camp:

Send orders to General Sanborn to send to Leavenworth what cavalry he can spare for muster out. I advise in retaining to keep Fourteenth Missouri, Thirteenth Missouri, and Fifteenth Kansas, and First Colorado. He can send in such of the rest as he deems best, or even part of this. Tell him it is reported that a part of the Comanches, Kiowas, nearly all of the Cheyennes, and one band of Arapahoes are still north of Platte. Ascertain what portions of these tribes, if any, are there. I will communicate to him from Julesburg.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

ALKALI, *August 22, 1865.*

Maj. G. C. TICHENOR,
Aide-de-Camp:

Send to Fort Cottonwood six pieces of field artillery, caissons and forage complete. Send ammunition with them. Let mule teams take them out, and put all under charge of a suitable officer, who will obtain escort from post to post. At Cottonwood I will send orders for their distribution.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., August 22, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. W. L. ELLIOTT:

GENERAL: The assistant adjutant-general will deliver to you the order assigning you to the command of the District of Kansas.* You will please proceed without delay to your command and enter upon the performance of your duties. The first thing I desire you to do is to reduce greatly the number of troops and the expenditures in that district. I desire you to break up all posts in your district except the following, which will be garrisoned as herein stated, viz: Fort Leavenworth, three companies Thirteenth U. S. Infantry, with headquarters of that regiment, and one company of cavalry; Fort Riley, five companies Thirteenth U. S. Infantry and one company of cavalry; Cow Creek, two companies of infantry; Fort Larned, three companies of infantry and one of cavalry. A post at or near Cimarron Crossing of the Arkansas River, one company infantry and one company cavalry. A post at or near Aubrey Crossing of Arkansas River, one company of cavalry and one company of infantry; Fort Lyon, two companies of cavalry and one company of infantry. It is possible that you may need one or two small posts on the route to Fort Kearny or on the Smoky Hill Fork. You can determine this when you have looked over the ground. There will be assigned to your district the following troops, which must be made to answer all necessities of your command: One battalion (eight companies) Thirteenth U. S. Infantry; one regiment of volunteer infantry, to be selected by yourself from the regiments now on duty in Kansas. It is suggested that one of the regiments of U. S. Volunteers or the Forty-eighth Wisconsin will be the best troops. You will also select a cavalry regiment in the same manner, retaining in your district seven companies and turning over the remaining five companies to Brevet Major-General Upton, commanding District of Colorado. These troops should be selected from those regiments having the longest periods to serve. All other troops in your district should be sent at once to Fort Leavenworth to be mustered out of service. Consult with the depot quartermaster and commissary at Fort Leavenworth about the best disposition to be made of the public stores in your district, which are believed (especially at Fort Riley and Fort Larned) to be largely in excess of the necessities of your command. Supplies for one year for the force herein designated should be retained and distributed. After giving orders, and assuring yourself that they will be immediately executed, to break up all other posts than those herein mentioned, you will please proceed with as little delay as practicable to visit Riley, Larned, and Lyon, and have the garrisons and supplies reduced to what is herein stated. On your way to Lyon you will locate the post near the Cimarron Crossing, and also near Aubrey Crossing of the Arkansas, and at once move the garrisons of those posts to the points selected, and have them commence to build quarters and prepare for winter. You will find Brevet Major-General Sanborn with a considerable force in the vicinity of Fort Larned. He has just concluded an arrangement, or rather has made a written agreement, with the chiefs and head men of the Comanches, Kiowas, Arapahoes, and Plains Apaches for a complete cessation of hostilities, and for a grand council to make a permanent peace, to be held on the Arkansas River, forty miles below the mouth of Little Arkansas, on the 4th of October next. It will probably be well to keep about 500 cavalry of this command encamped on the Arkansas near Fort Larned until a treaty is

* See paragraph V, August 22, p. 1201.

concluded. Select the detachment for this service and be sure to put a faithful officer in command of it, who will maintain discipline and insure that no bad conduct of his command and no outrages or wrongs to the Indians shall be committed. Perhaps General Sanborn himself will be the best officer for that service. All the rest of the force under his command you will please send back to Fort Leavenworth immediately for muster out. You can select your cavalry regiment from Sanborn's command if you find it judicious. In designating this force for your district it is assumed that the infantry regiments number not less than 800 men present for duty, and the cavalry regiment at least 1,200 men. All men absent from these regiments, sick, on furlough, or otherwise, except on duty in this department, will be mustered out. If you cannot find regiments having this effective force, retain another regiment of each arm of service, so as to make up the necessary force. Report by letter or telegraph to Major-General Dodge, U. S. Volunteers, who has general command west and south of the Missouri River, and in his absence on the plains report direct to these headquarters, furnishing General Dodge copies. You are to understand, general, that it is the purpose to reduce everything in your district to a peace basis, and neither to keep troops nor make expenditures except such as are absolutely necessary. Your long experience on the frontier as an officer of the army, and your known high character for integrity and efficiency, make me confident that you will carry out these instructions promptly and vigorously. It is confidently hoped that by October 1 your command will be reduced to the force herein specified, and all the arrangements made which I have directed.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., August 22, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. E. UPTON, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District of Colorado:

GENERAL: The assistant adjutant-general will hand you the order assigning you to the command of the District of Colorado.* You will please proceed with as little delay as practicable, and by the route I indicated to you in conversation, to Denver City and enter upon the discharge of your duties. It is believed that by the pacification of the Comanches, Kiowas, Arapahoes, and Apaches of the plains there will be little to apprehend from Indians in any portion of your district east of the mountains. The Ute Indians living in the mountain ranges west of Denver are not and have not been hostile, and if properly managed are not likely to become so. I desire that you direct your attention to the immediate reduction of forces and expenditures in your district to the utmost extent consistent with absolute necessity. You will probably need the following posts already established: First, Camp Fillmore, on the direct route from Fort Lyon to Denver City; second, Fort Garland, on the Trinchera, a few miles east of the Rio Grande; third, Camp Wardwell, eighty miles northeast of Denver City, on the route to Fort Kearny. The first of these posts (which is some miles north of the Pueblo, on the Upper Arkansas River) needs a garrison of one infantry and one cavalry company; the second (Fort Garland)

* See paragraph VII, August 22, p. 1201.

two infantry companies with about thirty horses to mount express men, herders, &c.; the third (Camp Wardwell) needs a garrison of not less than three companies of infantry and one of cavalry. My impression is that you will not need any other posts, but it may be possible that on looking over the ground you will find that other small posts can be judiciously established. You are therefore authorized to retain in your district one entire regiment of infantry, to be selected by yourself. Five companies of cavalry will be turned over to you by General Elliott from his district. These companies will be full to 100 men. If they are not, General Elliott will assign to you a sufficient number of additional companies to bring your cavalry force up to 500 men. All other troops than those herein specified should be immediately mustered out of service, all extra staff officers sent to Saint Louis to report, and all supplies in excess of what are needed for your command for one year stored and protected carefully from the weather, or so disposed of as upon consultation with officers of the proper staff departments you may deem best for the public interest. Please report by letter to Major-General Dodge, who has general command west and south of the Missouri River. Make your reports direct to him, but inform me by telegraph of any matter of interest or importance. I need not enter into further details. Upon looking over the district you will be able to inform yourself fully of the necessities of your command. I cannot too strongly impress upon you the absolute necessity of reducing troops and expenditures to the foregoing basis at the earliest possible moment.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., August 23, 1865.

General E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I hope to be able to muster out about 3,000 more troops in Texas after I reach San Antonio. Every effort will be made to reduce the force consistent with the public wants and the instructions of the lieutenant-general.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *August 23, 1865.*

General SANBORN,
Fort Riley, Kans.:

Have the Fifth U. S. Volunteers move at once to Kearny, as directed in Special Orders, No. 13, from these headquarters.

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT RILEY, *August 23, 1865.*

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

In reply to telegram directing Fifth U. S. Volunteer Infantry to move at once to Fort Kearny, I desire to state that the proper orders were at

once issued to the commanding officer of that regiment, and it has been relieved from duty in this district. This regiment is scattered at different posts along a line of nearly 400 miles, a few companies being now as near Fort Kearny as we are here. Colonel Maynadier, commanding, desires the entire regiment concentrated here. He can move from here with some four companies at once, if the general commanding desires him to do so. Some weeks must elapse before the entire regiment can be concentrated.

JNO. B. SANBORN.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *August 23, 1865.*

Brevet Major-General SANBORN,
Fort Riley, Kans.:

Major-General Dodge telegraphs from Alkali that it is reported that a part of the Comanches, Kiowas, nearly all of the Cheyennes, and one band of Arapahoes are still north of Platte River. Ascertain what portion of these are here. The general will communicate with you from Julesburg.

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, August 23, 1865.

Brevet Major-General WHEATON,
Commanding District of Nebraska:

GENERAL: The assistant adjutant-general will hand you the order assigning you to the command of the District of Nebraska.* You will please proceed without delay to your command and enter upon the performance of your duties. The permanent military posts in your district are Fort Kearny, Cottonwood, Julesburg, Fort Laramie, and Platte Bridge. In my opinion each of these posts should this winter be garrisoned by three infantry and two cavalry companies, and you had best make immediate arrangements for the necessary supplies for them. There have been sent to the plains by my predecessor in command of this department a large quantity of supplies of every kind, greatly in excess of the wants of the forces you will have in your district. After delivering at each post its supplies for one year you will please have all the surplus collected at some suitable and convenient post and safely stored and protected from the weather. It will not be possible probably this winter to get these supplies back to the depot at Fort Leavenworth, but they can be protected carefully, and the larger part of them will be on hand and fit for issue next season. Please give your special attention to storing and protecting these supplies and all other public property not designed for daily use at the posts. It is possible that you may find it judicious to establish some intermediate small posts in addition to those mentioned; but I think not. In relation to escorts for mail coaches, you must exercise your discretion. It is not, in my opinion, possible to furnish cavalry escorts during the winter without enormous expense and great destruction of horses, but if it be absolutely necessary you might send infantry in wagons from one post to another with the coaches. You should be careful, however, never to send less than thirty men, under a commissioned officer. The details

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* See paragraph VI, August 22, p. 1201.

of such matters I must leave to yourself. West of Platte Bridge it may be desirable to establish a post in the valley of the Sweetwater, perhaps at the highest point on that stream, where timber and grass can be found. Of this you can judge when you have looked over the ground. It is proper to inform you that General Connor is now north of Laramie, in command of several columns moving against the Sioux in the direction of the Yellowstone. He has orders to establish a post on or near Powder River, about 125 miles north of Fort Laramie. If established, this post will also be in your command and will be supplied from Laramie. All the Sioux tribes, as also the Cheyennes, are now hostile, but General Sully, with considerable force, is north of them on the Missouri, whilst General Connor is moving up in five columns from various points on the Platte. At last accounts he was on Powder River, moving toward Panther Mountain. It is hoped that before you reach Laramie the hostilities with these Indians will have been settled.

In any event, however, it is the purpose to return to a purely defensive arrangement for the security of the overland routes to Salt Lake. For your district I have decided that one cavalry and two infantry regiments will be sufficient force. I suggest (though without binding you further than as a suggestion) the following distribution of these forces: Fort Kearny, Cottonwood, Julesburg, Laramie, and Platte Bridge should be garrisoned by three infantry and two cavalry companies. If the Powder River post is established, it should be garrisoned by four infantry companies this winter, to which a cavalry company can be added in the spring. If you decide to establish a post on Sweetwater, you will have left to garrison it one infantry and one cavalry company. These dispositions are merely suggested to you as my general impression of the necessities of the situation in your district; to be changed or modified as you may find judicious after looking over the ground. The force I have designated for your district I consider sufficient, and I desire especially, general, to impress upon you the absolute necessity of the strictest economy in your expenditures. It is essential that you return without delay to a peace basis, and to the economical arrangements which obtained before the rebellion. As soon as you have selected the cavalry regiment and two infantry regiments for your district you will please at once relieve all other troops and send them to Fort Leavenworth for muster out of service.

Staff officers of various departments seem to me to abound on the plains, and all such as are not absolutely needed must be ordered to Leavenworth to report by letter to these headquarters. Reduce troops and expenditures to the standard herein indicated without delay. It is expected that by the 15th of October your district will be in all respects organized, and the troops reduced to the force herein designated. Report by letter to Major-General Dodge, who has general command west and south of the Missouri River, and send all reports direct to him. He is now on the plains, but will probably be on his return to Leavenworth before you reach Kearny. General Connor, with the troops operating north of the Platte, will probably come in to Laramie. He is ordered to comply with your requisition for troops, and to send all you do not want to Fort Leavenworth immediately for muster out. You will, however, find troops enough ahead along the Overland Route from Omaha to Laramie to furnish the force designated for your district. My belief is that the best disciplined and most trustworthy troops to be retained for the winter are the regiments of U. S. volunteers which you will find along the route. There is so much dissatisfaction and insubordination in the volunteer regiments now serving in

your district, arising from the belief that as the war is ended they are entitled to discharge from the service, that they are not efficient, and will be less so every day. Make your selection of regiments, however, as best suits you, being careful only to select those having until next spring or summer to serve. As soon as you have posted your troops, relieve and send to Fort Leavenworth all others without delay. I leave you, general, to carry out these instructions, having full confidence that you will do so vigorously and promptly.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

JULESBURG, *August 24, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Saint Louis:

In appointment of commissioners to meet Southern Indians I think General Sanborn should be one of them. It is uncertain whether I shall reach there in time. If I should not he knows our views of Indian matters and will do what he can to carry them out. I hope Government will instruct the commissioners to insist upon their keeping at least fifty miles south of Arkansas route and east of Fort Bascom, thus giving us the Overland Route up the Arkansas, Smoky Hill, and Platte unmolested; also that hereafter all Indian agents, traders, &c., shall be under the supervision of the officer commanding in the country that they occupy. I have seen things on this trip that convince me that unless the officer commanding in the Indian country can have supervision in protecting them from the agents and traders we cannot make a peace that will last very long. Also that they give up all stolen property. Butterfield has opened the Smoky Hill route. If he sustains the line it will go a great ways to hold open a country heretofore occupied by hostile Indians, and which I have occupied this summer.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

[AUGUST 24, 1865.—For Dodge to Tichenor, relative to peace negotiations with the Indians, see Part I, p. 363.]

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *August 24, 1865.*

Major-General DODGE,
Julesburg, Colo. Ter.:

General Elliott has arrived. He relieves Mitchell and Sanborn, both districts being merged. He is given one battalion of the Thirteenth Regulars, one regiment of infantry, and one of cavalry for all purposes in the district. All other troops are ordered by General Pope to be mustered out. I learn that General Upton is assigned to command Colorado, and that General Wheaton goes to Fort Laramie. I suppose that all troops on the plains, except sufficient to garrison posts, are to be mustered out. These district commanders are assigned by General Pope and given written instructions by him relative to their duties and the number of troops to be retained in their respective districts, no copies or notification being given us.

GEO. C. TICHENOR,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., August 24, 1865.

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR,
Commanding District of Utah:

GENERAL: You will receive herewith the order assigning you to the command of the District of Utah and breaking up the District of the Plains.* You will please proceed to your command at the earliest practicable moment and enter upon the performance of your duties. One regiment of infantry and one of cavalry are assigned to your district, and no more troops must be kept there under any circumstances. I desire also to say to you that hereafter it is expected, and will be required of all officers serving in this department, that they do not interfere with officers of the disbursing departments within their districts, except so far as they are required by regulations to overlook them in the performance of their duties. All contracts and payments on contracts must be made hereafter by officers of the proper department according to law and regulations, and no account for any expenditure in violation of either will be admitted or paid, and if paid by any commanding officer's order the amount will be charged to him at the Treasury. It is impossible for any officer who attends promptly to his own duties to be able also to attend to the duties of his subordinates. I make these remarks because there has been much complaint of you in this direction, and many accounts of an extraordinary character made by you have been reported to me as paid by your orders. I do not mean to say that these expenses were not necessary, but hereafter I am very sure that with proper management the necessity will not again arise, and I desire you always to take such precautions in advance that nothing will be needed in your command which cannot be had in the usual and legal way. Your familiarity with the country and the circumstances of your command render any instructions from me unnecessary. I desire you to make such arrangements for the protection of the overland routes in Utah as you consider necessary and are capable of making with the force assigned to your command. All troops, except the regiment of infantry and the regiment of cavalry designated as the force of your district, will be put in march for Fort Leavenworth, or other proper points for muster out, without the least delay. If General Wheaton calls upon you for any of this surplus force, you will detach it to report to him. You will report by letter to Major-General Dodge, who has general command west and south of the Missouri River, and send your official reports to him.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., August 24, 1865.

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Forces, Fort Leavenworth:

There are no Comanches or Kiowas north of the Arkansas River, except possibly a few small war parties. The chiefs said that there were some small war parties out from each tribe and that they did not know where they had gone, but thought they had gone upon the Fort

* See paragraph VIII, August 22, p. 1201.

Lyon and Fort Union road, in New Mexico. Black Kettle, head chief of the Cheyennes, the Chief Storm, and Little Raven, head chief of the Arapahoes, with their bands, women, and children, came into Cow Creek Station on the 16th instant to attend the council, and learning that it was to be held at the mouth of the Little Arkansas, at once proceeded to that point. I did not meet them as I came up the east side of the Little Arkansas, and they went down on the west side, hence their names do not appear upon the stipulation. I understood Big Mouth to say that there was one band of Arapahoes and one of Cheyennes on the Platte, and that they had sent him word that they were coming down to join him. He said he had no doubt but that they were on their way, but whether they would come after they had heard that he had made peace or not he did not know. I am satisfied that there is no force of importance of any of these tribes on the Platte. I will send forward one detachment of the Fifth Infantry U. S. Volunteers to-morrow and the balance as fast as they arrive at this post.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 34. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., August 25, 1865.

* * * * * * *

II. Under the provisions of General Orders, No. 130, current series, of the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Brig. Gen. J. A. Maltby, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty in this department.

III. Bvt. Maj. Gen. M. F. Force, U. S. Volunteers, having reported at these headquarters, in pursuance of General Orders, No. 130, current series, of the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, he is hereby assigned to the command of the Western District of Mississippi.

By order of Major-General Slocum:

J. WARREN MILLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., August 25, 1865.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Comdg. Military Division of the Mississippi, Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: I inclose herewith the order* establishing districts in this department, concerning which I have already conferrred verbally with you. I also send the detailed instructions given to each district commander. In answer, therefore, to inquiries of the General-in-Chief and War Department, it will be ascertained by summing up the forces specially assigned in these instructions to each district, that the entire force to be retained in this department amounts to seven regiments and one battalion of infantry and four regiments of cavalry, an aggregate force, when the regiments are full, of 5,600 infantry and 4,800 cavalry. About two-thirds of this force are all that [can] be relied on as effective. These regiments will be distributed as follows: Minnesota, one infantry regiment and six companies of cavalry; in Northern Iowa and that

* See General Orders, No. 20, headquarters Department of the Missouri, August 22, p. 1201.

portion of Dakota Territory lying along and east of Missouri River, one infantry regiment and six companies of cavalry; in Kansas, to include the Upper Arkansas River as far as to include Fort Lyon, one regiment and one battalion of infantry and seven companies of cavalry; in Colorado Territory, one infantry regiment and five companies of cavalry; in Nebraska and Montana and that portion of Dakota Territory west and south of the Missouri River, two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry; in Utah, one regiment of infantry and one of cavalry. This is the least force, in my opinion, which can perform the service required. West of Fort Leavenworth there are 3,500 miles of overland routes to California and New Mexico to protect. The whole distance traversed is through the Indian country, and the overland routes are new and will for some time be infested by wandering parties of lawless white men, lately bushwhackers and deserters from the army, and men from the disbanded rebel armies. These men prowl through that whole region of country and are more dangerous to travelers than the Indians themselves. All outrages committed by them are, however, charged upon Indians, and it requires great vigilance to prevent retaliation from being practiced upon Indians guiltless of offense. A much larger force is required on the plains than has heretofore been considered necessary, arising from the state of facts set forth in my communication of August 1 to Col. R. M. Sawyer, assistant adjutant-general, Military Division of the Mississippi, an extract from which is submitted.*

By the 15th of October at latest the whole force of this department will be reduced to the number above stated, and expenditures brought down to that scale. I need not say that the accumulation of supplies on the plains and the large requisitions sent on were made before I came into command of this department. My whole attention has been given since I assumed command to reduce everything to the lowest point which actual necessity demands. As there seems to be great anxiety and some misapprehension in Washington concerning the condition of troops in this department, I have the honor to request that copies of this letter be furnished to the General-in-Chief and Secretary of War.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., August 25, 1865.

Colonel CLOUD,
Commanding at Larned, Kans.:

COLONEL: I am expecting orders reducing my command, and also to garrison the Smoky Hill route, and do not expect to be able to leave with you much more than your regiment to manage your sub-district. I simply write this to show that it will be better to make as few changes as possible until the new order of things is established. The remaining portion of your regiment will leave here on Monday next and come through at once to you, and I may soon want the Fourteenth Missouri Cavalry to move up on the Smoky Hill route. I would recommend that you move as few troops as possible until we know what amount of force

* The extract (omitted) begins with "The Indian question is the most difficult" (p. 1150), and ends with "expenses can be easily settled" (p. 1153.)

they are going to give us. We are now well supplied with everything. The Quartermaster-General has ordered store-houses built at Larned, and I think the lumber will commence coming forward soon. Larned must be the depot of supplies for all the posts and troops between Larned and Lyon, and I desire all proper requisitions for supplies for those posts and stations to be filled at Larned. Communicate your views of matters at any time. I shall always be glad to hear from you.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., August 25, 1865.

Col. J. J. GRAVELY,
Commanding Fourteenth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers:

COLONEL: Your letter of the 21st instant came to hand this morning. I am expecting orders reducing my command, and also orders to garrison the Smoky Hill route, so I am not now expecting that your command will remain in the Third Sub-District many days, and have so intimated to Colonel Cloud. As I may want you to command a sub-district or line of travel before long, I will not make the order transferring your headquarters here now; but if things are to remain as they now are many weeks, I will make the order. The work should now be made quite light along the Arkansas, as I think there is not much danger on that line of travel. I expect Fort Dodge will be abandoned soon, and stations established at Aubrey Crossing and Cimarron Crossing of the Arkansas. Write to me at any time and give me your views about any matters pertaining to the service or other things. I shall always be glad to hear from you, and will write in reply when possible. Keep your stock up in good shape if possible, and be careful not to work too hard. How much money is the paymaster paying your command?

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

FORT LARAMIE, DAK. TER., *August 25, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. P. EDWARD CONNOR,
Powder River:

Colonel Briggs, [Seventh] Michigan Cavalry, reports 400 Indians crossed mail road at Willow Springs, between Big Laramie and Virginia Dale, on 21st, bound north, traveling very rapidly for their villages. They have heard of you. One hundred and fifty Indians attacked Willow Springs on 13th instant; stampeded stock, when Michigan men charged them on foot, recovered portion of it, and drove Indians away. All Michigan cavalry has arrived and is distributed. Twenty-first New York will soon be at Collins. Have no fears about running mail. Do not think there is to-day a hostile Indian within fifty miles of any point on mail road. They are all, as was anticipated, fleeing north to their villages. Colonel Potter is confident of his ability to protect road.

GEO. F. PRICE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., August 25, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. M. CORSE, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District of Minnesota:

GENERAL: The assistant adjutant-general will hand you the order assigning you to the command of the District of Minnesota.* You will please proceed to Saint Paul, Minn., and enter upon the discharge of your duties. The principal posts in your district are Fort Ripley, on the Upper Mississippi; Fort Abercrombie, on the Red River of the North; Fort Wadsworth, at the head of the Coteau des Prairie, and Fort Ridgely, on the Upper Minnesota River. These posts should be permanently occupied. Brigadier-General Sibley, now in command of District of Minnesota, has established some small intermediate posts for temporary purposes. You must decide, upon examination, whether it is necessary to retain them this winter. Fort Ripley will be amply garrisoned by one company of infantry and one of cavalry; Fort Abercrombie, by three companies of infantry and two of cavalry; Fort Ridgely, by one company of infantry and two of cavalry. In fact, it is to be doubted whether Fort Ridgely needs more than one infantry and one cavalry company. The situation of affairs in your district must be judged of by yourself, in view of my conversation with you. The Government demands the reduction of forces in the department to the absolute necessities of the situation, and I infer that this means that the military forces should be reduced to what is absolutely needed for protection to the frontier. I suppose in this view that one infantry regiment and six companies of cavalry will be sufficient in your district, and to this force I desire you to reduce the troops in your command. There are now in Minnesota the following regiments: Second Minnesota Cavalry (full regiment), Independent Cavalry Battalion (six companies), Third Illinois Cavalry, four companies of First U. S. Volunteer Infantry. I think it will be well to send the four companies of First U. S. Volunteer Infantry to Fort Leavenworth, where they can be united with the other companies of the regiment, and to dismount the Second Minnesota Cavalry and use it as the infantry regiment for your district. This will give you the infantry regiment and the six companies of cavalry, composed entirely of Minnesota troops, which seem to me to be the appropriate troops to protect the frontiers of Minnesota. The Illinois cavalry regiment should be sent to Springfield for muster out of service as soon as possible. It is expected, general, that immediate and vigorous steps will be taken thus to reduce troops and expenses in your district, and I know too well your energy and fidelity to duty to doubt that you will complete this reduction at the earliest moment it can be safely done. By the 15th of October it is believed that your district will be completely organized in conformity to the above instructions.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., August 25, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. SULLY,
Comdg. Northwest Indian Expedition, Fort Rice, Dak. Ter.:

GENERAL: Upon the conclusion of the operations of this season you will please reduce the forces in your district to one infantry regiment

* See paragraph II, August 22, p. 1201.

and six companies of cavalry. The infantry regiment I send you from Fort Leavenworth, the cavalry companies you select from your new command. I suppose Brackett's battalion of cavalry and the Iowa and Dakota companies will give you the mounted force specified. As soon as the infantry regiment arrives relieve the six companies First U. S. Infantry Volunteers and send them by the same steamer to Fort Leavenworth, and send to their respective States for muster out of service all troops in excess of what are herein designated for your command. You had best keep at Rice, Sully, and Randall, as also at Sioux City, thirty or forty horses for express and herding purposes. I do not undertake to designate posts or their garrisons in your district. You have been long in command and know perfectly the necessities of the case. I only mean to specify distinctly to you the entire force which you are to retain, leaving the distribution of it to your own judgment. The Government demands the reduction of forces in this department to absolute necessities, which I presume means that no troops are to be kept in the department except such as are absolutely needed for the protection of the frontier. The force designated for your district seems to be sufficient for the winter, and upon that force you must rely. I need not impress upon you, general, the necessity of reducing expenditures in your command to the lowest possible point. Your familiarity with the economical system which obtained on the frontier before the rebellion will enable you readily to come down to the scale of expenditures now required by the Government. I rely upon you to do so at the earliest practicable moment.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FRONTIER DISTRICT,
Fort Smith, Ark., August 26, 1865.

General D. H. COOPER,
Fort Washita, C. N.:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 20th instant (with inclosures), requesting that an officer be designated to parole such officers and enlisted men belonging to the District of the Indian Territory as have not yet reported at some United States military post. I am informed by General Reynolds, commanding Department of Arkansas, which embraces the Indian Territory, that Maj. C. C. White, provost-marshal-general of the department, was sent to Fort Towson, about the last of June, for the purpose of paroling your command; that he remained there several days without meeting with any officer authorized to act in the matter. He was compelled to return to Little Rock without accomplishing the object of his mission. Major White was sent to Fort Towson in obedience to a request of General Kirby Smith, who reported to General Reynolds that the Indian command would be surrendered by you at Fort Towson. In consequence of the change of troops now taking place in my command, it will not be possible to send an officer as you request. Men of your command are reporting here daily and being paroled. I cannot at present send an officer to receive the public property which you wish to turn over to the Government, as it would have to be brought here for protection, which cannot be done at this time. I regret that Major-General Herron sent his commissioners into the Indian Territory, as he had no authority to negotiate a treaty or to exercise any authority over

the Indian Territory, which belongs to the Department of Arkansas. I have, however, endeavored to comply with the terms agreed upon by Lieutenant-Colonel Matthews and the Indian nations, believing it the only way to avoid serious difficulty. Immediately after the adjournment of the grand council, which convened at Armstrong Academy in June, I received Governor Colbert's request for passports for Indian delegates to go to Washington. The passports were granted, and the delegates were expected in Washington, as it was understood they were appointed by the grand council. In reply to this letter, Governor Colbert informed me that since his first letter to me Lieutenant-Colonel Matthews had negotiated a temporary treaty of peace, and requested that a grand council be held in the Territory, at which commissioners from Washington would be present; but that if from any cause the commissioners failed to attend the council in the Territory the delegates would avail themselves of the passports and free transportation offered by me. This I communicated to the Interior Department at Washington, and soon after received instructions to notify all the Indian tribes that commissioners from Washington would meet them in grand council at Fort Smith, Ark., September 1.

While I was communicating with the Interior Department by telegraph Major-General Herron was compelled to use the mail, and in consequence of the delay occasioned preparing reports and the uncertain mail facilities, it was several weeks before the Department at Washington was advised that any commissioners had visited the Territory or made any agreement with the Indian tribes. The commissioners will be here on the 1st of September, where they will await the arrival of the delegates from the various Indian tribes. It will not be possible for the commissioners to proceed to Armstrong Academy to meet the grand council, as they have appointed Fort Smith as the place where they will meet all persons in the Western country having business with them; and I am informed that delegates from the Kansas Indian and other tribes are now on the road to this place to meet the commissioners on business. The first information I received that a grand council had been called to meet at Armstrong Academy on the 1st of September was by letter from Governor P. P. Pitchlynn, received the 14th instant, too late to attempt to change the place of meeting, as notice had been sent to all the Indian tribes on the 2d instant that the council would meet at this place. I hope the various tribes in the Territory will be fully represented here at the earliest day possible, as the commissioners will expect to meet them here on the 1st of September.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CYRUS BUSSEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHWEST INDIAN EXPEDITION,
Camp No. 43, Fort Rice, Dak. Ter., August 26, 1865.

ASST. ADJT. GEN., DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI:

In my last report, dated August 13, I spoke of the Assinniboine Indians I sent to Union. They returned, and report that from what they could learn the Indians (Minnesota Sioux) were west of the Little Muddy, and were moving toward Union, but north of it, and that buffalo were very thick there. I then sent for Medicine Bear (as I knew I could not overtake these Indians) and told him that I had come

to the conclusion to take his advice and not go after his people. He appeared to be much pleased at this, and said he would go out to his camp and would surely bring them in. I also got the report of two Indians from the camp on the other side of the river, who were sent in by the Sans-Arc and Minneconjou Sioux, disclaiming having had anything to do with the late raid on Rice, and wishing to make peace. They said as soon as they got through with their hunt and dried their meat they would come to me. As their country is near Fort Pierre, I told them I would meet them there. I feel perfectly sure that during this fall and winter the greater part of the Indians will come in to make peace, and I shall issue instructions to the commanders of posts as regards terms, &c. I cannot issue such instructions to the commanders of Forts Rice and Randall, as General Dodge has assumed command over these posts. There is one matter of great trouble in regard to peace. The Indians have got a large amount of animals stolen down on the Platte, and are afraid they will have to give them up. The question was put to me in council. I evaded it as well as I could, telling them if I did not see the animals I could not know that they had them. As a matter of policy I thought it best to waive the question for the present. It can be better attended to hereafter. In fact, I think it better to compromise than make war any longer for the present. The idea that these Indians had a few years ago, that united they were more than a match for all the whites in our country, has been taken out of them. They will never try a combination again to resist our troops, for they frankly admit it is useless for them to fight us, for we are better mounted and armed. If a war is kept up it will be a sort of guerrilla war, whereby citizens who live on the borders or are traveling unconscious of danger will be the sufferers more than the troops. By keeping up the present garrisons, letting the Indians know they will be well treated if they behave themselves, and that the Government has no idea of taking from them their land, I think there will be no more serious troubles. I do not predict perfect peace immediately, for should the war be continued against the Indians, or should a treaty be made, or should they be let alone, it will be the same. There will be for some time small war parties of young bucks, who have nothing to lose by war, who will continue to rob when they get a good chance; but in time this can also be stopped if peace is made with the major portion of the Indians, and particularly if the posts in the Indian country are commanded by officers of sound judgment and some little knowledge of the Indian character. I have received several orders in regard to mustering out troops in my command. I am informed that the Sixth and Seventh Iowa Cavalry, the First and Fourth U. S. Volunteers, are ordered to be mustered out. This will leave me without any troops except about 300 of Brackett's (Minnesota) battalion. It will be impossible for me to take the garrison from Fort Rice. There are no means of transporting the stores down the river, and the amount of property here is immense—more than I can place under cover at present—for it was the intention to keep here a very large force this winter. I shall therefore leave these troops up here till further orders. The time of the Sixth Iowa has already commenced to expire, and I am fast losing the services of that regiment. I shall, therefore, have to hurry down what few troops I have left to garrison the posts vacated and protect public property there. I am waiting the return of a messenger to the Indian camp, and expect to move to Fort Pierre in about five days.

I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY,
Brevet Major-General.

FORT RILEY, *August 27, 1865.*

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

In accordance with instructions of the 23d instant, I have designated for muster out the Eleventh Indiana Cavalry Volunteers, numbering about 30 officers and 732 men, and Companies C, D, and G, of the Second Cavalry Colorado Volunteers, numbering eight officers and ninety enlisted men, all having from six to ten months' pay due. The necessary orders have been issued, but it will be ten to fifteen days before they arrive, as it will take a few days to relieve the different detachments. Colonel Maynadier, Fifth U. S. Volunteer Infantry, started for Fort Kearny yesterday with six companies of his regiment—all that were here. Major Curtis and Captain Moses, Second Colorado Cavalry, have been ordered to Fort Leavenworth as directed, and will start to-morrow.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brevet Major-General.

[AUGUST 28, 1865.—For Dodge to Pope, relative to the reduction of troops on the plains, see Part I, p. 352.]

[AUGUST 28, 1865.—For Pope to Dodge, relative to the reduction of troops on the plains, see Part I, p. 354.]

CAMP MITCHELL, *August 28, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

General Connor sends following:

HEADQUARTERS, *Powder River, August 19, 1865.*

A detachment of my Pawnee scouts on the 16th instant discovered and pursued a party of twenty-four Cheyennes returning from the mail road with scalps and plunder. They overtook them about sixty miles northeast of here on Powder River, and, after a short engagement, killed the whole party. Loss on our side, 4 horses killed. We captured 29 animals, among which are 4 Government mules, 6 Government and 1 Overland Stage horses, 2 Government saddles, a quantity of white women and children's clothing, 2 infantry coats, &c.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

CAMP MITCHELL, *August 28, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

General Connor telegraphs from expedition moving north of Powder River that one of his parties struck trail of Indians coming from mail road; killed one of principal chiefs of Cheyennes and captured thirty head of Government stock, also large amount of plunder, ponies, &c. They also took in their baggage large number of letters belonging to Seventh Michigan Cavalry. He says that all Indians are moving north.

This is evidently so, as they have left our overland routes. He reports his command in good condition, and the trails very heavy. I shall be in Laramie to-morrow.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., August 28, 1865.

Hon. NEWTON EDMUNDS,
Governor and ex Officio Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Yankton, Dak. Ter.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant. I communicate freely with the Secretary of the Interior on the subject of Indian affairs, in accordance with an understanding between us at the conference held in Washington in July, and I am and shall always be very glad to confer freely with you, or any other gentleman holding high official position under the Interior Department, on the subject of our Indian difficulties. I shall be glad to receive from you at any time whatever suggestions you may deem useful in relation to the operations of the military forces in the region of country over which your superintendence extends, and will always receive and consider your suggestions with the greatest respect. Unless there be harmony and cordial co-operation between the military authorities and the officials of the Interior Department in the Indian country, no good result can be hoped for in the settlement of our Indian affairs. I rejoice to infer from your letter that you are willing to establish these harmonious relations, and proceed to answer your letter in the same spirit of frankness in which it seems to be written. In view of reports from General Sully, of much later date than the paragraph quoted in your letter, I recommended to the Secretary of the Interior (to whom I have sent copies of all reports from officers in the Indian country) the appointment of commissioners to negotiate with the Indians of the Upper Missouri, and have received from him a letter informing me of the appointment of commissioners for that purpose, of whom you are one. Generals Curtis and Sibley, also on the commission, have not yet reached here, though letters received from General Curtis inform me that he will be here in a day or two. I will send up by him orders to General Sully and all other military commanders in that region to assist you in every way in their power in your negotiations, and to furnish you with escorts, transportation, and whatever else you require which it is in their power to furnish. I have only one suggestion to make to you in relation to negotiations of peace with the Indians in question, and I deem it of so much importance, in view of permanent peace, that I ask your earnest consideration of it. The Indians are unwilling to make peace simply on condition that they are not molested by white men. I am greatly opposed to money or other annuities being given to Indians, as it is my belief that they consider such presents as evidences of fear on the part of the Government, and of a desire to bribe them to keep the peace. Such a belief on the part of the Indians has a most unfortunate effect upon them, and simply leads to the renewal of hostilities in the hope of more presents of money and goods. I am satisfied that you will find that they will agree to as favorable terms of peace without the promise of money and goods as with it, and that such a treaty will be much more likely to be permanent. I beg you will consult General Sully, and whomsoever else you please, on this subject. I am very

anxious indeed that you should view the matter as I do, as I believe that upon the decision arrived at will depend largely the stability of our peaceful relations with these Indians hereafter. I wish you every success in your negotiations, and shall hold myself ready to carry out the provisions of any treaty you may negotiate to the full extent of the means at my command. General Curtis will carry up with him the necessary orders to General Sully and other commanders.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., August 28, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Commanding U. S. Forces at Fort Laramie:

My estimate of forces necessary for the line of the Arkansas River, now that we have peace with the Indians along the route, is as follows: Cow Creek Station, one squadron of cavalry; Fort Zarah, Fort Larned, Fort Lyon, and Cimarron Crossing, one company of cavalry and one of infantry each. If the mail for Colorado and a large or considerable portion of the freight for that country is to pass over the Smoky Hill route, which now seems probable, I would recommend that a battalion of cavalry and four companies of infantry be stationed along that route. In addition to the above, a small force will be required at Riley and some troops for special service to prevent stealing from reserve Indians. If the Smoky Hill route is to be as important as anticipated, it is certain that the Government should not expect or attempt to maintain peace along the two lines with a less force than one regiment of infantry and one of cavalry. The chiefs while in council admitted that they could not control their bad men without the presence or aid of our military forces to terrify them. Under orders from General Elliott I have directed the Eleventh Indiana Cavalry, Second Colorado Cavalry, Fourteenth Missouri Cavalry, and all the Wisconsin and Iowa troops to proceed to Leavenworth. This leaves the Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry, Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry, Second U. S. Infantry Volunteers, and two companies of the First Colorado Veteran Battalion. Five hundred of the cavalry are to go to Denver City with General Upton, and the term of service of the Second U. S. Volunteers expires in about one month.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., August 28, 1865.

Col. W. F. CLOUD,
Commanding Third Sub-District, Fort Larned:

COLONEL: Yours of the 23d instant is at hand. The Fifth U. S. [Volunteer Infantry] is ordered to Fort Kearny, and as the term of service of the Second U. S. [Volunteer] Infantry expires in about forty days, I thought it best to get the regiment together here, and have it ready to muster out when the time comes. I approve of your action in retaining the troops to draw their pay. The percentage of furloughs allowed by law may be given by regimental and detachment com-

manders, but must be approved at these headquarters. Company B, of your regiment, organized from the Fifth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, has been ordered to join you, and I suppose has left. Leaves of absence may be granted when two officers or some one remains with the company. I usually approve applications under such circumstances. I desire to drop these Indian scouts at the earliest time practicable, but until we get different reports from the north you will keep them on the alert well up toward the Smoky Hill, watching closely for any movements of hostile Indians. General Elliott, who is now commanding the Districts of Kansas and the Upper Arkansas, will be here to-morrow night and is going through to Fort Lyon; and, if you desire to go up, it would no doubt be pleasant for him and for you to go together. I shall be glad to have you accompany him if you desire. General Dodge will probably be there to come back with you. While we are escorting so much on that road, your disposition of troops is all right; but I expect the command will be reduced before many weeks so much that no more than one regiment of cavalry will be allowed to that Arkansas line, as I wrote you the other day. But it is all right until the change is made. Have all possible precautions taken for the preservation of the Government stores until we can get some lumber there. General Elliott will probably be at Larned by next Sunday.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

[AUGUST 29, 1865.—For Dodge to Pope, relative to the reduction of troops on the plains, see Part I, p. 355.]

[AUGUST 29, 1865.—For Dodge to Pope, relative to affairs in Utah, see Part I, p. 356.]

FORT LARAMIE, *August 29, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Following dispatch from Salt Lake forwarded:

SALT LAKE, *August 25, 1865.*

The Salt Lake Telegraph comes out this morning defying Government. Says polygamy must live and die with Mormonism, and if interfered with will be washed out with blood.

MILO GEORGE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Fort Laramie, Dak. Ter., August 31, 1865.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

I consider the Indian matters here of so much importance, and knowing no one can judge of them so well as when he is on the ground, that I desire to make one proposition to the Government. If the

Government will allow me to keep General Connor in the field with not to exceed 2,000 men of his present force, leaving the forces you have designated to garrison posts on the plains, I will settle these Indian difficulties before spring satisfactorily to the Government, and bring about a peace that will be lasting. I may do it in a month or two, or it may take longer. The additional expense to the Government will be the pay of that number of troops for the time detained. All the stores, forage, &c., to support them are here and en route. As soon as we settle with them we can send these troops in and take 2,000 more from our posts in addition and muster them out. General Connor left Powder River with sixty days' supplies, and I am satisfied if we will allow him time he will settle the matter before he returns. Should he come back by our orders without settling the matter, the entire Indian tribes will be down on our lines, and we will have our hands full, and more too. The forces for Utah I will soon have on the road, and when Connor gets back he can go right there.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

GALENA, ILL., *September 1, 1865.*

His Excellency A. JOHNSON,
President:

Seven weeks' absence from Washington and free intercourse with all parties and classes of people has convinced me that there is but one opinion as to the duty of the United States toward Mexico, or rather the usurpers in that country. All agree that, besides a yielding of the long-proclaimed Monroe doctrine, non-intervention in Mexican affairs will lead to an expensive and bloody war hereafter or a yielding of territory now possessed by us. To let the Empire of Maximilian be established on our frontier is to permit an enemy to establish himself who will require a large standing army to watch. Military stations will be at points remote from supplies, and therefore expensive to keep. The trade of an empire will be lost to our commerce, and Americans, instead of being the most favored people of the world throughout the length and breadth of this continent, will be scoffed and laughed at by their adjoining neighbors both north and south—the people of the British Provinces and Mexico. Previous communications have given my views on our duty in the matter here spoken of, so that it is not necessary that I should treat the subject at any length now. Conversations with you have convinced me that you think about it as I do, otherwise I should never have taken the liberty of writing in this manner. I have had the opportunity of mingling more intimately with all classes of community than the Executive can possibly have, and my object is to give you the benefit of what I have heard expressed. I would have no hesitation in recommending that notice be given the French that foreign troops must be withdrawn from the continent, and the people left free to govern themselves in their own way. I would openly sell on credit to the Government of Mexico all the ammunition and clothing they want, and aid them with officers to command troops. In fine, I would take such measures as would secure the supremacy of the republican government in Mexico. I hope you will excuse me for the free manner in which I address you. I but speak my honest convictions, and then with the full belief that a terrible strife in this country is to be averted by prompt action in this matter with Mexico.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. U. S. FORCES, KANSAS AND THE TERRITORIES,
Fort Laramie, Dak. Ter., September 1, 1865.

Capt. GEORGE F. PRICE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, District of the Plains:

CAPTAIN: The garrison for Utah I have concluded to designate as follows: Three Michigan regiments, after being consolidated, say, 1,000 men; Second Battalion Nevada Cavalry, 314 men; Second Battalion California Cavalry (now with General Connor), 183 men; First Battalion Veteran California Infantry, 250 men; three companies Sixth U. S. Volunteers, 275 men. These troops will be sent forward to Utah as fast as circumstances will permit. The three Michigan cavalry regiments, after my return from Powder River, and the Twenty-first New York Cavalry, had better be distributed from Camp Collins west, so as to cause no delay in movements of the consolidated Michigan regiments when the order arrives.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[SEPTEMBER 2, 1865.—For Pope to Dodge, relative to the reduction of troops and supplies, see Part I, p. 355.]

FORT RICE, *September 2, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. J. POPE,
Saint Louis:

GENERAL: I have received another message from the big camp. They say they are all coming in as soon as they get through with drying their meat. When that will be it is hard to say, for an Indian's definition of soon may mean a week or a month. I have heard nothing yet of Galpin. Large bodies of Indians are moving down to Fort Sully. Four of the soldiers carrying the mail came across the Blackfeet camp near the Little Cheyenne. They treated the men well; said they were going to cross to the Big Cheyenne and camp there. All the Indians appear to be going in that direction, and I have written to General Curtis that I think Fort Sully will be the best place to meet the Indians. As soon as I can learn about the day Sibley and Curtis will be there I will send out runners to all the camps. A very unfortunate occurrence happened here, which has given me a great deal of trouble. A corporal of Brackett's (Minnesota) battalion went into a woods a short distance from the camp and was shot by Indians. They were three boys who were seen near the camp, and supposed by the soldiers to be friendly and were spoken to. They had their lariats, no doubt secreted themselves, watching for a chance at night to steal horses, when the corporal accidentally came on them. As the corporal's body was not discovered till next day, the Indians had escaped. About two days after Two Bears' band and other bands of friendly Indians began to reach near our camp on their return from a hunt. A few Indians came ahead to inform me, but the soldiers seized them, and in the excitement would have killed them had it not been for the officers. A great many men in camp [whose] term of service has expired, and they swear they will not leave the place till they have revenge on some Indian. I have had to send to the different camps here and direct the Indians to move

off till I get away. I hope I shall be able to leave here without anything happening, but I have to keep up a very strict guard and watch over my men. I leave here day after to-morrow.

With respect, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY,
Brevet Major-General.

P. S.—I open this to tell you that I have just heard from Galpin. His wife got thrown from her horse and hurt a little. He had to remain at Berthold a few days, but all is going on well. A major and 200 men of the Third Illinois had reached Berthold; the rest of the troops were on the Cheyenne. They had met no Indians. The major gave chase to a small party, but very fortunately did not catch them. The Indians who belong here got safely into their camp. Had any of them been killed by the major, Indian affairs would have been in a bad state and no prospects of peace.

Yours, truly,

ALF. SULLY.

[Copies furnished by General Pope to General Sherman and Secretary Harlan, Interior Department, Washington, D. C.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 209. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, *Little Rock, Ark., September 4, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

7. Brig. Gen. C. H. Morgan, U. S. Volunteers, having reported at these headquarters in pursuance with General Orders, No. 130, current series, War Department, is hereby assigned to the command of the Saint Francis River District, headquarters at Helena, Ark.

* * * * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

GUSTAV WAGENFUEHR,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GALENA, ILL., *September 6, 1865—9 a. m.*

Major-General SHERIDAN,
New Orleans:

Reduce the force in all your division except Texas by mustering out troops as low as the service will bear.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. 2D BRIGADE, 3D DIVISION, CENTRAL DISTRICT OF TEXAS, *Green Lake, Tex., September 10, 1865.*

This command will march for San Antonio to-morrow morning (11th), at 7 o'clock, in the following order: First, Nineteenth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry; second, Forty-first Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry; third, Thirteenth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry; fourth, Fourth Michigan Volunteer Infantry; fifth, Third Michigan Volunteer Infantry; sixth, Thirteenth Wisconsin Veteran Volunteer Infantry.

The troops will march forty and rest twenty minutes in each hour. A distance of from 100 to 200 yards will be observed between the regiments. Regimental and company commanders will be held responsible for the destruction of any property, taking up horses, and straggling through the country by their commands. Arms will be stacked at every halt, and soldiers will not be allowed to go ahead of the command. All regimental commanders will be governed on the march by the regiment in advance.

By command of Brevet Major-General Beatty:

GEO. M. HULL,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POWDER RIVER INDIAN EXPEDITION,
Camp No. 27, Tongue River, September 11, 1865.

Colonel COLE,
Second Missouri Light Artillery, or
Lieutenant-Colonel WALKER,
Sixteenth Kansas Cavalry:

My scouts have just returned from Powder River, and report having seen a large number of horses shot and ordnance property destroyed at a camp of one or both of your columns on Powder River, sixty miles east of here. I send three scouts to tell you of my whereabouts and guide you by the best route to me or Fort Connor, on Powder River. You can place implicit confidence in the scouts and be directed by them in the route you will take. I hope and trust your condition is not as bad as I fear it is.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. EDW. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement on envelope.]

The scouts first sent with this were driven back by Indians and returned last evening. You should come over to this river immediately. Send word to me, at all hazards, of your condition on receipt of this. I will keep moving up this river at the rate of fifteen miles a day.

P. EDW. CONNOR,
General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN,
Milwaukee, Wis., September 12, 1865.

Bvt. Lieut. Col. J. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Missouri:

COLONEL: The inclosed papers of Governor Lewis are returned with the report of Captain Taylor, of my staff, who was sent to investigate the facts complained of against the Indians in the northern part of this State. I would respectfully call the attention of the major-general commanding to the report of Captain Taylor, as it shows the necessity for the removal of these Indians from the State to other territory farther west. The Winnebagoes, who are the larger number of these Indians, belong to the tribe of that name who were removed by the Indian Department, some twenty years ago, to Iowa and afterward to the northern part of Minnesota. The whole tribe was removed, but those now here returned to this State, and no steps were taken by the

Indian Department to remove them or retain them with the bulk of their tribe. It appears to me, therefore, that the removal of these Indians at this time belongs to the Indian Department. It is essential that they should be removed from this State, and I recommend that they be placed with the rest of their tribe and made to remain with them.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, September 18, 1865.

Respectfully returned to Major-General Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi, whose attention is invited to copy of my letter to Governor Lewis, of Wisconsin, and the copy of dispatch from Mr. Mix, of the Interior Department. It will be seen from these papers that the Interior Department notified me that they would not have anything to do with these Indians, and if I meddled with them I would have them on my hands. My letter to Governor Lewis explains the whole matter. It is impossible for me to do anything further about these Indians, without special instructions.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Saint Louis, September 21, 1865.

My knowledge of the condition of the Indians in Wisconsin is too limited to justify me in advising any specific action in this regard. General Pope must do the best he can.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

STATE OF WISCONSIN, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Madison, July 11, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a communication from Nathan Johnson and others, of Union, Waupaca County, Wis., relative to threats and depredations of Pottawatomie and Menomonee Indians in that vicinity, and would respectfully recommend that these Indians be looked after by the General Government and removed, in accordance with suggestions contained in said communication.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

JAMES T. LEWIS,
Governor of Wisconsin.

[Sub-inclosure.]

MARBLE, WAUPACA COUNTY, WIS., *June 25, 1865.*

His Excellency J. T. LEWIS,
Governor of Wisconsin:

SIR: We, the undersigned, residents of the town of Union, county of Waupaca, feeling ourselves aggrieved by the near proximity of roving bands of Pottawatomie and Menomonee Indians, who are at present,

to the number of 500, encamped in our neighborhood, take the liberty to state to you some of the facts in the case and pray that some means may be taken to remove these Indians to some uninhabited place. Although they have committed no act of open hostility, they have, by threatening women and children whose protectors have not yet returned from the war, rendered themselves a source of terror to the scattered settlers of this place. They have also a large number of horses that, regardless of fences, have destroyed a large portion of our crops, thus rendering our means of subsistence, for the coming year at least, precarious. We submit these facts for your consideration, trusting that your wisdom will devise some means to alleviate our grievances.

We are, sir, your obedient servants,

NATHAN JOHNSON.
[AND TWENTY-SEVEN OTHERS.]

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., July 2, 1864.

Hon. JAMES T. LEWIS,
Governor of the State of Wisconsin, Madison:

SIR: Your letter of the 30th ultimo, inclosing communication of sheriff of Marathon County, of 20th ultimo, has been received by Major-General Pope, and I am directed by him to reply as follows: Inclosed you will find copy of a telegraphic dispatch from Mr. C. E. Mix, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, on the subject of Indians in the State. It was sent in reply to a request made by General Pope that they should be removed from Wisconsin. You will perceive from the dispatch in question, that the Interior Department not only declines to have anything to do with these Indians, but notifies General Pope that if he interferes with them he will have them on his hands. It is believed that if the Interior Department has not charge of Indians, no other department of the Government has. Why the Interior Department has left and still leaves these Indians in Wisconsin without an agent, without means, and disavows all responsibility for such an extraordinary course, is not known. Of course, against any hostile combinations of these Indians against the whites in this State, the commander of this department will take all the measures at his command; but with cases of mere personal violation of law, committed by single Indians in any town or settlement in Wisconsin, the State laws and the State authorities must deal. These Indians should be removed from the State, and General Pope has several times urged the matter at Washington, with what result you see from the dispatch above referred to. If the Indian Mitekaunish belongs to the tribe having reservations on Lake Superior the proper reference of this complaint is to the Indian agent in that region, who has exclusive jurisdiction of these Indians. General Cook has sent to Bayfield and Superior to inquire into the condition and disposition of the Chippewas in that region. If the Indian in question belongs to the tribe in that region please inform me, and General Cook will be instructed to see that the Indian agent brings him to punishment. It is suggested, however, that the State laws and authority are amply sufficient to deal with such isolated cases as the one now presented.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. MELINE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Sub-inclosure.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 2, 1863.*

Major-General POPE,
Milwaukee:

SIR: Your telegram of yesterday received this day and referred to Secretary of the Interior, who informs me that he has submitted the same to the Secretary of War and directs that I should advise you that no Winnebagoes escaped in their transit to their new home; that the Indians you are pursuing are old residents of Wisconsin, and that this office has neither agents nor money to take care of those Indians, and that if you arrest them they will be on your hands.

CHAS. E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN,
Milwaukee, August 24, 1865.

Capt. J. G. TELFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Wisconsin:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with special orders from these headquarters, dated August 15, 1865, I proceeded on the 16th instant to Union Township, Waupaca County, Wis., for the purposes directed in said order. Upon an investigation of two days I found that in that and adjoining townships there are roving bands of Indians of the Menomonee, Pottawatomie, and Chippewa tribes numbering perhaps 400 or 500, who have become in consequence of depredations hereinafter mentioned a pest and nuisance to the community in which they are for the time encamped. To complete this investigation I visited many of the citizens and heard a very uniform statement respecting their conduct. Among the many depredations committed by them may be enumerated such as follows: Encamping in large numbers in the vicinity of and sometimes upon the farms of the settlers; allowing their droves of ponies free occupation of pastures and fields and, in some instances, opening fields of growing crops and driving in their animals to graze; tearing up bridges and in many ways obstructing the highway to prevent their horses from straying; keeping large quantities of vicious dogs, which prowl about the country, killing sheep, &c.; committing all manner of petty thefts, such as taking bells off of cattle and horses, killing pigs and calves, carrying away cooking utensils, garden vegetables, wearing apparel, bed clothes, &c.; occupying school-houses and barns and other buildings which for the time may be untenanted, for themselves or their animals, and if objection is made threatening the owners with violence; threatening women and children when found alone, thereby preventing either from remaining at home or going abroad without protection, and in many other ways keeping the neighborhood in constant alarm. It appears to be evident from their course of conduct and what they have been heard to say, claiming the country as their own and declaring that they "will fight before they will leave it," that they intend to so constantly annoy the citizens whom they at present greatly outnumber that it will be necessary for their natural enemies, the white men, to leave their homes, which have cost them years of toil to make somewhat comfortable, after purchasing from the Government of the United States. Not being called upon by the order above mentioned for anything more than a statement of facts as

the result of an investigation, I can but say that I am thoroughly convinced that there was cause for the petition of citizens forwarded from that township, a copy of which I took with me, and that the prayer of the petitioners should be heard.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. M. TAYLOR,

Captain and Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHWEST INDIAN EXPEDITION,
Fort Sully, Dak. Ter., September 14, 1865.

ASST. ADJT. GEN., DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI:

SIR: I reached this point yesterday. I could not camp near the fort for the want of grass. Nothing worth mentioning occurred on my march down from Rice. When I reached Swan Lake I found Indians encamped, and there are camps of them all the way down the river on both sides. These are the Indians who have made peace with me. Some of the chiefs visited my camp and promised to send word to all the camps when I sent them word the commissioners were coming. Some of the men whose term of service has expired, or will expire in a few days, about 150 in number, I send to Sioux City to be mustered out. I shall send all of the Sixth Iowa I have with me in a few days, and shall send the three companies of the Seventh Iowa and the part of the Dakota cavalry I have with me also below to relieve posts occupied by the Sixth Iowa, so that all the regiment will be at Sioux City in about two weeks ready to be mustered out. I telegraphed to know where I should send it. My first order directed them to go to Davenport, but a telegraphic order directs all troops to Leavenworth. I cannot think it is the wish to march the regiment all the way down to Leavenworth and then pay their transportation back again to Iowa. I would respectfully ask what disposition I shall make with the horses and mules I have. Most of these animals are superior to what are generally met with in the service and if sold at Sioux City will bring nothing in comparison to their value. If they must be sold I would recommend they be divided up into gangs and sent to different towns in the interior of the State of Iowa, where many can be found able and willing to pay something like a decent price for them, but I would above all recommend I be allowed to select the very best horses and mules out of the lot and keep them till they may be wanted at some other point. I can keep them very cheap at Webster City. Last winter it cost me about $5 per head per month to keep my stock and keep them well. I purchased from the farmers around in open market and hauled my forage sometimes twenty miles. This leaves me Brackett's (Minnesota) battalion, over 300 strong, which I shall keep here a short time and will myself remain to see what the Indians intend to do. A few days will decide. I received the letter of instructions in regard to the force I shall have, and also about reducing expenditures. I shall attend to this matter and see that our expenses are reduced as low as possible. I am glad the general has ordered troops up here to relieve the First U. S. Volunteers. Though I would be sorry to part with the regiment on account of their being well-disciplined troops, yet I would do all I could to relieve them from their present position. The grave-yard at Fort Rice tells a fearful tale of sickness and death, and already scurvy is again beginning to show itself. The men are so disheartened and have such a perfect fear of staying up here

another winter I verily believe many of them would die of fear alone should sickness break out among them again as it did last winter.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HORSE SHOE, *September 15, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Saint Louis:

Arrived here to-day on my return from Powder River. That post is well located; right in heart of Indian country, and is an important post. The Indians' trails all cross at or near it, and it will have good effect hereafter in holding in check Indians. Have not heard from General Connor since August 24. We cannot reach him now. They have done good deal of work on Powder River; got up stockade and commenced quartermaster buildings; well under way. Great lack of quartermaster's stores up there, the Powder River stores not having reached Laramie yet. From Laramie to Powder River, then to Virginia City, is an excellent wagon road; good grass, water, and wood all way, and the most direct road that can be got. The travel over it in another season will be immense; it saves at least 450 miles in distance. After the Indians attacked Colonel Sawyer's wagon-road party and failed in their attempt, they held a parley. Colonel Bent's sons, George and Joe Bent, appeared on part of Indians, and Colonel Sawyer gave them a wagon load of goods to let him go undisturbed, Captain Williford, commanding escort, not agreeing to it. The Indians accepted proposition and agreed to it, but after receiving goods they attacked party; killed three men. Bent said that there was one condition on which the Cheyennes would treat, viz, the hanging by Government of Colonel Chivington. He also said that the Indians considered that they were strong enough to fight Government; preferred to do it; that they knew Government would withdraw troops in fall; then they would have it all their own way again. Expressed great fear about Connor, and said they were concentrating everything to meet him, which is true. Since he left no Indians have troubled the mail or telegraph line, but are all moving north, stragglers and all. At Fort Connor they kill a few of them as they pass every few days. There is one band of Arapahoes in Medicine Bow Mountains, who are committing depredations around Denver, on Cache la Poudre and Big Thompson Creeks. They belong to the band that were at Cow Creek treaty. I shall be in Laramie to-morrow; see General Wheaton; thence to Denver. Bent also said that some of tribes had agreed to make peace on Missouri River, but they were doing this to keep us from sending a force that way. These Bent boys were educated in Saint Louis. One has been with Price in rebel army; was captured. His father got him released and took him to his ranch on Arkansas River, when he joined the Cheyennes, of which he is a half-breed. He was dressed in one of our staff officer's uniforms.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé. N. Mex., September 15, 1865.

Col. RICHARD C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:

COLONEL: I have had the honor to receive General Orders, No. 1, from the headquarters of the Department of California, and herewith inclose General Orders, No. 1, abolishing the Department of New Mexico, now become the District of New Mexico. In anticipation of General McDowell's order I sent a dispatch to Washington on the 5th ultimo, of which the following is a copy:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex.. August 5, 1865.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

Have seen in newspapers General Orders, No. 118, assigning New Mexico to Department of California. The official order itself will doubtless come by next mail in twelve days. Between the date of receipt by me of the official order and the date when instructions will be received from General McDowell there will be an hiatus of uncertain duration. In that hiatus this will be no department. What will it be? I see dilemmas with reference to approving contracts, estimates for money, discharges of soldiers, accepting resignations, action with reference to courts-martial, military commissions, &c. I wish to act authoritatively. Please instruct me by telegraph. Expressmen will wait at Denver for reply. Please consider the status of Northwestern Texas now under my command.

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General. Commanding.

To which I received this reply:

WASHINGTON, *August 14, 1865.*
(Via Denver.)

Brig. Gen. J. H. CARLETON,
Santa Fé:

Until your communications are fixed as commander of the District of New Mexico you should continue in your present functions, proceeding in all respects as heretofore. The whole of the State of Texas will be under General H. G. Wright as soon as he can arrive and take command. Meantime you must allow the service there to suffer no detriment.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

These dispatches will explain to the general commanding the reasons and authority for still retaining a part of Texas in this district. Inclosed herewith please find a map* of what was the Department of New Mexico. It is a photographic copy of a map made by Col. Allen L. Anderson, Eighth Infantry California Volunteers, and will be found to be much more correct than any other map of this country hitherto published. I send it not only for future reference by the general commanding the Department of California, but to enable him to understand the positions of the posts and stations of the troops in this district as named on the inclosed return:

First. Fort Union is near the western limits of the great plains, which extend uninterruptedly from Fort Leavenworth to the Rocky Mountains. Here there is a defensive earth-work with temporary quarters in the demi-lunes for some eight companies. There are but five companies of infantry at present at Fort Union. The depot for quartermaster's stores and the depot of subsistence stores are building by order of the War Department at Fort Union, and new and permanent quarters for four companies are also in process of erection at that post. When the latter are completed the temporary quarters in the demi-lunes will be abandoned and the materials of which they are con-

* See Plate 98, Map 1, of the Atlas.

structed will be used for other purposes. At Fort Union also is the ordnance depot for New Mexico. At present all the ordnance and ordnance stores are kept in a confused group of log and adobe buildings which have been erected from time to time since 1851 as temporary shelter until a proper arsenal should be constructed. Authority for building such arsenal was given, as I understand, about the time the civil war broke out, but it was concluded that nothing should be done toward carrying into execution any plan or orders in the case until the war ended. In my opinion the site for such arsenal should be near the junction of the Mora and Sapello Rivers, seven miles south of Fort Union. There water-power for driving machinery, &c., can be had and stone for building or for foundations and walls is very convenient, and fuel is abundant and quite near.

Second. Fort Bascom is on the right bank of the Canadian River. This post will accommodate three companies. It was established by myself in 1863 to help guard the eastern frontier of New Mexico from Comanche raids and to protect the people who desired to extend settlements farther down the Canadian. The post is building, but will be nearly completed this fall.

Third. Fort Sumner is on the left bank of the Pecos River. This post was established by myself in the fall and winter of 1862. It is nearly completed and will have quarters for six companies. The Navajo and Apache Reservation is at Fort Sumner, and here I have 7,622 prisoners of those tribes, who are fed by the subsistence department, and will be thus supplied with food until they can raise enough to sustain themselves. The reserve has been made by Congress and is forty miles square, with Fort Sumner in the center. Capt. John B. Shinn, Third U. S. Artillery, has been ordered by General Grant to survey it, and he is now en route from Albuquerque to fulfill his instructions to this end. The care and management of this number of wild Indians and the system to be inaugurated and carried out, which shall gradually change them from lawless savages to a people who are to obey necessary rules for their good behavior and general tranquillity, and show them as well the necessity of earning their bread by the labor of their hands, will doubtless engage the attention and have the solicitude of the commander of the department. I think it would be well for him to come here and give this matter a personal inspection. No written account of what has been done or what should be done would impress upon his mind a proper idea of the subject. A Congressional committee, consisting of Senator J. R. Doolittle (chairman), Vice-President Foster, and Representative Ross, visited the reservation in June of this year, but their stay was so short and their inspection so cursory that much remains to be considered and acted upon which cannot be considered in their report. If the commanding general would come here and look into the matter himself he would then be able to give detailed instructions with reference to this very important and interesting experiment of colonizing the wild Indians of New Mexico. If I am to remain in command here it would help me very much to have the benefit of his counsel and instruction in a matter involving such immense interests and now of considerable expense to the Government, and besides would lighten not a little the burden of responsibility of such a charge.

Fourth. Fort Stanton was originally built for four companies. It is on the right bank of the Rio Bonito, affluent to the Pecos. During the Texan invasion it was abandoned by our troops and afterward destroyed by fire. In 1862, when I organized a campaign against the Mescalero Apaches, it was so occupied as far as practicable by making temporary

roofs and putting doors and windows to the stone walls which remained of some of the buildings of the old fort. There are but two companies at that point now. In my opinion, they should be kept there to protect the settlers who have flocked into that interesting and fertile portion of New Mexico. A few straggling parties of Apaches continue at intervals to prowl through the Sacramento Mountains, coming up from the northwestern portion of Texas or from the country to the west. Until these are destroyed or captured it would not be prudent to abandon Fort Stanton.

Fifth. Fort Marcy is at Santa Fé, N. Mex. It has quarters for two companies, but at present is only occupied by a few men who do escort duty and guard the public stores.

Sixth. Albuquerque is a central position with reference to the country at large. In my opinion, until all the Indians are subdued, two companies of cavalry should be kept in hand at this point for scouts in different directions. It is in the midst of a cheap forage district, a matter of great importance in this country, where grain forage is always expensive, and sometimes so scarce that corn has to be transported from the States for public use. This is the case this year. At present a battery of four pieces of artillery (Company A, Third U. S. Artillery) is stationed at Albuquerque. Now that the civil war is over this battery had better be sent to Fort Sumner, where it will exert a wholesome influence over the Indians at that post.

Seventh. Los Pinos is twenty miles below Albuquerque. This place was rented by General Canby from Governor Connelly at over $5,000 per annum rent, and the intention was to make a quartermaster's depot here, but this idea was abandoned, and the War Department ordered that the depot should be made at Fort Union, as before stated. The contract for the rent of the place was for five years from the 15th of May, 1862, and has no clause for giving up the place before the expiration of that period. There is one company occupying the place to see that it does not go to ruin and thus bring the Government to a heavy charge for damages, but there is no other necessity why it should be occupied, and that company is greatly needed elsewhere. The chief quartermaster is endeavoring to arrange with Governor Connelly for him to receive the place back by the Government paying for a few more months' rent and let the premises be given up.

Eighth. Fort Wingate is a two-company post which I established in the old Navajo country on the road to Fort Mojave, Ariz., in the fall of 1862. The plan approved by the War Department was originally for four companies, but after the Navajo Indians were whipped and had surrendered it was found not to be necessary to have over two companies for its garrison. This post is about eighty-five miles west of the Rio Grande and is on the mail route to Prescott, Ariz. It helps control the wandering parties of Apaches, who sometimes venture in from the White Mountains and the Mogollon Mountains, near the head of the Colorado Chiquito, and has a wholesome influence on the Laguna, Acoma, Zuñi, and Moqui pueblos of Indians. I think it ought to be kept up at least for a few years.

Ninth. Fort Craig is a field-work of the second class, and has quarters for four companies. At this point I had store-rooms made to hold 400,000 rations in reserve and independent of the stores for the current wants of the post. Fort Craig is situated on the right bank of the Rio Grande, 178 miles south of Santa Fé. It is an important point, and should be garrisoned by two companies of infantry and two of cavalry. It controls the Indians who make raids into the neighboring

settlements from the mountainous country around the headwaters of the Gila and the Mimbres Rivers. This post is now garrisoned by two companies of infantry and one of cavalry.

Tenth. Fort McRae is at the Ojo del Muerto, some thirty-five miles south of Fort Craig, and serves to give protection to travelers on the Jornada del Muerto. It is about two miles in a right line from the left bank of the Rio Grande, and about four miles in a right line from the main road crossing the Jornada. The post is in a gorge through which the Indians were accustomed to drive stock stolen from the people living east of the Rio Grande. It was established by myself in 1863, and as yet the quarters are but of a temporary character. In my opinion this post should not be abandoned, but should eventually be well constructed and calculated for one company of infantry and one of cavalry. At present its garrison is a company of infantry, half mounted. The mountainous country between the Rio Grande and the head of the Gila, in which Indians take refuge, is easily reached from this post whenever the Rio Grande is fordable, which is, say, ten months in a year. The troops from this post can easily cross and penetrate the San Andres Mountains, skirting the eastern edge of the plain over which lies the Jornada del Muerto.

Eleventh. Fort Selden is on the left bank of the Rio Grande at Robledo, the point where the road called the Jornada del Muerto in going south first strikes the river. It is calculated for a company of infantry and a company of cavalry, was established by myself in the spring of 1865, and is now building. It will probably be nearly completed by the 1st of next January. This is considered as an important point for the protection of travelers, as well as to protect the flocks and herds of the people living along the Rio Grande in what is called the Mesilla Valley. Here we have a ferry across the river, and from this point a new road will be opened to Goodsight Station, on the main stage route of the old overland line (now abandoned) from Mesilla to California.

Twelfth. Fort Cummings is built at Cooke's Springs, at the eastern end of Cooke's Cañon, directly on the road from Mesilla to Tucson, and completely controls that old resort of the Apaches. In this cañon, until Fort Cummings was established, the Apaches made frequent and fatal attacks on small parties of travelers, and once killed the driver and every passenger upon the stage, some nine in all. Except Apache Pass, in Arizona, it was by far the most dangerous point on the southern route to California. It was established by myself over a year ago, is calculated for a company of infantry, and, say, half a company of cavalry, and should, in my opinion, be kept up as long as the Apache Indians infest the country about the head of the Mimbres and Gila Rivers, in the Burro and Florida Mountains, or in the country about Lake Guzman.

Thirteenth. Franklin, Tex. The garrison of this post is at present two small companies of the Fifth U. S. Infantry. The quarters have been those which were vacated by men who went south. Some of them, belonging to Union men, have been rented. This place is ordered to be abandoned on the 15th proximo, when the troops will reoccupy Fort Bliss, a mile below Franklin, on the left bank of the Rio Grande. When the Texan forces under Sibley abandoned Fort Bliss it was nearly destroyed. All the doors and windows and all movable lumber were stolen and carried off, leaving the post in ruins. This post was on the private grounds of a man named Magoffin, a brother of Governor Magoffin, of Kentucky. He went South. The War Department approved of its being repaired and the work of putting it into habitable order has been progressing

since last June. It will be quite finished this year. The general commanding the department may consider it as occupied and Franklin abandoned by the time he will receive this communication. These are all the posts at present occupied by troops in this district. There is a temporary camp called Camp Nichols on the Cimarron route to Missouri, at present garrisoned by three companies, and two other companies are escorting trains on the States roads. On the 1st of next November that camp is to be abandoned, when the companies there and the two with trains will come in and be for distribution in other parts of the district. It is my intention this fall and next winter to make war upon the Mimbres Apaches, a small band of very bad and aggressive Indians. For this purpose a camp will be established on the Mimbres River, where hay will be put up. The subsistence stores to furnish, say, four companies to be sent on this duty, are nearly all en route to Fort Cummings, where they will be kept in store and be drawn upon from time to time as they may be needed by the troops in camp on the Mimbres, or those scouting against the Indians from the latter point. This is the only hostile operation at present determined upon. Sudden outbreaks of Indian prisoners or inroads or aggressions of tribes around and in the Territory may necessitate other movements; but these are only contingencies. They may not occur. I inclose herewith a return of the troops in and pertaining to this district. I also inclose an order showing distances between important points in and connected with New Mexico. I beg to be informed fully of the wishes of the commanding general with reference to what he desires to have done, and to say that I will endeavor to carry out all his views to the best of my ability.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 25. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI, *Vicksburg, Miss., September 16, 1865.*

In order to avail himself of a leave of absence which has been granted him, the undersigned hereby relinquishes command of this department. Until further orders the command will devolve on Maj. Gen. P. J. Osterhaus, the senior officer present on duty.

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 26. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI, *Vicksburg, Miss., September 18, 1865.*

Pursuant to General Orders, No. 25, current series, from these headquarters, I hereby assume command of the Department of Mississippi.

P. JOS. OSTERHAUS,
Major-General of Volunteers.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 27. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., September 19, 1865.*

In accordance with the terms of General Orders, No. 251, 1864, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, the Districts of Kansas,

Nebraska, Dakota, Colorado, Utah, and Minnesota being composed of mixed troops, each equivalent to a brigade, are hereby designated as separate brigades.

By command of Major-General Pope:

JOS. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, September 20, 1865. (Received 1.25 p. m. 21st.)

General JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have directed the muster out of 3,000 men present for duty, or about 4,500 present and absent, of the Fourth Corps; also the muster out of three regiments of cavalry and the Fourth and Seventh Massachusetts Batteries. All these troops are in Texas, but this will not affect the threatening force. The War Department has ordered the muster out of all colored troops enlisted at the North belonging to the Twenty-fifth Corps, and mustering officer has been sent to execute the order. I will direct General Canby to muster out 2,000 white troops in his department, and he can spare 6,000 colored if authority is sent to me to muster them out. This will leave General Canby about 2,000 white troops of all arms and about 10,000 colored troops. I have also directed General Foster to muster out the Second Maine Cavalry in the Department of Florida.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *September 21, 1865.*
(Received 5.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. J. A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I respectfully report my return from Texas.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, September 21, 1865—2.30 p. m.
(Received 10 a. m. 22d.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States:

GENERAL: I have just returned from an extended trip in Texas, going from Galveston to San Antonio, thence to the Rio Grande and Fort Duncan, and returning via Austin City. I find the condition of affairs in Texas very good. Some depredations by small bands of the Kickapoo Indians in Western Texas. These Indians are located at Santa Rosa, in Mexico. I have decided not to establish any permanent posts with volunteer troops. It would be an enormous expense to the Government, and no economy could be expected from officers or men. The Indian difficulties are trifling, and I can control them by sending small cavalry expeditions from San Antonio out west as far as the Rio Grande, to stay out fifteen or twenty days, their return alternating

with other detachments or regiments. Northern Texas will be controlled in the same way from Austin City. This method will be more effective than permanent posts with dissatisfied troops. The troops in Texas are very anxious to be mustered out, and as the War Department has thrown all the responsibility on me, I am annoyed by Governors of States and friends of the soldiers at home. I wish regular troops could be sent to replace these men, or new organizations raised for a limited time. I could spare more troops were it not for the threatening force required on account of the troublesome state of affairs in Mexico. I am pretty well posted on the condition of things there and will communicate by letter to you.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, September 22, 1865. (Received 4.30 p. m. 23d.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States:

GENERAL: Should Slocum's resignation be accepted, I want a good commander for the Department of Mississippi, and would respectfully suggest Generals Getty or Gibbon. I have great confidence in Getty and would prefer him, but would be satisfied with Gibbon.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

CENTRAL CITY, *September 27, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Saint Louis, and
Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Fort Leavenworth:

On August 28 General Connor surprised Medicine Man's band of Indians on Tongue River; killed 50, captured village, all winter provisions, and 600 horses—all the stock they had. On the 1st of September the right column, under Colonel Cole, had a fight with the Sioux, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes on Powder River, and whipped them. On evening of the 3d of September attacked them again, driving them down Powder River ten miles. Next morning at daylight attacked again, fight lasting until 10 a. m., when Indians were defeated with loss of 200 killed. They fled in every direction, losing large number of horses, camp equipage, provisions, &c. On 8th instant Colonel Walker, commanding center column, who was in advance of Colonel Cole, met Indians in large force. Colonel Cole came up and, after a short but spirited engagement, they totally routed Indians, driving them in every direction with great loss, several of principal chiefs being killed in this fight. On the night of 9th of September a severe snow-storm raged, in which 400 of Colonel Cole's horses perished. I was in that storm on Powder River. It was very severe, and I lost several animals. Our total loss in all the engagements [*sic*] than 50 killed and wounded, including 1 officer. Colonel Cole or Colonel Walker had not communicated with General Connor and were on Powder River, but by this time they have communicated, as they had ascertained where General Connor's column was.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

DENVER, *October 1, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Saint Louis:

General Connor has arrived at Fort Laramie. His columns are at Fort Connor en route for Laramie. He says the Indians have been well chastised, but not sufficient, he fears, to compel them to behave. Says he should have continued campaign forty days longer if Cole and Walker had joined him and had not the orders to return by October 16 prevented it. Says the Arapahoes, who have been more troublesome than all other Indians combined, are thoroughly whipped and will cave in. He whipped them thoroughly—destroyed and captured everything they had. Colonel Cole and Colonel Walker lost heavily in stock perishing, and their commands lived several days on horse and mule flesh. Two-thirds of the command is barefooted. General Connor says a force of 1,500 should be left at Fort Connor to make a winter campaign to insure a final settlement. The Sioux say they are going to Missouri River to make treaties of peace, but says he doubts it.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

DENVER, *October 1, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR,
Fort Laramie:

I congratulate you and thank you for the success you have met with. Please also extend my thanks to your command for their success and for the fortitude they have shown under such trying circumstances and hardships.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

[OCTOBER 2, 1865.—For Dodge to Wheaton, relative to peace negotiations with Indians in the Northwest, see Part I, p. 364.]

WASHINGTON, *October 6, 1865—2 p. m.*

Major-General SHERIDAN,
New Orleans:

Relieve General Steele from duty, with thirty days' leave, to report by letter to the Adjutant-General for orders at the expiration.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *October 7, 1865.*
(Received 1 a. m. 8th.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

There is much dissatisfaction on the part of troops in Texas on account of muster out, leading to a disposition to destroy or take but little care of public property. I can spare a large number of infantry and cavalry so soon as the lieutenant-general deems the necessity of a threatening force obviated. I have already mustered out of the present strength of the Fourth Corps 3,000 men, and will muster out more,

as they are on an interior line, unless ordered to the contrary. I will muster out three regiments more of cavalry as soon as the Fourth United States gets here. The muster out of the colored regiments raised in the North is going on.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *October 7, 1865.*
(Received 1 a. m. 8th.)

Maj. Gen. J. A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff:

I see it published in the papers that a delegation from Louisiana represented great difficulty between the military and civil power in this State. There is no great trouble here. Politicians purposely get up difficulties with the provost-marshal in the Freedmen's Bureau in order to get persecuted if possible. In three or four instances they have accomplished their purpose, on account of bad management on the part of the provost-marshals, and have magnified a mole-hill into a mountain in order to be elected to the next Legislature or to Congress, or to some other fat office. I have advised department commanders to look out for the legitimate rights of the Government, for the military statutes, former injustice against freedmen, and to give way to civil authority when their rights were not affected, for it is hard to enforce martial law after war has ceased and a form even of civil government is in existence. The Government should not allow itself to be deceived by *ex parte* representations.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 142. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, October 7, 1865.*

I. The Department of Mississippi is hereby transferred from the Military Division of the Gulf to the Military Division of the Tennessee. The department commander will report to Maj. Gen. G. H. Thomas accordingly.

II. The Territory of New Mexico is hereby transferred from the Department of California to the Department of the Missouri.

By order of the President of the United States:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 143. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, October 7, 1865.*

I. The headquarters Department of the Missouri are transferred to Saint Louis, Mo.

II. Maj. Gen. Frederick Steele, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Columbia, and will proceed without delay to Fort Vancouver.

By order of the President of the United States:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA,
Fort Laramie, Dak. Ter., October 7, 1865.

Col. NELSON COLE,
Comdg. Second Missouri Light Arty., Fort Laramie, Dak. Ter.:

SIR: The brevet major-general commanding directs that you will proceed with your command to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., reporting on your arrival there to the major-general commanding Kansas and the Territories for muster out. Your supplies from this post should be sufficient to provide for your command to Fort Sedgwick, Julesburg, a distance of 162 miles. At that post you will draw supplies for your command to Cottonwood, a distance of 105 miles, and there draw your supplies to last you to Fort Kearny, a distance of 96 miles, at which point you may require additional transportation to carry your supplies of subsistence stores to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., a distance of 263 miles, your point of destination. The commanding officer of the East Sub-District of Nebraska, Bvt. Brig. Gen. H. H. Heath, whose headquarters are at Fort Kearny, will be directed to afford you, at every post in his sub-district, all facilities in his power for your prompt execution of this order. Small parties of hostile Indians have frequently made depredations within the last month at points between this post and Fort Sedgwick, and 40 miles from where your route crosses Lodge Pole Creek they have lately attacked trains; they have not been reported to be in parties of more than thirty or forty, rarely as many. You are desired to use proper precautions in that vicinity, and, indeed, until after you cross the Blue River east of Fort Kearny strong guards should be kept over your animals at night. Lieut. F. J. Amsden, of the Signal Corps, with his detachment of twenty-one aggregate, will be directed to report to you and accompany your command to Fort Leavenworth.

By order of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Frank Wheaton:

G. M. BAILEY,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, and Assistant Commissary of Musters.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *October 8, 1865—10.30 a. m.*
(Received 12 p. m.)

General RAWLINS, *Chief of Staff:*

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of telegram directing me to relieve General Steele.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 10, 1865.*
(Received 4.15 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I wrote you through General Sherman about ten days since requesting authority to consolidate into one regiment and re-enlist for one year the Second and Third U. S. Volunteers, whose terms of service expire this month. All the volunteer regiments on the plains are dissatisfied and mutinous, and are even now rapidly deserting. Unless other troops which are reliable can be had to replace them, I very much fear that before winter sets in they will abandon the posts and stores on the plains. It is now too late in the season to send regular regiments to the remote posts, and I wish to reorganize the two regiments (Second and Third U. S. Volunteers) so as to keep them where they are. They

are good soldiers, in good discipline, and unless I can reorganize them at once I fear we shall have great difficulty on the plains. Please answer.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 34. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., October 10, 1865.*

In accordance with orders from the War Department, the limits of this command are hereby extended so as to include the Department of New Mexico.

By command of Major-General Pope:

JOS. McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *October 13, 1865—11.30 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN, *New Orleans, La.:*

You may go on with the muster out of volunteers as proposed in your dispatch of 7th. The Sixth Regular Cavalry is ordered to report to you, and three or more regular infantry regiments will be sent, among them two or three battalion regiments.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, *October 14, 1865—1.15 p. m.*

Major-General POPE, *Saint Louis, Mo.:*

I will send you four regiments of colored infantry, or more if they can be used to advantage, to take the place of white volunteers on the plains. Send them as far out as you can this fall. In the spring I think these troops can be used to advantage guarding the highways through Indian Territory and in New Mexico. Let me know if you think more than four of these regiments can be used to advantage.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 16, 1865.*
(Received 4 p. m.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

Arrived at Leavenworth from Omaha yesterday. Expect General Dodge in from the plains. Since the enlargement of Pope's department Wisconsin should be added to Ord's. Even then there is no necessity of more than a few companies of artillery at the old lake posts, and all other troops in the Department of the Ohio might be discharged. We need more regulars out on the plains. Volunteers are all discontented and unreliable. I will be back to Saint Louis early next week.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 16, 1865.*
(Received 8 p. m.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

It is too late in the season to get troops out farther than Fort Kearny. Two regiments colored troops can be used this winter west

of Leavenworth to replace two regiments white troops. Two more could probably be used for the same purpose in New Mexico. They could be sent in the winter via Texas. In the spring all troops needed in Minnesota, on the Upper Missouri, the Platte, and in Utah and New Mexico might be colored troops. Two regiments (colored) can be used west of Leavenworth this winter.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *October 19, 1865.*

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, &c.:

SIR: I feel myself obliged to call the attention of Your Excellency to certain facts that occurred this year on the Rio Grande, and which seem to be in exact opposition to the repeated assurances Your Excellency has given me concerning the desire of the Cabinet at Washington to preserve the most strict neutrality in the events now taking place in Mexico. It is scarcely necessary for me to add that I am convinced that the said facts occurred without the knowledge of the Federal Government, and that they must be the result of the negligence of subordinate agents. I do not hesitate, therefore, to inform you, convinced that it is only necessary to bring them to your notice in order to prevent their future occurrence. The information conveyed to His Majesty's Government states that the dissenting forces of Cortina are recruiting many American colored persons, and that this partisan chief passes and repasses the Texan frontier whenever he pleases, going to Brownsville, Tex., to get whatever he needs. About the end of July last Cortina attacked the steamer Senorita on the river, loaded with cotton taken on board at Camargo and destined for Matamoras. The attack occurred on Texas ground, and the captured vessel was made fast to the Texan shore, where she has remained in possession of the dissenters since the 27th of July. In the course of the same month a convoy of goods was to start for Monterey. Cortina, who was in Brownsville, heard of it and enlisted men to attack it. His armed troops crossed the river, and the convoy would have certainly fallen into his hands but for the vigilance of the Imperial authorities. In fine, it is well known that Cortina's men ride and walk around in the streets of Brownsville with ribbons in their hats indicating the number of the guerrilla band to which they belong. It would be difficult for neutrality to be more openly violated, and that facts more grave should occur to contradict the assertions which Your Excellency has given me in the name of your Government. I will be very much obliged if you will cause to be issued the orders necessary to prevent the renewal of any such acts in future.

Accept the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

MONTHOLON.

WASHINGTON, *October 19, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
New Orleans, La.:

I am ordering some colored troops to General Pope to take the place of white volunteers. He reports that some might be sent from Texas to New Mexico during the winter season. Answer if you concur in this view.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *October 19, 1865.*
(Received 1 p. m. 21st.)

Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. A. RAWLINS:

Since the receipt of the telegram of the lieutenant-general of October 13, I have ordered the muster out of all the regiments of the provisional divisions of the Fourth Army Corps except three; also three regiments of cavalry; also 1,000 men of the strength present for duty from the command of Major-General Mower, in the Eastern District of Texas. I will continue the muster out gradually and in accordance with our ability to transport the troops back.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *October 21, 1865.*
(Received 9.10 p. m. 23d.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

The difficulty of sending colored troops from Texas to New Mexico would be very great—almost an impossibility—in the winter season. I am not well acquainted with the line from Leavenworth, but my judgment is against the movement. I think colored troops if well officered would do well in New Mexico.

P. H. SHERIDAN.

WASHINGTON, *October 22, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
Commanding Military Division of the Gulf:

You are probably aware that I have been absent from Washington for eleven weeks. During that time your dispatches touching Mexican affairs were received at the office, but none of them forwarded to me. I only read them two days ago for the first time. This will answer a seeming negligence in my not replying to you. Immediately on my return from my Western tour I had a long conversation with the President on Mexican affairs. On that subject he feels just as I do; in fact, as the whole country does, irrespective of parties. Before I left Washington I procured a leave of absence for Schofield for the purpose of allowing him to go to Mexico to take service there. I think Mr. Seward has been the stumbling block in the way of his starting. Some correspondence, it is said, is going on with the French Government in relation to the withdrawal of French troops from Mexico, which is necessary to get a reply to before action. The President, however, told me that arrangements were made to supply the Liberal Government with arms without regard to their having means to pay for them. There is also, I believe, a project on foot to supply Schofield, or whoever goes there, with emigrants who will enlist after they reach Mexican soil. Of this, however, the Government knows nothing, and I only learned it from the fact that inquiries have been made of me how far emigration will be prevented. I have no hesitation in saying that I would like to see any amount of assistance given to the Liberals, and if I had my way I would use U. S. forces to give to them the Rio Grande country as a base to start from; that is, I would clear out the south bank for them. This, however, is not permitted. I believe, as is indicated in some of your dispatches, that the Mexicans have no great leader capable of using the great resources at their disposal. It will

take some man from the United States to fill the place. Schofield, if he can get the start, is fully equal to the task. When Congress meets I have but little doubt but the Mexican question will be taken up and the withdrawal of all foreign troops insisted upon. If so, this will settle the whole question. In the meantime, all you can do is to encourage the Liberals to use their greatest exertions until they do get aid. If they give up themselves and, like Micawber, wait for something to turn up, they may lose everything. Some of your letters received in my absence I have furnished copies of to the President. Your course and views are heartily concurred in by me, and I am satisfied they are also by the President and Secretary of War. Mr. Secretary of State I fear is working against the Liberal cause in Mexico. I hope I do him injustice in this matter.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 24, 1865.* (Received 12.10 p. m.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
General-in-Chief:

Is it expected that the United States furnish mounted escorts for the overland stages? Such service is enormously expensive, as it kills up both horses and men at a fearful rate, and requires very large force, more than the Government is willing to allow. With the sums appropriated to carry the mail, the company ought to be, and I think is, able to furnish enough men itself to accompany the coaches. If the military are to furnish mounted escorts, they had best carry the mails themselves. With one-fifth the amount paid to the mail company the military in this department can carry the mails regularly without additional expense to the Government. I would be glad to be informed whether I am required to furnish mounted escorts to the coaches. If so, it will need more troops than I have specified and a constant supply of horses. The stage company threatens to draw off their coaches and stock and stop carrying the mail unless I furnish the mounted escorts.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, October 24, 1865. (Received 7.35 p. m.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
General-in-Chief:

General Curtis, of the Indian commission, telegraphs from Fort Sully as follows:

Chief of Minneconjou Sioux, for themselves and ten other tribes, met us here on 5th. They want peace and sign articles for themselves, and take copy for other tribes, including Cheyennes and Arapahoes, to sign. The Sioux and several other tribes have also come in. They all complain of our encroachments on their hunting grounds and our lines of emigration through their buffalo grounds, but they want peace. They say it is difficult, however, to restrain their young men, and our troops must therefore continue on the plains and be on the alert; but please notice any efforts of chiefs to present these papers if they emanate from this commission.

S. R. CURTIS.

The young men of the Cheyennes are committing some depredations on the Platte route on their way south.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *October 25, 1865—12.40 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

You need not furnish escorts to the overland stages except when it can be done without much inconvenience or expense. The route should be as well protected as practicable with the means at your disposal, and when troops are moving over it they might move with the stages. With the colored and regular troops sent to you can you not now muster out of service all the volunteers remaining?

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *October 25, 1865.*
(Received 10.50 a. m. 26th.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States:

I respectfully forward the following information: The Liberals under Escobedo and Cortina I think attacked Matamoras on the 19th or 20th instant, with every prospect of success, unless the 800 or 900 rebel soldiers in the city join with the Imperialists in the defense of the place. My information goes to show that they will not. Should the Liberals get Matamoras, Northern and Eastern Mexico will pass into the hands of the Liberals.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *October 26, 1865.*
(Received 8.55 p. m.)

Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff:

The Fourth U. S. Cavalry arrived here three or four days ago and is now nearly fully and thoroughly equipped and will be sent to San Antonio in a few days to be mounted.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, October 26, 1865. (Received 6.10 p. m.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

In answer to your dispatch of yesterday I have to say that the four colored and four regular infantry regiments which I understood were assigned to this department would give me all the infantry force I need, if it were possible to get them on the plains this winter. November is the worst month in the year for heavy snow-storms on the plains. I can, however, use the troops being sent to relieve all volunteer troops east of and including Fort Lyon, on the Upper Arkansas, and Fort Kearny, on the Platte. I have altogether, of infantry and cavalry, 7,200 men west and south of the Missouri River, including everything as far west as Oregon and California. Of this force I can relieve about 2,000 as soon as the regular regiments arrive. It would not be possible to relieve troops farther west than Kearny and Lyon without enormous cost for forage and other trains, and great suffering to men. It is probably

practicable to send troops to New Mexico via Texas this winter, but even that would be very difficult and expensive. I see no way to relieve troops west of the posts named this winter. All volunteers in Minnesota will be at once mustered out and replaced by Tenth U. S. Infantry.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 28, 1865. (Received 3.30 p. m.)

Major-General RAWLINS:

I have assigned to General Pope the Second Cavalry and Third and Tenth Infantry, with orders to muster out an equal or greater number of volunteers. In like manner the battalion of Eighteenth Infantry and one battery of artillery is given to General Ord, who undertakes to dispense with all other troops in his department, with Wisconsin added. I renew my recommendation that Wisconsin be transferred to the Department of the Ohio. I think with one good regiment of regular infantry and one of cavalry we ought to muster out everything in Arkansas.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 28, 1865. (Received 3.35 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
General-in-Chief:

The Tenth U. S. Infantry has reported, 250 men aggregate. The Third U. S. Infantry arrives to-day, having only ninety men, eighty of whom will be discharged this winter. I cannot relieve many volunteer regiments with these two regular regiments. When I telegraphed you I supposed them to be at least two-thirds full.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., October 27, 1865.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: It becomes my duty as the commander of the Department of New Mexico, lately merged into the District of New Mexico, to call through you the attention of the War Department to the gallant and meritorious services of certain officers of the regular and volunteer forces of this distant command during the last three years. I am persuaded that the War Department will not overlook the just claims of these gentlemen to some indication on the part of the Government that the important services they have rendered the country are officially and publicly recognized. This can be done by granting brevet commissions. I therefore beg respectfully to recommend as follows:

Regulars.—That Col. John C. McFerran, who was the chief quartermaster and chief of staff at department headquarters, be brevetted as brigadier-general of the Army for arduous, faithful, and meritorious services in New Mexico. (See General Orders, No. 18, series of 1865,

from headquarters Department of New Mexico, herewith inclosed.*) That Maj. Nelson H. Davis, assistant inspector-general, be brevetted lieutenant-colonel for his gallantry in a sharp conflict by troops under his command with Apache Indians in Arizona on the 29th of May, 1864 (see copy of my letter dated June 19, 1864, herewith inclosed†), and colonel for very arduous, faithful, and meritorious services in New Mexico. I say nothing of what this accomplished officer deserves for his gallantry in many great battles while he was in the Army of the Potomac. That division quartermaster, Maj. Herbert M. Enos, U. S. Army, be brevetted as lieutenant-colonel for faithful and meritorious services in New Mexico, where he has been on duty for many years. That Maj. Peter W. L. Plympton, now of the Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, then captain, be brevetted major for conspicuous gallantry in the battle of Valverde, N. Mex., and lieutenant-colonel for meritorious and faithful services in New Mexico. That Maj. William H. Lewis, now of the Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, be brevetted major for gallant and distinguished services in burning the Texan train in the battle of Apache Cañon, where he was captain in the Fifth U. S. Infantry, and lieutenant-colonel for meritorious and faithful services in New Mexico. That Maj. J. Howe Watts, additional paymaster, U. S. Army, be brevetted lieutenant-colonel for faithful and meritorious services in New Mexico. I believe I can safely say that for the last three years Major Watts has traveled more through Indian countries and paid more troops than all the rest of the paymasters put together have done. For his services to be overlooked, when the services of others who have done comparatively nothing are complimented by a brevet, must doubtless have been from oversight. That Capt. David H. Brotherton, Fifth U. S. Infantry, be brevetted major and lieutenant-colonel for gallantry in the battle of Valverde, N. Mex., on the 21st of February, 1862, and for faithful and meritorious services. He is now the commander of his regiment. That Capt. William H. Bell, commissary of subsistence, U. S. Army, and chief commissary for a long while of the Department of New Mexico, be brevetted as major and as lieutenant-colonel for faithful and meritorious services in New Mexico. Captain Bell was complimented by General McClellan for his services in the Army of the Potomac. He was in several battles, commencing with the first battle of Bull Run. That Capt. Asa B. Carey, Thirteenth U. S. Infantry, be brevetted major for gallant conduct at the battle of Apache Cañon on the 28th day of March, 1862, and lieutenant-colonel for gallant and meritorious services in the war against the Navajoes. (See copy of extract from my letter to the Adjutant-General, dated April 24, 1864, herewith inclosed.†) That Capt. John B. Shinn, Third U. S. Artillery, be brevetted as major for arduous and meritorious services in successfully bringing his battery across the Yuma and Gila Deserts, and for faithful services in New Mexico. President Lincoln named Captain Shinn for a brevet. This was not acted upon by the Senate. That Capt. Henry B. Bristol, Fifth U. S. Infantry, be brevetted major and lieutenant-colonel for faithful and meritorious services in New Mexico, and particularly for his untiring zeal and energy in controlling the Navajo tribe of Indians at the Bosque Redondo, and for his praiseworthy efforts to advance their condition from that of savages to that of civilized men. That First Lieut. Charles Newbold, Fifth U. S. Infantry, be brevetted captain for his distinguished gallantry in two successive conflicts with Navajo Indians in New Mexico. That First Lieut. Nelson Thomasson, Fifth U. S. Infantry, be brevetted captain for faithful and meritorious services in New Mexico.

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* See p. 1089.]

† Omitted.

Volunteers.—That Col. Christopher Carson, First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers, be brevetted as brigadier-general of volunteers for gallantry in the battle of Valverde, and for distinguished conduct and gallantry in the wars against the Mescalero Apaches and against the Navajo Indians of New Mexico, and for his gallantry in his brilliant engagement with the Comanche and Kiowa Indians November 15, 1864, and for long, faithful, and meritorious services in New Mexico. Maj. William McCleave, First Cavalry California Volunteers, to be brevetted major of volunteers for his successful pursuit of and his gallantry in his engagement with Apache Indians in March, 1863; and lieutenant-colonel of volunteers for his distinguished gallantry in Colonel Carson's battle with the Kiowa and Comanche Indians on the 15th of November, 1864, and for his faithful and meritorious services. Maj. Emil Fritz, First Cavalry California Volunteers, to be brevetted major (he was then captain) of volunteers for gallantry in the battle of the Adobe Fort, fought against the Kiowas and Comanches on the 15th of November, 1864, and for faithful and meritorious services. Maj. Albert H. Pfeiffer, First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers (then captain), to be brevetted as major of volunteers for gallantry in marching and fighting his way against Navajo Indians through the whole length of the Cañon de Chelly, in January, 1864, and lieutenant-colonel of volunteers for his gallantry in battle with the Coyetero Apaches in Arizona in June, 1864, in which he was grievously wounded, and for his faithful and meritorious services. Maj. Edward H. Bergmann, First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers (recently promoted), to be brevet major of volunteers for faithful and meritorious services in New Mexico. Capt. Benjamin C. Cutler, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers, to be brevetted major and lieutenant-colonel of volunteers for zealous, faithful, and meritorious services as adjutant-general of the column from California in its march through the deserts, and as adjutant-general of the Department of Mexico for over three years. Capt. James H. Whitlock, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, now commissioned major of the First Veteran Infantry California Volunteers, to be brevetted major of volunteers for gallantry in his battles with Apache Indians on the 25th of February and 7th of April, 1864, and for faithful and meritorious services in Arizona and New Mexico. Capt. Cyrus H. De Forrest, Second Cavalry Colorado Volunteers (then first lieutenant), to be brevetted captain of volunteers for distinguished gallantry in the battle of Apache Cañon, March 28, 1862, where he helped the intrepid Lewis to capture and destroy the Texan train, and major of volunteers for faithful and meritorious services in New Mexico. Capt. Lawrence G. Murphy, First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers, to be brevet major of volunteers for faithful and meritorious services in the Navajo war and in controlling the Mescalero Apaches at the Bosque Redondo. Capt. William Brady, First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers, to be brevetted major of volunteers for gallantry in his battle with Navajo Indians on the 1st of July, 1865, and for faithful and meritorious services in New Mexico. Capt. George A. Burkett, then of the Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, now of the First Veteran Infantry California Volunteers, to be brevetted major of volunteers for gallantry in battle with the Apaches of Arizona on the 29th of May, 1864, and for faithful and meritorious services. First Lieut. George H. Pettis, First Infantry California Volunteers, now adjutant First Infantry New Mexico Volunteers, to be brevetted captain of volunteers for distinguished gallantry in the battle of the Adobe Fort, November 15, 1864, against the Kiowas and Comanches,

in which battle he commanded a section of howitzers. First Lieut. Antonio Abeytia, First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers, now captain in that regiment, to be brevetted as captain of volunteers for gallantry in battle with Apaches in Arizona on the 24th of March, 1865. First Lieut. John Slater, First Veteran Infantry California Volunteers, to be brevetted captain of volunteers for distinguished gallantry in pursuing and fighting Apache Indians in New Mexico, to rank from September 15, 1865, when the lieutenant was seriously wounded in battle with said Indians. Second Lieut. Henry C. Rhodes, First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers, to be brevetted first lieutenant of volunteers for distinguished gallantry as sergeant of California volunteers and as lieutenant in the New Mexico volunteers in frequent combats with Apache Indians in New Mexico. Second Lieut. Henry H. Stevens, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, now first lieutenant in the First Veteran Infantry California Volunteers, to be brevetted first lieutenant of volunteers for distinguished gallantry in a battle with Apache Indians on the 3d of May, 1864. Surg. James M. McNulty, U. S. Volunteers, to be brevetted lieutenant-colonel and colonel of volunteers for faithful and meritorious services as medical director of the column from California in its hard march through the Yuma and Gila deserts, as medical director and medical inspector of the Department of New Mexico, and for gallantry and distinguished services as medical director in the Second Army Corps, Army of the Potomac.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *October 28, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
New Orleans:

You may discontinue mustering out troops in Texas. Those who have been notified may go out, but reduce no further.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO,
October 28, 1865. (Via Denver November 6.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. Army:

Have received your dispatch of 10th of October transferring Mexico to the Department of the Missouri. Have also received dispatch from General Pope ordering all California volunteers immediately to California, and ordering one regiment of New Mexico volunteers to be mustered out. It is utterly impracticable to obey General Pope's order until other troops are sent here. Have this day so informed him. Messenger will wait at Denver for reply.

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SANTA FÉ, N. MEX., *October 28, 1865.*
(Via Denver November 6.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

SIR: The Gila and Mimbres Apaches are at war with the people of this Territory, and an expedition is about starting against them. We

have 8,000 captive Indians to guard and eight frontier posts to garrison. The reduction of the present force in New Mexico would expose the lives and property of the citizens to great danger. The present effective force is but 2,468 men. We earnestly beg of you to suspend the order of Maj. Gen. John Pope reducing the force in New Mexico at this time. The order of General Pope will reduce the effective force in this Territory to 942 men.

HENRY CONNELLY,
Governor of New Mexico.
W. F. M. ARNY,
Secretary of Territory.
JOHN S. WATTS.
J. L. COLLINS.
J. HOUGHTON,
Assistant Judge of Supreme Court.
FELIPE DELGADO,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *October 30, 1865—11 a. m.*
(Received 1.30 p. m. November 1.)

General JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff:

The telegram from Lieutenant-General Grant discontinuing the muster out of troops in Texas has been received and acted upon.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

NEW ORLEANS, *October 30, 1865—3 p. m.*
(Received 11 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

There has been severe fighting between the Liberals and the Imperialists in and about Matamoras, with no decisive results up to the evening of the 25th. One small fort was captured by the Liberals and recaptured by the Imperialists. On the 26th there was another engagement, according to reports; result not known. Up to the 25th the information is reliable.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 157. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, October 30, 1865.*

The State of Wisconsin is hereby transferred from the Department of the Missouri to the Department of Ohio.

By order of the President of the United States:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *October 31, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi:

Your letter to General Rawlins, referring to the progress of the two Pacific railroads, has been received. I immediately saw the Secretary of War and had a conversation with him on the subject of urging that Government aid be given to both enterprises. He informed me that both roads had been accepted by the Government and were now in a fair way to be pushed forward. The subject of stationing troops to give the best protection to the overland lines of travel, and frontier and mountain settlements, will have to occupy your attention. In making orders, or in recommending them to the President, I shall rely almost entirely upon your suggestions so far as the territory embraced in your command is concerned. In view of the rapid progress that is now being made by the two roads pushing west and the settlements which have sprung up in the last four years, I do not think it advisable to establish many permanent posts or to expend more money than is absolutely necessary to preserve the health of the men. I sent four regiments of colored troops to Pope with the view of having them sent as far west as possible. If more can be used to advantage I will send them. I believe these troops will do very well on the plains, much better than dissatisfied volunteers, and it may also furnish labor hereafter for our railroads and mining interests. Let me know if you can use more of these troops now. I telegraphed to Sheridan to know if troops could not be sent from the Rio Grande to New Mexico at this season of the year. He replied they could not without very great expense and loss of life. Do you not think it practicable to discharge volunteers from the Department of Arkansas? In discharging troops give the preference to Illinois and Indiana troops when you can. About two-thirds of all the volunteers retained in service are from the States of Ohio, Iowa, and Illinois, and more from the two latter States than from Ohio. Recruits will be sent to you rapidly to fill up the regular organizations you now have. In view of winter being now near at hand, can you not anticipate this increase and discharge volunteers accordingly.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS EAST SUB-DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA,
Fort Kearny, Nebr. Ter., October 31, 1865.

Lieut. JOHN Q. LEWIS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dist. of Nebraska, Fort Laramie, Dak. Ter.:

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with Special Field Orders, No. 12, headquarters U. S. Forces, Kansas and the Territories, dated September 26, 1865, and received at these headquarters on the 7th instant, I have the honor to submit the following report of Indian depredations, &c., in the sub-district since February 1, 1865. As I did not arrive in the district until July, my report must necessarily be a compilation from the scanty records of this office, and the circumstances that have existed since the receipt of the order have been very unfavorable even for a compilation. The following extract from a report of Col. R. R. Livingston, then commanding the East Sub-District of Nebraska, dated Fort Kearny, February 18, 1865, contains an account of the most important outbreak of Indians during this year.*

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*Extract omitted. For full text of Livingston's report, see Part I, p. 88.

February 15, the Pawnee Indians report having seen three days before a large party of Sioux Indians sixty miles north of Fort Kearny, with horses, without lodge poles, going east. February 18, no Indians seen recently within 100 miles of Julesburg. Scouts, guides, and old Indian traders state positively that Indians are 200 miles north of Laramie on Burnfish. February 27, scouts returning to Julesburg report no Indians in that vicinity. March 6, a party of citizens were chased out of Box Elder Cañon, three miles west of Post Cottonwood, by Indians. April 23, about 150 Indians, supposed to be Two Face's band of Ogallalla Sioux, ran off 170 head of cattle (belonging to Mr. Ward, sutler, at Fort Laramie) on the north side of the Platte River, opposite Alkali. Capt. E. B. Murphy, Company A, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, followed them thirty miles into the sand-hills on the north, recapturing all the cattle and one pony, chasing the Indians so closely that they abandoned their plunder, which Captain Murphy burned. He could not overtake and engage the Indians. No one hurt. May 1, a party of Indians seen north of Alkali, also lights. Forty-seven head of cattle driven off near Alkali. May 3, two Pawnees killed and two wounded by Sioux on Loup Fork, west of Pawnee Indian Agency; also hostile Indians appeared on Wood River, fifteen miles northeast of Fort Kearny, in the afternoon, killing a Mr. Story and stealing his team. Scouts afterward report that the hostile party consisted of only seven Indians, and that they were probably of the Pawnees, avenging the killing of one of their tribe by some unknown citizen about two weeks before. May 5, 150 Indians attacked a train of twenty-six wagons three miles east of Mullaley's Station, twelve miles west of Plum Creek, at 2 p. m., killing one man and driving off 150 head of stock. Captain Weatherwax, Company G, First Nebraska Veteran Volunteer Cavalry, started in pursuit with twenty-five men, who succeeded in retaking two of the stolen horses. His poor mounts (ponies) prevented his overtaking the Indians. May 12, about thirty Indians attacked three or four soldiers with a team just west of Smith's Station (which is twenty-five miles east of Cottonwood) this morning, killing Sergeant Creighton, Company A, First Battalion Nebraska Veteran Cavalry, and wounding one other. They drove off some thirty head of cattle, crossing the Platte River and going north. Mounted troops followed them about forty miles, but could not overtake them in that distance. The stealing party was heavily re-enforced before they had gone twenty-five miles. One soldier wounded in afternoon and one Indian certainly killed or mortally wounded. May 19, Indians attacked stage station between Buffalo and Elm Creek on the Little Blue; were repulsed. Attacked and captured a train, with which were fifteen unarmed men of the Third U. S. Volunteer Infantry, sent from Fort Leavenworth, killing four and wounding seven. Troops sent from Fort Kearny could not overtake the Indians. The Pawnees were doubtfully charged with making this attack. May 21, Indians have recently been seen on Wood River, north of Plum Creek and Smith's Station, on the Republican and on the Little Blue. September 31, at 10 p. m., a party of Indians (number unknown, but supposed to be fifteen or twenty) attacked a party of eight men and one woman, quartermaster's employés, with two wagons, who were encamped on the right bank of the Platte River, seven miles west of the station at O'Fallon's Bluff, killing one of the party, J. H. Temple, and wounding three others (Anthony Shilling, Jones Ireland, and Alfred Acres). All of the mules (twelve) were stampeded and run off. The party attacked were en route to the quartermaster at Junction, Colo. Ter.; had been organized into a train at O'Fallon's Bluff in compliance with existing orders, but had

separated from the train and were encamped alone. A detachment of cavalry reached the place of attack in a short time, and as it was impossible to follow the trail in the darkness the dead and wounded were conveyed to the nearest ranch and properly cared for. On following the trail next morning it was found that the Indians had first gone south, then doubled round, crossing the North Platte. The arrows, &c., scattered around the attacked train indicated that the attacking party belonged to Little Thunder's and Spotted Tail's bands. Since October 1 attacks have been made on the road, but no detailed reports have been received. Although repairs of the telegraph line have undoubtedly been made, no data can be found in this office regarding the amount, &c., nor can any definite information be obtained as to what assistance has been rendered the overland stage line in recapturing stolen stock, &c. Regretting my inability to make a more full report,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. R. BOWEN,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.
(In absence of General Heath.)

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 42. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., November 2, 1865.*

I. The Military District of Iowa and the Military District of Dakota are hereby consolidated. The district thus formed will be designated and known as the District of the Upper Missouri.

II. Bvt. Maj. Gen. Alfred Sully, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the District of the Upper Missouri. The headquarters of the district will be designated hereafter.

By command of Major-General Pope:

D. G. SWAIM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, November 5, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Comdg. the Armies of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I am in receipt of your communication of the 22d ultimo, and am glad you wrote me, as I must confess that for three or four weeks past I did not exactly understand on which side the land lay. What I have written in reference to the feeling in Mexico against Maximilian is correct. Nine and one-half tenths of the people are against him. He cannot collect taxes, and what money he gets in Mexico is from forced contributions on the merchants of the towns he happens to hold, and these towns may be considered in a state of siege, all communication with them being interrupted or entirely cut off by the Liberals. Substantially, he has no government and no party to support him. In reference to American emigrants to help the Liberals, some care and judgment must be exercised. The Rio Grande frontier is nearly a desert, and soldiers and emigrants will find it hard to live on frijolis and tortas, which is all the country can afford, and these not in abundance. In fact, those who come should bring everything with them, and, indeed, there are many difficulties to be surmounted until Matamoras is captured, in which event a port of entry is opened

which cannot be blockaded, as Brazos Santiago can supply via Bagdad or Brownsville. My own idea is that if our Government means to take the contract only 6,000 cavalry is required, and a demand for the surrender of Matamoras, which would be given up. This cavalry could be started into the country from Fort Duncan, and the whole of Northern Mexico would rise with it. Paras and all towns could be taken, with their small garrisons. The French cannot concentrate in this part of Mexico against a cavalry force, on account of supplies. The supplies are not abundant in the country, and the lines to the valley of Mexico are difficult and long. The Rio Grande frontier is very bad for infantry operations, on account of the great distances. If Schofield comes he will have to depend mainly upon the native population. I will help with my whole heart, but would advise the main reliance to be put on the Liberals instead of emigrants. All that is required is a good leader. Our soldiers cannot live as the Mexican soldier does, and most of their force is mounted. I am very familiar with that country, and could give Schofield much information about it should it be prudent for him to call to see me. I make the foregoing remarks on emigration in anticipation of the disgust that would naturally seize them on entering for the first time a country which will not come up to their expectations in the way of supplies and general character. I sometimes think there is still an understanding between the rebels of the Southern States and Louis Napoleon. That such understanding did exist before the surrender of Lee there is no doubt. The contest in this country for the last four years was the old contest between absolutism and liberalism, and Louis Napoleon saw it and acted on it, but waited too long. Had he anticipated the rapidity with which the bottom fell out of the rebellion we would have had much work on our hands; therefore let us not imitate his example and wait too long in this Mexican affair lest we make a mistake.

I am, general, yours, respectfully,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 23, 1865.*

Respectfully forwarded to His Excellency the President for perusal, with the request that this letter be returned when read.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, *November 6, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

A copy of complaints as to the manner in which neutrality is observed by U. S. forces on the Rio Grande, made by the legation of France, is now before me.* The first complaint is that the "dissenting forces of Cortina are recruiting many colored persons and that this partisan chief passes the Texan frontier whenever he pleases, going to Brownsville, Tex., to get whatever he needs." On this subject I am not informed. No instructions have been given by me to the commander in Texas which would touch this matter either way. My instructions were to preserve the same neutrality that had been observed toward us

* See Montholon to Seward, October 19, p. 1241.

by the French or Imperialists when Brownsville and most of the Rio Grande was held by the rebels. If it was found that rebels had been able to cross and recross the Mexican frontiers at will and go into Matamoras and get whatever they needed, then existing instructions might authorize a corresponding course on our part toward the Liberals. In fact, I do not suppose there is any regulation which prevents either Imperialist or Liberal from crossing the Texas frontier or going into Brownsville to make purchases. If recruiting has been allowed by officers in command, it has been without authority. But American emigration has been invited to Mexico by the Imperialists and I am not aware of any law or order preventing it. As the Liberal Government of Mexico is acknowledged by the United States, no objection can be urged to as many of our citizens as choose going to that country and taking whichever side they like. Whilst the United States hold their present attitude toward Mexican affairs, however, military commanders should not allow either party to recruit soldiers upon our territory. I will give instructions in accordance with these views, if approved of. The second complaint is that "about the end of July last Cortina attacked the steamer Senorita on the river, loaded with cotton taken on board at Camargo and destined for Matamoras. The attack occurred on Texas ground and the captured vessel was made fast to the Texan shore, where she has remained in possession of the dissenters since the 27th of July. In the course of the same month a convoy of goods was to start for Monterey. Cortina was in Brownsville, heard of it and enlisted men openly to attack it. His armed troops crossed the river, &c." If this was allowed it was entirely inexcusable on the part of the commander at Brownsville. The whole of these complaints will be referred to Major-General Sheridan, commanding Military Division of the Gulf, with suitable instructions and directions to report the facts as to what has previously passed. I will state, however, that we have a long frontier on the Rio Grande where no U. S. troops are stationed. Either of the belligerents might easily make war upon the other from U. S. soil without it being known to U. S. authority in time to prevent it. I would beg leave to differ with M. de Montholon where he says "it would be difficult for neutrality to be more openly violated," &c. In my opinion, he would not have to go off the Rio Grande nor beyond the events of the last two years to find instances of more flagrant violations of neutrality and where material aid has been given to the rebellion and against the United States.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, *November 7, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
Commanding Military Division of the Gulf:

Inclosed I send you a copy of protest sent by M. Montholon, French minister, against alleged violations of neutrality on the Rio Grande and my indorsement thereon.* I wish you would have this matter investigated and report how far these statements are true, and at the same time report such violations of neutrality on the part of French troops as can be substantiated. In this part of the investigation you can go back as far as you please.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

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* October 19, p. 1241, and next *ante.*

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *November 8, 1865.*
(Received 1.10 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Dispatch to suspend General Pope's order relative to the discharge of troops in New Mexico is received and orders made accordingly.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *November 8, 1865.*
(Received 4.20 p. m.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

General Reynolds is here, and agrees to discharge every volunteer in his department on receiving the Nineteenth Infantry. I will give him three of the Kentucky regiments, and instruct him to muster out all volunteers, and to have the Third Cavalry and Nineteenth Regulars out on the frontier by spring ready for New Mexico, or wherever else required.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., November 10, 1865.

Maj. WILLIAM MCCLEAVE,
Commanding Fort Sumner, N. Mex.:

MAJOR: I received last evening your letter of the 6th instant notifying me that you had not succeeded in overtaking the escaped Mescalero Apaches. While it is to be deeply regretted that they managed to get off, there can be no doubt but that your utmost exertions were made to recapture them. Your sending the force to Fort Stanton to operate against them is approved. A few first-rate Navajoes to trail the Apaches will be of great service. If they can be got to go send Jesus and an officer with them to join Captain Murphy at Fort Stanton. I have ordered Captains Henderson's and Fox's companies to Giddings Ranch and made them subject to your orders. It will be well for you to order them to or near Fort Sumner to show the Navajoes that we are observing them. By Monday's mail I will send an order to Fort Bascom for McCabe's company to go to Sumner. You must have a strong cavalry and infantry picket with your herds, and get some few trusty Navajo spies under a first-rate non-commissioned officer to patrol the country well south of your herds, to give timely notice of the approach of any party coming to stampede and run off your stock. As soon as I learn whether or not the troops from California will be permitted to remain here, I can tell whether or not I can have a small force go eastward from Fort Seldon to help Murphy. When the snows commence falling, if the Apaches stay in the Sacramento Mountains we can find them. But it is likely they will at first go to the Guadalupe Mountains or farther south, until they find our efforts to recapture or destroy them cease. Keep your force in fighting order and all the time on the alert. Watch well the Navajoes. At the same time you do this, do not relax your efforts to have the land cleared and every plow possible running; nor must you give up your enterprise in getting down wood. You shall have all help possible, and I count on your energy, sleepless vigilance, and systematic organization of labor to

bring every possible security and benefit out of the force and the muscle which you command and direct. Keep me fully advised of all you do.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NOTE.—Lieutenant Porter's detachment is ordered to join you. Send your acting assistant surgeon to join Murphy at Stanton.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., November 12, 1865.

Maj. EMIL FRITZ,
Commanding Officer, Fort Stanton, N. Mex.:

MAJOR: You have doubtless heard of the escape of the Mescalero Apaches from the Bosque Redondo. Now is not the time for yourself or your command to swap horses. Keep everything in order for fighting—everything on the alert. Help the people with all possible protection. Show in your own person no boy's play now. Those Indians have got to be recaptured or killed, the men, and I want your zealous help at once, and with no relaxation, to do it until it is done. Raise the whole of that part of the country to a determined spirit to get these Indians now, or they will never enjoy quiet or security. Keep a record of all you do. If the people will rise as one man the Indians will soon succumb; but if there is dillydallying and talk and no energy on the part of the troops and the people that part of the country might as well be given up to the Indians first as last. Tell the Aldoretes that I cannot use any clemency until the brother has given himself up and is with his company. Then I will consider the case. I want Lieutenant Edgar to do company duty and take the field. Lieutenant Haberkorn can act as adjutant as well as quartermaster and commissary, and when you are away, if necessary, as commanding officer. I wish you to see that Captain Baca takes the field and does his share also. You can have no drones about your hive now; all must work.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *November 14, 1865.*
(Received 6.45 p. m. 15th.)

Maj. Gen. J. A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff:

On the 2d instant the Fourth U. S. Cavalry left here fully equipped for San Antonio, and the Sixth U. S. Cavalry left fully equipped for Austin on 11th instant. Both regiments to be mounted at these places, respectively, with horses turned in by volunteer regiments mustered out.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *November 15, 1865.*
(Received 1.50 p. m. 17th.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

Escobedo, Cortina, Canales, and Mejia are still closely investing Matamoras.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *November 15, 1865.*
(Received 1.30 p. m. 17th.)

Bvt. Maj. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff:

The telegraph communication from here to Galveston, Austin, and San Antonio is complete and in good working order.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, November 20, 1865—1.30 a. m.
(Received 9 a. m. 22d.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States:

GENERAL: The Liberal force withdrew about six miles from Matamoras on the 7th instant, but I have reason to believe that they have again attacked the place. We have been subjected to the most violent abuse by the Imperial newspaper in Matamoras. It constantly calls the President the murderer of Mrs. Surratt. Some of our soldiers who were visiting Matamoras were arrested and put to work upon their fortifications and our officers and men fired upon by their gun-boats. The most insulting letters from French officials have been addressed to General Weitzel and other officers, and all this by a small force, which our troops could drive out of Matamoras by firing over their boats. The consequence is, much excitement on the part of our soldiers and a great desire on the part of the colored troops to go to that country if discharged. The commandant of the Imperial troops in Matamoras is always ready with an apology. I have given notice that hereafter apologies for these insults will not be received.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, November 20, 1865—5.30 p. m.
(Received 12.30 a. m. 22d.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States:

GENERAL: My telegram of to-day about affairs on the Rio Grande need not give you any alarm. Everything is well in hand there and well understood.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *November 22, 1865.*

Hon. W. H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State:*

Lieutenant-General Grant directs me to transmit the following extract from a telegram of General Sheridan's dated, New Orleans, November 20, 1865:

We have been subjected to the most violent abuse by the Imperial newspaper in Matamoras. It constantly calls the President the murderer of Mrs. Surratt. Some of our soldiers who were visiting Matamoras were arrested and put to work upon their fortifications and our officers and men were fired upon by their gun-boats. The most insulting letters from French officials have been addressed to General Weitzel and other officers.

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Brevet Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *November 23, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
Commanding Military Division of the Gulf, New Orleans:

Your communication of November 3, 1865, is at hand. You will place, as you suggest, the cavalry in such position as you can best forage them, and make such arrangements for posts in the spring as you think best.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., November 26, 1865—1 p. m.
(Received 2.35 p. m. 27th.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I respectfully forward the following facts for your consideration: The scheme for emigration to Mexico is now fully organized in the city of Mexico, with Captain Maury, Sterling Price, and General J. B. Magruder as the prominent men. They hold titles and honors from Maximilian, and are now officers of His Majesty's Government. Commissioners have been appointed for all the Southern States, and I think the commissions forwarded. I caught the commissioner for the State of Louisiana, and his commission is en route and will be received by me. This emigration scheme is not confined to emigrants from the Southern States, but extends to Europe, and was without doubt hatched by Louis Napoleon. This information is without question, and is a premonitory symptom of what I have for some time believed—that we never can have a fully restored Union, and give a total and final blow to all malcontents, until the French leave Mexico.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *December 1, 1865—2 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN, *New Orleans:*

In view of probable action by Congress on Mexican affairs, do all you can to preserve strict neutrality pending such action.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *December 15, 1865.*
(Received 12 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Brig. Gen. W. T. Clark, accompanied by Colonel Mejia, of the Liberal Army, has just arrived from the Rio Grande. They report as follows: General Mejia made a proposition to General Weitzel to turn over Matamoras for the sum of $200,000, and a guarantee of protection to the city when occupied by the Liberal forces. This money was about to be raised and the city turned over to Colonel Mejia, of the Liberal Army, but it appears that General H. Clay Crawford arrived, and, learning the condition of things, offered General Mejia a greater sum and broke off the whole affair, and has put things in a regular mess. He then started for General Escobedo's camp, but couriers from General Mejia at Brownsville preceded him to warn General Escobedo to have nothing to do with him. I think that General Mejia will give up Matamoras if the thing is well managed, and General Clark and Colonel Mejia say that General Mejia is only awaiting their return from New Orleans. The presence of Crawford and his assertions that he is acting under the authority of the President embarrasses me much. Can you give me any instructions? I think it best to make a short trip over to the Rio Grande, if you do not object. Two hundred and eighty Austrians have arrived at Rio Grande, that is all. Answer quick, please.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *December 16, 1865.*

Major-General SHERIDAN, *New Orleans, La.:*

I will see the President and give you a full answer to your dispatch relating to affairs on the Rio Grande as soon as I can.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *December 16, 1865—12 p. m.*
(Received 8 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States:

Subsequent information from the Rio Grande brought by Major Parsons, my inspector, makes me believe that the report given me by General Clark and sent to you yesterday may be a little colored and excited. I have again notified General Weitzel to preserve strict neutrality, and have nothing to do with the transactions spoken of in my telegram yesterday.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *December 19, 1865.*

Major-General SHERIDAN, *New Orleans:*

Instruct the commander on the Rio Grande that he can make no agreement with Imperial or Liberal commanders. If either belligerent lay down their arms and cross over to the United States they will not be given up to their enemies, but will be protected from them.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, *December 19, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN:

After my dispatch to you of the 16th instant I saw the President and showed him yours to which mine was an answer. I can say this after consultation: The President, as well as the whole country, is interested in the Liberal cause in Mexico. It cannot, the way relations now stand, be given as a direct order that commanders shall take part either in battles or in agreements between belligerents as to what protection or guaranty the Government will give to either in any case; but there are no extradition treaties existing between the United States and any other Government which require the giving up of belligerents to their enemies. Officers of the army on the Rio Grande should officially be neutral in the same sense that belligerents on the other side of the river have been when we were in trouble. Their sympathies are their own, and they alone are responsible for them. Many rebels are supposed to have crossed the Rio Grande to join their fortunes with those of the empire. It cannot be expected of us that we will keep up a police force on that river to prevent persons who may possibly take up the opposite side from crossing. I think a visit from you to the Rio Grande at this time will do good. If you go let me hear from you on your return the situation. It is not improbable that Congress will, before the end of the session, take decided measures on our affairs in Mexico and demand the withdrawal of all foreign troops from her soil. I hope so, at least.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, *December 30, 1865.*

Major-General SHERIDAN,
New Orleans, La.:

If practicable, reduce by muster-out the white troops in your division to 10,000 white and 10,000 colored troops. If this reduction cannot be safely reached approach it as near as possible.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CONFEDERATE CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY FORCES FRONT LINES,
Lodi Plantation, April 1, 1865.

Maj. J. P. SMITH:

MAJOR: No reports from General Harrison have been received for several days. The front south of Red River is quiet. One of my spies in the La Fourche has been arrested by the enemy, which has interrupted temporarily our communications. I respectfully call attention to statements in the Cincinnati papers that on the 12th March twenty-seven steamers ascended the Cumberland River, and that on the 14th the Government took up a number of steamers at Louisville. The scouts just north of Red River report that on the 25th instant a steamer loaded with troops passed down, and that most of the gun-boats between the mouth of Red River and Vidalia have been sent below. A boat passed out the mouth of Red River night before last, supposed to be a cotton boat from the Ouachita. I respectfully forward you a copy of an agreement entered into by Captain Ratliff and some Federal officer,

by which our relations with the enemy "east of the Atchafalaya and south of Morganza" are defined and established. Lieutenant Collins, commanding scouts north of Morganza, has reported to me that he has, by flag of truce, signified to the Federal authorities his acceptance of Captain Ratliff's treaty. I also inclose a copy of a communication on the same subject, dated 29th March, from Lieutenant Collins to Captain Pickens. This treaty between Captain Ratliff was not communicated to me by that officer, and I am indebted for all the information I have relative to what is occurring between the "U. S. forces and the C. S. forces east of the Atchafalaya" to the kind consideration of Lieutenant Collins. I forbear to make any comments upon the action of the contracting party representing the C. S. military forces east of the Atchafalaya, as he reports directly to the lieutenant-general commanding, and probably has his authorization for his proceedings. I have the honor to report the arrival at my headquarters of twenty-three mules captured by Captain Whitaker, Seventh Louisiana Cavalry, within the picket-line of the enemy and within three miles of the forts of Donaldsonville, on the Mississippi River. Captain Whitaker was discovered while taking these animals and was fired on, but, mounting his men on the mules, taking to the swamps, and swimming numerous bayous, escaped pursuit, and reaching his boats, he embarked his mules on a large flat. Just before daybreak he discovered a Federal gun-boat directly on his course, and only a few miles distant, evidently cruising for him. He immediately approached a small island, disembarked his mules and men, and covered his boats with brush. Disguised thus his boats escaped the observation of the gun-boat, which, after cruising about for four or five hours, then bore away, when he safely reached Mossy's Shell Bank. The perseverance and energy exhibited by Captain Whitaker and his men in this expedition, in which they carried a heavy flat and boats over 100 miles, are highly meritorious.

I am, major, yours, respectfully,

J. L. BRENT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

(Same to Capt. J. G. Clarke.)

HEADQUARTERS BRENT'S CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Lodi Plantation, April 2, 1865.

Capt. J. G. CLARKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Forces Front Lines:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to inform the brigadier-general commanding the front lines that Lieutenant Scarborough, who has relieved Captain Pickens on the Atchafalaya, reports as follows:

Upon examination I find that cotton can be carried out at almost any point from Marksville to Morgan's Ferry. The whole swamp is inundated, and the numerous little bayous and sloughs passing through the swamps afford facilities for carrying it out. With my present force I cannot effectually guard this country against, nor do I believe that four times my number could do it, yet I shall strain all my energies in that direction. I make these statements because I think you should know the exact situation of affairs.

It is impossible at present to increase the cavalry force for want of forage, but I respectfully suggest that the lines might be much strengthened if a detachment of thirty-five infantry were given me, which could be put on the permanent posts. If you should determine on this course I respectfully request that no officer exceeding the rank of first lieutenant accompany the detachment. But I am constrained to express my belief that complete success cannot be expected in closing

our lines unless a vigorous and earnest co-operation is exhibited by the forces east of the Atchafalaya. Whilst the Atchafalaya can be crossed from our side at nearly any place for over fifty miles, the roads debouching from its east bank are few and easily guarded and the points of shipment of cotton to New Orleans are well known and capable of being placed under absolute surveillance. These points of shipment are principally Hog Point above Morganza, and the Hermitage, Waterloo, and Lobock's Store below Morganza. At these points steamers from New Orleans land with impunity, receive cotton, and carry on trade. No interruption to or interference with these steamers have been permitted by Captain Ratliff or Lieutenant Collins; on the contrary, I am informed that for a long time assurances have been given by these officers that the steamers will not be interrupted or interfered with, and that it is from these steamers that these officers principally obtain the newspapers which they send to headquarters. Hence when cotton crosses the Atchafalaya it is safe, and we actually have one instance where it was arrested by an officer from this side after its evasion of our lines and where the commanding officer east of the Atchafalaya peremptorily ordered and obtained its release. Whilst I make no criticism on the fact that these steamers are not interfered with, yet I think that our forces should at least take care that no cotton brought out from our lines without authority should be permitted to be shipped. There should be, according to reports, upward of 250 Confederate troops east of the Atchafalaya.

I am, captain, very respectfully,

J. L. BRENT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 32. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, *Shreveport, La., April 3, 1865.*

All officers and men delivered on parole in this department previous to this date are exchanged, and will immediately rejoin their commands.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, April 3, 1865.

Maj. Gen. M. M. PARSONS, *Commanding Division:*

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to instruct you to order Mitchell's brigade, of your division, to this place at once.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. THOMSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, April 4, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. F. FAGAN,
Commanding District of Arkansas:

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of the 31st ultimo, the commanding general directs me to say that he considers it important that Little Rock should be taken, and he consents to your making the attempt proposed. With the knowledge you possess of the locality it may be practicable for you to get inside of the enemy's line of works

and destroy his depots of supplies. Whether you do more than this must be left to your own judgment and discretion. The commanding general has directed 596 stand of arms to be turned over to Lieut. Col. Clay Taylor for the troops of your district. He has ordered Shelby to halt at some point north of Marshall, where he can obtain forage and support you with part of his command. I am also instructed by the commanding general to say to you that he regrets that he cannot promise definitely that the corn you ask for shall be placed at Camden on the day specified by you. Inclosed is a copy of General Buckner's reply to his letter on this subject. The general commanding desires to be informed whether you will require any of Shelby's command. If so, what force, and when and where shall it be sent?

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. THOMSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS, NEW MEXICO, AND ARIZONA,
Houston, April 4, 1865.

In pursuance of instructions from department headquarters, Maj. Gen. J. B. Magruder assumes command of the District of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. Commanding officers of corps and divisions (cavalry or infantry), sub-districts, posts, separate brigades, regiments, battalions, or detached companies, will immediately, on the reception of this order, report by letter, through the proper channels, to these headquarters, designating the station and locality of their commands, their approximate effective force, the number armed and unarmed, the number of rounds of ammunition per man, or, in artillery, per piece, and the quantity and condition of transportation in each command. The medical director, chief quartermaster, and chief commissary will also send in reports of the quantity and locality of the supplies in their respective departments. The following officers are announced upon the staff of the major-general commanding the district: Lieut. Col. T. Scott Anderson, Provisional Army, C. S., acting inspector-general; Lieut. Col. Thomas M. Jack, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. Manning M. Kimmel, Provisional Army, C. S., acting assistant adjutant and inspector general; Capt. Edmund P. Turner, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. Stephen D. Yancey, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. George A. Magruder, chief of artillery; Maj. H. Willke, chief of ordnance. Capts. W. A. Smith and A. H. May, assistant adjutants-general, and Capts. J. A. Galt and G. A. Thornton, acting assistant inspectors-general, are relieved from duty, and will report to Maj. Gen. J. G. Walker. Maj. W. M. Stone, chief quartermaster, will continue temporarily on duty, and all other officers of the district staff will remain on duty until further orders.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. B. Magruder:

STEPHEN D. YANCEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., April 5, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. S. B. BUCKNER,
Commanding District of West Louisiana, Natchitoches:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs me to inform you that he has instructed General Fagan to hasten his arrangements for the

proposed expedition, and has assured him of full support. It is of the first importance that the corn mentioned in letter 6102 (April 2) should be placed at Camden with all possible dispatch, and the commanding general requests that you will urge the officers charged with this duty to expedite the matter by all the means in their power.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. THOMSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS BRENT'S CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Lodi Plantation, April 5, 1865.

Col. L. A. BRINGIER,
Commanding Seventh Regiment Louisiana Cavalry:

COLONEL: Orders have been received by me from district headquarters directing the impressment "of able-bodied negroes on plantations belonging to owners within the Federal lines and all others not usefully employed, in localities exposed to the enemy's raids." You will make the impressment of the able-bodied negroes described above, but you will not cause the impressment of any negroes who are properly employed in cultivating provision crops. You will select a discreet officer to perform this duty, who will consult with Capt. D. Kerr, agent of commissary department. When impressed, the negroes will be brought up under guard to these headquarters, when they will be turned over to Major Mason, chief commissary of subsistence, District of West Louisiana, according to orders. The duty intrusted to you is a delicate one, and care will be taken not to interfere with any planter so as to curtail the provision crop which he may be cultivating.

Very respectfully,

J. L. BRENT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 95. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS, &c.,
Houston, April 5, 1865.

* * * * * * *

XVII. 1. Maj. Gen. John A. Wharton will proceed with the formation and organization of the infantry brigades to compose Major-General Maxey's division, in pursuance of instructions from department headquarters of February 17, 1865.

2. Upon the arrival of Major-General Maxey, he will report to Major-General Wharton, and co-operate with him in the execution of his orders.

3. As soon as the brigades and divisions shall have been duly organized as ordered, Major-General Wharton will report the fact to these headquarters, forwarding field returns and statements of organization and number and condition of arms and ammunition.

4. The quartermaster and commissary departments are ordered to afford to General Wharton all necessary facilities. Transportation will be furnished by rail to the troops to Harrisburg, on application of General Wharton.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Magruder:

STEPHEN D. YANCEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 23. } HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION, *Shreveport, April 6, 1865.*

I. This division will move for Marshall, Tex., on Saturday morning, 8th instant, at sunrise, in the following order: First, Hawthorn's brigade; second, Roane's brigade; third, Tappan's brigade; fourth, McNair's brigade. The trains will move in the rear of the entire division in the order of their respective commands.

II. Brigade inspectors will report to Captain Sevier, assistant inspector-general, at these headquarters on Saturday morning at sunrise.

By command of Major-General Churchill:

B. S. JOHNSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY FORCES FRONT LINES,
Lodi, April 7, 1865.

Lieut. Col. J. N. GALLEHER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:
(Through Brigadier-General Bagby, etc.)

COLONEL: Lieut. E. A. Carmouche some time since received authority from department headquarters to raise a company of cavalry east of the Atchafalaya. He has forwarded me a muster-roll of ninety-two enlisted men, and I respectfully recommend that some officer be designated and instructed to muster the company into service.

Yours, respectfully,

J. L. BRENT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY FORCES FRONT LINES,
Lodi, April 7, 1865.

Capt. N. WHITE,
Commanding, &c.:

CAPTAIN: You will direct your attention particularly to the breaking up of the cotton trade with the enemy, picketing in special reference thereto. For this purpose I have obtained infantry to strengthen you. The high water opens the connection of the waters of the Red with the swamps back and around you, and reports are that efforts are being made to use this opportunity for getting cotton into Red River through Pearl Lake, Bayou de Lac, Bout de Bayou, and other sloughs. I rely on your energy to arrest this demoralizing traffic, and trust that you will be able to do it. When you find cotton in the swamps being evidently moved for the purpose of trade with the enemy and evading our picket-lines, burn it and destroy the boats if you have no use for them, and arrest and keep under close guard all engaged in the business until you can send them to my headquarters with a statement of the facts in their case. Do not permit your pickets to remain too long at one post, as they may be corrupted, and you had better see that in each picket are one or two men of different commands and reliable, and by frequent changes you will baffle these speculators. I earnestly recommend you to frequently visit and remain at your picket-posts a little time, and by inquiry among the citizens you may frequently obtain good and reliable information. If you think it proper consult with Lieutenant Scarborough about extending a line of pickets across all

the sloughs and bayous leading from Bayou de Glaize to Mansura, or even beyond, if necessary. Let me hear from you fully as soon as you perfect your arrangements. It is said that some cotton has already been brought back of Silas Tolbat's for the purpose of being carried out.

Yours, respectfully,

J. L. BRENT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 97. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS, &c.,
Houston, April 7, 1865.

* * * * * * *

X. The following is announced as the organization of the First and Second Brigades of Maxey's division of infantry: First Brigade (Brig. Gen. J. E. Harrison commanding)—Fifteenth Texas Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel commanding; Seventeenth Texas Dismounted Cavalry, Colonel Tucker commanding; Thirty-fifth Texas Dismounted Cavalry, Colonel Likens commanding; Hardeman's battalion dismounted cavalry, Lieut. Col. P. Hardeman commanding. Second Brigade—Terry's regiment dismounted cavalry, Colonel Terry commanding; Border's regiment dismounted cavalry, Colonel Border commanding; Thirty-first Regiment Texas Infantry, Colonel Malone commanding; Merrick's battalion infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Merrick commanding. Brigadier-General Harrison will at once assume command of both brigades and concentrate them in the vicinity of Harrisburg as rapidly as possible. The quartermaster's and commissary departments will furnish the necessary transportation and subsistence. The organization of the Third Brigade of this division will be announced as soon as perfected.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Magruder:

STEPHEN D. YANCEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, April 8, 1865.

Hon. ALBERT PIKE:

SIR: Having full faith in your integrity and patriotism, you are hereby appointed, under authority vested in me by the President of the Confederate States, a commissioner on the part of said States to treat, alone or in conjunction with other commissioners, with the Comanches of the prairie, and to form alliance with them in accordance with the power with which you are invested.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, April 8, 1865.

Hon. ALBERT PIKE:

SIR: I have the honor to state that on the 22d of December, 1864, Col. James E. Harrison, Fifteenth Regiment Texas Volunteer Infantry, with

the concurrence of the President, addressed a communication to the Hon. James A. Seddon, the then Secretary of War, calling his attention to the importance of conciliating the Comanche Indians, and, if practicable, and he considered it so, of forming an alliance with them, which being effected, would enable the Confederate Government to use them as auxiliaries in harassing and even cutting off all communication by trains of the United States with Santa Fé, and would, furthermore, permit the withdrawal of the troops stationed on the frontier of Texas, all further danger of the inroads of those savages upon that State being removed, and using them on the line of defense threatened by the Northern invasion. On the day following the Secretary of War addressed a communication to me, inclosing the above letter, and concurring in the views expressed therein, called my attention to the great benefit that would probably accrue to the Confederate States by an alliance with the Comanches and other wild tribes of the prairies, and announced further that to effect the end proposed he had, with the concurrence of the President, deemed it best that the matter should be left to my discretion and judgment, and directed me to employ such instrumentalities and engage such agents as I might approve. About the time these letters were received I also was in receipt of a communication of date of 16th of February, 1865, from Maj. I. G. Vore, commissioner and C. S. agent for the Creeks, who had been sent by Major-General Maxey, then commanding the District of Indian Territory, to the Cherokee village on the False Washita, for the purpose of meeting the Comanches and other wild tribes of the plains for the purpose of discovering their real intentions and their true reason for their expressed desire of forming a treaty of peace with the Confederate States Government. Major Vore announced in his report to Major-General Maxey that he had not arrived in time to meet the Indians, but he was well assured they were in reality enraged against the United States, and were anxious to make peace with the Confederates, desiring to bring thereupon their wives and children to a place of safety near our lines where they could leave them secure while they could go to war with the North. Major Vore sent word to these Indians that some commissioners with authority from the Confederate States would meet them at the grand peace council of all the Indian tribes that was proposed to be held at Council Grove on the 15th of May, 1865, and strongly urged it in his communication, as he was firmly of the belief that an alliance could be formed with them. Major Vore further considered that these Indians were very anxious, and would name it a condition precedent to the formation of a treaty, that Article XXVII of the treaty of the 12th of August, 1861, between them and yourself as commissioner on the part of the Confederate States Government should be enforced. I subsequently received letters from Brigadier-General McCulloch, commanding Northern Sub-District of Texas, and Colonel Lee, commanding the Confederate troops at Fort Arbuckle, advising me of the fact, from the reliable information they had received, that these wild tribes were enraged against the North, and that they were desirous of concluding a treaty of peace with the South, and urging the importance it would be to the country upon this fact being accomplished. I was fully aware and had fully considered the numerous advantages, both state and military, that would accrue from the conclusion of such a treaty and alliance as proposed, and upon the receipt of the above communications, knowing the necessity of prompt and immediate action, as there was no time to lose, and considering that a prudent and intelligent man, familiar alike with the wants and necessities of the frontier and possessing an accurate

knowledge of the Indian character, should alone be selected as a commissioner in behalf of the Confederate States at the meeting of the tribes at Council Grove at the time mentioned, and taking also into consideration the peculiar and direct interest the State of Texas had in the successful termination of this issue, I appointed Brig. Gen. J. W. Throckmorton of that State to the position without even consulting him, believing he would accept it for the good of the country, and knowing he was well qualified in all respects. In my letter of directions to Brigadier-General Throckmorton I informed him that I should give him no other instructions than such as were contained in the communication of the Secretary of War to me with the letter therein inclosed of Colonel Harrison to himself, above referred to, which were to be his guide. That he would be allowed full discretion for the attainment of the end proposed, that I felt well assured his action would be sustained by me, and recommended to the President for approval. That Brigadier-General Cooper, commanding District of Indian Territory, had been informed of his appointment and directed to have the necessary presents prepared to accompany the commission, the whole expense to be borne by the Government, the commissioner to be allowed in addition $10 per diem, the usual amount. I at the same time forwarded to him an express authority, acting alone or with other commissioners, to effect if possible the proposed treaty with the wild Indians. At the same time I communicated to His Excellency Governor Murrah, of Texas, the contents of the letters from the Secretary of War and of the Indian agent, and calling his attention to the important facts therein set forth, announced to him my appointment of Brigadier-General Throckmorton as commissioner to effect the purpose proposed. I furthermore called His Excellency's attention to the twenty-seventh article of the treaty made on the 12th of August by the commissioners of the Confederate States with the wild Comanches and other Indians of the prairie and the necessity of its strict observance, and informed him that I had issued orders to Brigadier-General McCulloch to enforce observance of this article, and trusted that His Excellency would co-operate with him in this proper undertaking by issuing the necessary orders to that effect to the State troops on the frontier. I also gave full information to Brigadier-General Cooper, commanding District Indian Territory, of the appointment of Brigadier-General Throckmorton as commissioner, of the orders issued to Brigadier-General McCulloch, the information to Governor Murrah and request made of him, and requested him to make out the list of articles necessary as presents and for information as to the exact locality of Council Grove, which was soon afforded.

On the 23d of March, 1865, Brigadier-General Cooper wrote to me that he would suggest the propriety of permitting each of the Indian tribes, to wit, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles, Caddos, and Comanches, known as Reserve Indians, and Osages in alliance with us, to have one member of their own body to represent his particular tribe, to act in conjunction with the commissioner from Texas, and that an experienced Indian agent should be joined with them, recommending Major Vore. On the 31st of March, 1865, Brigadier-General Cooper again addressed to me a communication containing the information that he was in receipt of a letter from Major Vore, superintendent of Indian affairs for the Creeks, which stated that if too much prominence was given to the State of Texas, as evidenced by the appointment of a commissioner from that State and no other, it might defeat the whole

object proposed, owing to the fact of the distrust the Prairie Indians had for the Texans, and recommending the appointment of a commissioner also from the State of Louisiana or Arkansas, to act as commissioner with Brigadier-General Throckmorton. In this opinion Brigadier-General Cooper concurred. Official copies of all communications and letters above referred to are inclosed with this correspondence, and by a perusal of the same you will have a complete knowledge of the whole matter and object proposed. After a careful consideration of the views and opinions of Major Vore and Brigadier-General Cooper, last above referred to, I deem it advisable that Major Vore, superintendent and C. S. agent, should accompany the commission. But I am not of the opinion that it would promote success nor do I consider that I have the authority to appoint the representatives for the several Indian tribes. The selection of these, I think, should be left to their own free action. I am, however, of the decided opinion that in view of the long and bloody warfare that has so long and relentlessly been carried on by the wild Comanches and other Indians of the plains with the Texans, and the dread and distrust of the former of the latter, that it would be greatly to the advantage of the public and materially enhance the prospect of success on our part in the object proposed if another commissioner should be appointed from another State than Texas to act conjointly with General Throckmorton in this matter. Actuated with this view of the subject and being fully advised of your great talent and undoubted patriotism, as well as of your thorough and intimate knowledge of the Indian character, I will, with your consent, appoint you from the State of Arkansas as one of the commissioners, acting in conjunction with Brigadier-General Throckmorton, to meet in council as representatives of the Confederate Government, the representatives of the wild Comanches and other Indians of the prairie and from the tribes in alliance with us, for the purpose of concluding with the former a treaty of peace and alliance between them and the Confederate Government. All orders on this subject issued in behalf of Brigadier-General Throckmorton are hereby extended to you, and all powers granted and guaranties and conditions made to him apply in like manner in full force to yourself. If you accept the appointment it is expected that you will enter upon its duties without delay and will proceed as soon as practicable to the headquarters of Brigadier-General Cooper, commanding District of Indian Territory, and there meeting with Brigadier-General Throckmorton, from thence proceed at your earliest convenience to Council Grove, the place agreed upon for the assemblage of the representatives of the Indian tribes. Brigadier-General Cooper will furnish the necessary escort. Both Brigadier-General Throckmorton and himself have been advised by me of your appointment. In view of your acceptance of this appointment an order is inclosed directing Major-General Fagan, commanding District of Arkansas, or any quartermaster in the same, to furnish you at once with any transportation you may require. If you do accept please signify the same in writing by the return courier, in which event this communication and the accompanying papers will be considered official; if you do not, please return the same. I trust, however, that the great need of the country and the valuable services you can render it will cause you not to hesitate to accept it, in which event you will please keep me from time to time well advised of your movements.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, April 8, 1865.

Brig. Gen. D. H. COOPER,
Commanding District of Indian Territory:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication with regard to the necessity of each of the united Indian nations being represented at Council Grove. As to this matter I have no authority. The Indian nations must select their own representatives, who will accompany the commission. I desire, however, that you will express to the principal chiefs of the united Indian nations my earnest desire that they will in this, as they have on so many other occasions, co-operate with the Confederate authorities for the attainment of the object in view. To secure peace for us and for them with the wild bands of the prairies and to turn their arms upon our common enemy, is the main object to be attained. He reckons for the attainment of this object greatly upon the influence of the brave and intelligent chiefs of the united Indian nations upon their red brothers who have not had their superior advantages of civilization. Assure them that it is the earnest desire of the President that these negotiations shall be prosecuted earnestly and prudently, and he also desires them to say to the prairie chiefs that the treaty stipulations that may be entered into will be fully observed in the utmost good faith by the Confederate authorities.

I have the honor to be, general, your most obedient servant,
E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, April 8, 1865.

Brig. Gen. D. H. COOPER,
Commanding District of Indian Territory:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that General Albert Pike, of Arkansas, has been added to the Indian commission. He and General Throckmorton will meet at your headquarters before repairing to Council Grove. It would be well for you to put yourself at once in correspondence with them, so that a day for their arrival and departure might be fixed upon. Every preparation should also be made so that no unnecessary delay may occur. With regard to the representatives of the united Indian nations who may attend the council, it would be their province and not mine to select such suitable persons as they may think best to represent them. The Confederate Government will be represented by Generals Pike and Throckmorton. Major Vore or some other Indian agent of your selection may accompany them. It would be important to make, if possible, a tripartite treaty, the wild prairie Indians and other hostile tribes to the Federals constituting one party, the united Indian nations constituting another party, and the Confederate Government the third party. This would be desirable, as then it would be the common interest of the united Indian nations to see that the treaty stipulations should be enforced. It would also give a more imposing character to the negotiations. If, however, it be found that no common basis for such a treaty can be arrived at by negotiations, then let a separate treaty be made between the Confederate States and the prairie and hostile Indians on some such basis as the Indian treaties of 1861, with such additional or different stipulations as experience may suggest

and as would carry out the views of Mr. Seddon. The united Indian nations and the wild prairie Indians might also make a treaty with each other in case the basis for a tripartite treaty cannot be agreed upon. In the selection of the representatives for the Indian nations you will of course not lose sight of the great importance of avoiding exciting their jealousy or wounding their pride, or offending their dignity. Upon this point, however, your own thorough knowledge of the Indian character will be of great service to you. On the arrival of the commissioners you will confer unreservedly with them, and endeavor, as far as possible, to promote the most amicable relations between them as the representatives of the united Indian nations.

I have the honor to be, general, your most obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

HOUSTON, *April 8, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,
Chief of Staff, Shreveport:

Great outrages are being perpetrated on citizens in McLennan and Williamson Counties by Baird's command and others. No time to be lost. I propose that Shelby's command be ordered to sweep around that region on their march here, and bring as prisoners here the whole of Baird's command and all deserters and stragglers. Please give the orders to Shelby. I shall break up the organization and transfer the men to infantry. They are useless for McCulloch and refuse to go. Action must be taken at once. Let me know where Shelby is. I will write to him. Please answer by telegraph.

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, April 8, 1865.

Brigadier-General THROCKMORTON:

GENERAL: Since my letter to you of 21st ultimo it has been suggested that while it is especially important to Texas that friendly relations should be cultivated with the roving bands of wild Comanches of the prairies, yet owing to the many depredations they have at different times perpetrated upon the Texas frontier, and the continued state of warfare that has existed for so many years between the savage tribes and the frontiersmen of Texas, that it might not be politic to give Texas too great a prominence in the negotiation. The result of their many conflicts with the Texans has been to engender in their breasts distrust, suspicion, fear, and hatred of them. In order to do away as much as possible with these prejudices, and to open in the best manner the way to peaceful negotiations, it has been deemed proper to select also General Albert Pike, of Arkansas, who with yourself will constitute the commission representing the Confederate States. By these means the Government will be enabled to secure your own valuable services and at the same time, by associating another commissioner from another State, will tend to conciliate the Indian chiefs and give the negotiation to their eyes at least a more national character than it would have were Texas alone represented. I am persuaded you will see the propriety of this course. I consider it due to you to explain the selection of General Pike. It is deemed best that you should both

meet at the headquarters of Brig. Gen. D. H. Cooper and repair thence, accompanied by the representatives of the friendly Indian tribes, to Council Grove at an early day.

I have the honor to be, general, your most obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 25. } HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION, *In the Field, April 8, 1865.*

I. This division will resume the line of march to-morrow at 6 a. m. in the same order in which the commands moved to-day, and will continue so to move without further orders to Marshall.

II. The troops will always march in four ranks when the roads will permit, and in two ranks when the condition of the roads will not allow them to be formed in four.

III. No soldier will be allowed to leave the ranks at any time or under any circumstances without permission from his company commander, and when a soldier desires to leave the ranks and has obtained the consent of his company commander so to do, he will deliver his gun to one of the men composing the file with which he is marching to be carried by him until his return.

IV. Brigade commanders will be held strictly accountable for the enforcement of the preceding paragraphs of this order. When any company commander fails to comply therewith he will be at once arrested by his regimental commander; and regimental commanders will in turn be arrested by the brigade commander when not enforced in their respective regiments.

V. Paragraphs II, III, and IV of this order will be rigidly enforced throughout the coming campaign.

By command of Major-General Churchill:

B. S. JOHNSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, April 8, 1865.

Brigadier-General SHELBY,
Commanding Cavalry Division, Marshall, Tex.:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you will move with your command in a north or northwest direction from Marshall to such point as you may find forage most abundant. The instructions sent to you to report to Major-General Wharton are revoked, and you are directed to report by letter to Major-General Fagan for instructions.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HOUSTON, *April 9, 1865—4 p. m.*

General E. K. SMITH,
Commanding Trans-Mississippi Department:

Dispatch just received. Brigadier-General Slaughter relieved from duty in district and ordered to report to department headquarters for duty without delay.

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, April 9, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MAGRUDER,
Commanding District of Texas, &c.:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to forward the inclosed letter from Judge Gray, Treasury agent, with inclosures from General Slaughter and others relative to the seizure of specie funds from the deputy collector, and an order from General Slaughter prohibiting the exportation of Treasury cotton across the Rio Grande, with the instruction that you will direct the order to be revoked and explanation given without delay of the causes which led to its publication, and that in future no interference will be allowed to cotton going out under the Treasury regulations without reference being first made to department headquarters. The general commanding disapproves of the seizure of the public funds in the hands of the deputy collector and directs that the commander of the Sub-District of Texas be instructed that in no case will he again resort to the expedient of seizing the public revenue for the relief of his troops. If the troops cannot be maintained on the Rio Grande, they must either be withdrawn or so reduced in numbers that they can be supported with the means at our disposal. Estimates must be made and forwarded of the funds necessary for purchasing breadstuffs. The cavalry horses will have to be subsisted principally by grazing and the troops depend upon the cattle of the country for their meat rations.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,
[JOHN G. MEEM, JR.,]
Aide-de-Camp.

HOUSTON, *April 9, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to return to you the letter of Captain Wells, with the various indorsements with which it was sent to me, with an additional indorsement by Major-General Walker disclaiming any intention to cast any reflection upon me and a written statement from Major Kimmel and Captain Turner showing that no explanation was made by me to General Walker until after he had made the above disclaimer. Major-General Walker might not have intended to convey the idea that his disclaimer was in consequence of an explanation made by me, but as his indorsement is susceptible of that interpretation, I have thought proper to send forward the statements of Major Kimmel and Captain Turner. I am satisfied that the error or inaccuracy was entirely unintentional on the part of General Walker. I might stop here, but as you, in your indorsement of 3d of January, 1865, in which you speak of Colonel Hutchins sending Lieut. Leon Smith abroad to make the purchase, with the cotton referred to, were evidently under the impression that Lieutenant Smith was sent abroad by me to make the purchase of a steam-boat and that Colonel Hutchins did not assent to the same, it is due both to the general commanding the department, as well as to myself, to make the following explanation, viz:

I proposed that Commodore Smith should be sent abroad to purchase a fast-running steamer, as a blockade-runner, with the cotton (some 150 bales) with which the steamer Bayou City, which had been fitted up for war purposes, had been clad.

In reply you answered, as stated in your indorsement of January 3d, referring the subject to Colonel Hutchins. Colonel Hutchins and, I think, Colonel Broadwell, both declined to send out the cotton, 150 bales, for that purpose, as they needed it to pay debts at home. There that transaction terminated, but as General Smith, previously to the instructions from the War Department on the subject of agents, had given his assent for me to send upon my own responsibility the Harriet Lane, Clifton, Sachem, &c., to be sold abroad, and such cotton as could be procured to be sent in them, also to be sold for the purpose of bringing in arms and other supplies, it of necessity conferred upon me the power to send captains, crews, pilots, officers, &c., to carry into execution the plan which I had previously submitted to him. When the plan was first proposed the services of Lieut. Leon Smith could not be spared from this coast, but as the forts progressed toward completion, the guns from the gun-boats were transferred to the forts, and Lieutenant Smith, in whom I had greater confidence than in any other captain of a sea-going steamer, became available. I therefore directed him to proceed to London to command the blockade-runner, which was to be built or purchased by the money derived from the sale of the Harriet Lane, Clifton, Sachem, &c., and their cargoes. This had nothing whatever to do with the proposition declined by Colonel Hutchins and Colonel Broadwell, and Lieutenant Smith was not charged with the purchase of any steamer whatever, but only to command one, to carry out arrangements made with the knowledge of General Smith before any instructions were received from the War Department with reference to agents. Through courtesy, however, I telegraphed my intentions to the commander of the department and after waiting several days and receiving no reply I gave Lieutenant Smith his orders. Had I possessed the coin properly disposable for this purpose I should have ordered the proper officer to advance Lieutenant Smith sufficient pay, in specie, to enable him to execute his orders, which is the course I have pursued in every other case, which is the course pursued by all the Confederate authorities in the many instances which I have heard of and which was always the course pursued by the United States Government before the war, but not having such funds I requested the cotton office, which had been removed from under the orders of the district commander and placed exclusively under those of the department, to advance four months' pay in specie to Lieutenant Smith with the usual mileage. This they very properly did, but had they declined Lieutenant Smith would have remained in the district. Brigadier-General Slaughter states in his letter accompanying these papers that a request from a superior to an inferior officer is generally looked upon as an order. This is true when the junior is under the command of the senior, but never when the junior has by special orders, as in the case of the cotton office, been removed from the command of the senior. Had that been the case my request that the cotton from the Bayou City might be appropriated to purchase a steamer to bring in arms would have been answered affirmatively by the cotton office, but it was a simple and ordinary request on my part and a proper compliance on their part.

When Lieutenant Smith arrived at Havana, having learned that the ship was about to sail, or had already sailed from London, he did not proceed any farther. Whilst awaiting in Havana the arrival of this ship, a pilot of the Confederate steamer Wren, bound for Galveston, as I was informed by a letter from Major Helm, shamefully deserted her. Neither the captain nor any of her crew knew the coast of Texas. Major Helm requested Lieutenant Smith to take passage in her and

get her in safely, which he did. He returned to Havana and is expected here soon in command of a Confederate steamer. The steamer from England purchased in part by the proceeds of the sale of some of the vessels and cargoes, sent out at my suggestion, has arrived safely in Galveston with her cargo. It is understood that she was provided by the agent with a good captain for the whole voyage, and I am informed that at the request of Major Helm, Lieutenant Smith will bring in a valuable Confederate steamer, probably at the next dark of the moon. I had requested Lieutenant Smith to consult freely with Major Helm whilst at Havana and have no doubt that his bringing in the ship is at the request of Major Helm. It is proper to say of this most excellent and most gallant officer, Lieutenant Smith, that on his way to Havana he had an interview with General Mejia at Matamoras, and having ascertained the exact line which separates the waters of the Confederate States from those of Mexico, he organized and put into execution a plan which resulted in the capture of the Sonora, the Ike Davis, and another steamer, all belonging to the enemy, besides a considerable number of sail vessels. It is well known that with the aid of Texas volunteers he captured the Harriet Lane and the barks Cavallo and Elias Pike, the Royal Yacht, and caused the commodore of the U. S. squadron to blow up his flag-ship. He bore a most distinguished part in the repulse by 42 men of 12,000 or 15,000 Federal troops at Sabine Pass and made efficient steamers of the war vessels Clifton and Sachem, which were captured on that occasion. His services are priceless, and yet he has received not a farthing of the large amount of prize money which is due him. I cannot but express my astonishment that Major-General Walker should have gone out of his way to find fault with a transaction so correct, so sensible, and so honorable on all sides as this.

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

CIRCULAR, No. 19. } HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
In the Field, April 9, 1865.

This division will resume line of march to-morrow, as directed in previous orders from these headquarters. The order of the trains, however, will be changed and will move in rear of the division in the following order: First, McNair's; second, Roane's; third, Tappan's; fourth, Hawthorn's.

By command of Major-General Churchill:

B. S. JOHNSON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SEMINOLE CAMP, *April 10, 1865.*

[General D. H. COOPER:]

GENERAL: I submit the following for your information:

I received on the 30th instant [ultimo] a note from the judge and sheriff of this county, stating that there was a party in armed opposition to the laws, and had orders from the governor to arrest them, and requested me to send them twenty-five of my best and most reliable warriors; in compliance of which I sent them all the men I could muster, numbering less than ten, and on return of this party I learned that the accused party were very prominent, good, southern men, and on further

examination found there is a personal feeling existing between them, and as my men are likely to get into difficulty I refused any further assistance, and informed the sheriff in regard to the same, and requested him to not call on me under such circumstances. As a friend to them all I did not wish to cultivate any ill-will with either party.

The sheriff is still in pursuit and has taken some horses belonging to my men and refuses to give them up, and as the horses belong to soldiers I think it very wrong and wish your advice as to what would be best to do in regard to the matter. I will, however, inform the governor of the same. As a civil or military officer I am ready and willing at any time to give every assistance within my power for the good of the country or the common cause, but I think the case referred to is one of grievous nature and if not soon properly investigated will not be an easy matter to settle. Please use all means in your power to have the thing brought to an understanding, and thus relieve the anxiety of their friends and neighbors, the Seminoles.

Yours, obediently,

JOHN JUMPER,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment Seminoles.

P. S.—I wrote you a letter some time since in reference to some sugar and molasses. I would respectfully call your attention to the same. By sending the same to me, you will greatly oblige, and I will settle for the hire of any private conveyance.

J. JUMPER.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT INDIAN TERRITORY,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Fort Towson, April 24, 1865.

Referred to Agents Heiston and Morrow who will investigate this matter and have it properly adjusted. The Chickasaw sheriff ought to call on Chickasaw authorities to enforce process. It is dangerous to bring one nation against another.

D. H. COOPER,
Brigadier-General and Superintendent Indian Affairs.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., April 11, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. F. FAGAN,
Commanding District of Arkansas, Washington:

GENERAL: From information received of the scarcity of corn on the Bodeau, the general commanding, on the 8th instant, directed General Shelby to go a short distance northwest of Marshall for the purpose of foraging his horses and report to you for orders. In order to secure the results of a successful expedition the general commanding directs me to say that he will order a division of infantry to your support if you desire it.

From your information the general is desirous to know what amount of supplies the enemy have at Little Rock.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

[JOHN G. MEEM, JR.,]
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, April 11, 1865.

General SAMUEL COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I have the honor herewith to inclose for the information of the President a correspondence between Major-General Wallace, U. S. Army, and Brigadier-General Slaughter and Colonel Ford, C. S. Army, forwarded by Major-General Walker with his response to General Wallace.* I have forwarded copies by the blockade from Galveston to Mr. Helm and requested him to send them by safe opportunity to Mr. Slidell. A copy of my letter of transmittal to him is herewith inclosed.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, April 11, 1865.

Hon. JOHN SLIDELL,
C. S. Commissioner, Paris:

SIR: I have the honor herewith to inclose for your information copies of letters from Major-General Wallace, U. S. Army, and Brigadier-General Slaughter and Colonel Ford, C. S. Army.* They may be of interest to you in your official capacity abroad, evidencing as they do clearly the policy of the United States Government to enforce the Monroe doctrine and re-establish the Juarez Government in Mexico. Copies have been forwarded to Richmond.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
Marshall, April 11, 1865.

Lieutenant-General BUCKNER,
Natchitoches, La.:

GENERAL: In compliance with paragraph XXIV, Special Orders, No. 82, Trans-Mississippi Department, I have the honor to report my arrival at this place with my division, consisting of four Arkansas brigades, and ask for further instructions.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
T. J. CHURCHILL,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 95. } HDQRS. DIST. OF INDIAN TERRITORY,
Fort Towson, C. N., April 12, 1865.

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VIII. Paragraph IV, General Orders, No. 7, series of 1864, from these headquarters, is hereby so amended as to require the consent of the district commander before any white person can be received into Indian commands.

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*Not found with Confederate archives, but see Wallace to Grant, p. 457.

1. The application for a white man to join any Indian company will be made through the proper channel to district headquarters, and will state fully his name, age, place of residence, and whether he has ever belonged to any company in the C. S. Army, and, if so, the authority for his discharge must be intelligently given. If he has not, and is within conscript age, a complete history of how he has avoided the service must be set forth. Intermediate commanders must indorse upon the application their approval or disapproval, and state all they know as to the applicant's fitness to be in an Indian command.

2. Commanding officers of Indian companies are strictly prohibited from receiving any white man in their companies without the consent of district headquarters, as above directed, and any violation of this order will subject the delinquent party to trial by a general court-martial, and the man recruited will have his name stricken from the rolls of the company and be sent beyond the limits of this Territory, or, if a deserter, confined in the guardhouse until such time as he can be turned over to his proper command.

3. Company commanders in Indian organizations will, without delay, make out lists of all white men belonging to their companies, giving their full names, ages, places of residence, and the length of time they have belonged to the company, and if absent from the company by what authority. These lists will be certified to by the company commander, and forwarded through the proper channel to the inspector-general's office of this district.

4. Regimental and brigade commanders will be held strictly responsible for the prompt execution of this order.

By order of Brig. Gen. D. H. Cooper:

T. M. SCOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY FORCES FRONT LINES,
Lodi, April 13, 1865.

Maj. J. P. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: Nothing has occurred since my report of yesterday to disturb the quiet along our immediate front. Colonel McNeill, Fourth Louisiana Cavalry, dispatches from Monroe on the 11th instant as follows:

A courier has arrived from Hamburg and says 150 Federals were near Monticello last Thursday; they burnt some houses and went back in the direction of Pine Bluff; they are reported scouting in that vicinity about every five days. A squadron of Colonel Campbell's regiment (Confederate) is camped at Hamburg. Rumors still come from within the enemy's lines of repeated assaults and repulses of the enemy at Spanish Fort near Mobile.

Respectfully,

J. L. BRENT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

(Same to Capt. J. G. Clarke.)

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 26. } HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
Marshall, April 13, 1865.

I. In pursuance with Special Orders, No. 94, Trans-Mississippi Division, Maj. B. S. Johnson, assistant adjutant-general, is hereby relieved

from duty at these headquarters and will report to Brigadier-General Tappan for assignment to duty as major of the Twenty-seventh Arkansas Infantry.

II. Capt. A. H. Sevier, assistant inspector-general, is hereby relieved from duty as assistant inspector-general and is announced as assistant adjutant general of this division. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

III. Capt. J. J. Horner, assistant inspector-general of Tappan's brigade, is hereby relieved from duty with that brigade and is announced as assistant inspector-general of this division. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

T. J. CHURCHILL,
Major-General, Commanding.

HOUSTON, *April 14, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. J. B. MAGRUDER,
Galveston:

Under your order General Bee has dispatched two regiments to catch Baird's command. He telegraphs that Baird's command has marched for Cooke County. Shall the regiments go that far? Please answer.

THOS. M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. —. } HDQRS. DIST. OF TEXAS, NEW MEXICO, &C.,
Galveston, April 14, 1865.

Brig. Gen. J. M. Hawes, Provisional Army, C. S., is hereby relieved from the command of the defenses of Galveston, and Col. Ashbel Smith, Second Texas Infantry, is placed in command of the same. The staff of Brigadier-General Hawes, except his personal staff, will until further orders continue on their present duty.

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By command of Major-General Magruder:

EDMUND P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, April 15, 1865.

Col. W. D. REAGAN:

COLONEL: The commanding general instructs me to inform you that by authority vested in him by the War Department, under the direction of the President, he appointed Brig. Gen. J. W. Throckmorton, of the State of Texas, and Hon. Albert Pike, of the State of Arkansas, commissioners on the part of the Confederate States to meet in council with the tribes in alliance with them, and the Comanches and other wild tribes of the prairie, for the purpose, if practicable, of concluding a treaty of peace with the latter, as also an alliance offensive against the North. The council is to be held on the 15th of May, proximo, at Council Grove, Indian Territory, near the False Washita. Brigadier-General Throckmorton accepted the appointment, and has advised the commanding general that he is already en route to his point of destination, by the way of the headquarters of Brig. Gen. D. H. Cooper, commanding Indian Territory, where the commissioners were directed to

meet, and after conference with the latter, and concluding upon the course to be followed, were to proceed to Council Grove together. Maj. I. G. Vore, superintendent of Indian affairs for the Creeks, was also to accompany them. Brigadier-General Throckmorton is doubtless by this time at the headquarters of Brigadier-General Cooper. On account of reasons springing from family affairs, the Hon. Albert Pike has declined to accept the appointment or to act as such commissioner; and the commanding general, who made this selection on account of the high character of Mr. Pike and his intimate knowledge of the Indian character, and with the wild tribes in particular, springing from his previous official and personal communications with them, and having in view the possession of such necessary qualifications, as far as practicable, and being advised of your capacity and acquaintance with many of the Indian tribes, has directed that you should be relieved temporarily from your present duty as judge of the military court, and hereby appoints you commissioner on the part of the Confederate States, in the place of the Hon. Albert Pike, for the duty above mentioned. As the time is pressing and admits of no delay, it is not considered necessary that particular definite instructions should be given you, because by reference to the accompanying letters of Colonel Harrison to the Secretary of War, and of the latter to the commanding general, and the correspondence on this subject between the general commanding and Governor Murrah, of Texas, Brigadier-General Cooper, commanding Indian Territory, and Brigadier-General Throckmorton, and the instructions given to the two latter, official copies of which are herewith sent you, you will at once see the whole scope of the proposed object to be effected. The powers conferred upon Brigadier-General Throckmorton are hereby conferred upon you, and the instructions likewise given him will be received and obeyed by you. As specially stated to the former, the tribes can be assured that the twenty-seventh article of the treaty of 1861, concluded between them and the Hon. Albert Pike, as commissioner on the part of the Confederate States, will be faithfully executed, and by reference to the official copy of the communication from the commanding general to Brig. Gen. Henry McCulloch, it will be seen that the proper instructions have been given already to enforce this article. As the meeting of the tribes will take place at such an early period, the commanding general requests that you will at once proceed to the place selected for the assembling of the council, passing en route by the headquarters of Brigadier-General Cooper, where you will meet with Brigadier-General Throckmorton, who has been informed of the non-acceptance by the Hon. Albert Pike of the commission and your appointment; from thence you will proceed to the point proposed. You will find accompanying order relieving you temporarily from duty as judge of the military court, directing you to carry out these instructions; also the necessary orders to furnish you with necessary transportation. Major-General Fagan has been directed to detail some officer of the line for temporary duty as judge of the military court during your absence. Relying upon your known zeal and great energy of character, the general trusts that you will at once enter upon the discharge of your duties as commissioner, feeling assured that your action as such will meet his full concurrence and recommendation for approval to the President, as well as that of your co-commissioner. The commanding general desires that you will keep him advised from time to time of your proceedings.

I remain, colonel, with great respect, your obedient servant,

[C. S. WEST,]

Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HOUSTON, *April 15, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. H. P. BEE, *Hempstead:*

Let your regiments follow Baird's command to Cooke County and capture it. Let the men of that command be seized wherever found.

THOS. M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., April 15, 1865.

Maj. Gen. J. F. FAGAN,
Commanding District of Arkansas, Camden:

It is not my intention that infantry should form part of your expedition. Success must be consequent upon surprise and rapid movement. We have not the means of transporting supplies or prosecuting the siege. My idea was I would support you with infantry after you had taken the place. If you are successful and find abundance of supplies, the infantry would march rapidly up and occupy the works. With this purpose I intended, about the time your expedition started, moving a division of infantry near Camden, where they could be within short communication of you by courier.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 105. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS, NEW MEXICO, AND ARIZONA,
Houston, April 15, 1865.

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XXIII. The following is announced as the organization of Maj. Gen. S. B. Maxey's division of infantry:

First Brigade (Brig. Gen. J. E. Harrison).—Fifteenth Texas Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel; Twentieth Texas Infantry, Col. H. M. Elmore; Seventeenth Texas Dismounted Cavalry, Col. T. F. Tucker; Hardeman's battalion dismounted cavalry, Lieut. Col. P. Hardeman.

Second Brigade (Brigadier-General Bee).—Terry's regiment Texas dismounted cavalry, Col. D. S. Terry; Border's regiment Texas dismounted cavalry, Col. J. P. Border; Thirty-first Regiment Texas Infantry, Col. F. J. Malone; Merrick's battalion infantry, Lieut. Col. G. W. Merrick.

Third Brigade (Brig. Gen. J. B. Robertson).—Eighth Regiment Texas Infantry, Col. A. M. Hobby; Twenty-third Regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry, Col. N. C. Gould; Thirty-fifth Regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry, Col. J. B. Likens; —— Regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry, Col. G. W. Baylor.

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By command of Maj. Gen. J. B. Magruder:

STEPHEN D. YANCEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 38. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., April 17, 1865.

I. Paragraphs VI and VII, General Orders, No. 10, current series, Trans-Mississippi Department, is so amended as to extend the time for

making application for the renewal of the details of agriculturists and of men detailed as mechanics, artisans, or persons of scientific skill, other than those in the service of the Government, until the 1st of July, 1865.

II. So much of General Orders, No. 27, current series, Trans-Mississippi Department, as places the detail of men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, unfit for field service but fit for staff duty, under the direction of the Superintendent of the Bureau of Conscription, is hereby revoked, and all such details will be made by the generals of reserves.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, April 17, 1865.

Major-General PARSONS,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to instruct you to move your division to Collinsburg at once.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. THOMSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 27. } HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
Marshall, April 18, 1865.

I. Officers commanding companies or detachments laboring on the fortifications at this place will always prepare and take with them to the work a roll of the men under their command.

II. Paragraph I, General Orders, No. 10, from these headquarters, is hereby revoked and paragraph I, General Orders, No. 7, will again, when the troops are not laboring on the fortifications, be strictly enforced.

III. It having been reported to these headquarters that the soldiers of this division have been committing depredations upon and otherwise annoying the citizens in the vicinity of Marshall, brigade commanders are directed to place strict guards around their respective commands when not engaged on the fortifications and adopt such other measures as they think most effectual in keeping their men in camps and preventing further molestation of the citizens living in the vicinity of their respective encampments. A cavalry patrol will be sent out daily from these headquarters to arrest all persons found depredating or who are absent from their commands without written permission from brigade or division commander.

IV. Brigade commanders are empowered to grant passes to their men for twelve hours, but will only do so when, in their opinion, the object for desiring such pass, which must always be given in the application, entitles the applicant to receive the same.

V. Quartermasters and assistant quartermasters of this division, or their agents, are hereby directed not to impress any corn or fodder which the owner may have obligated himself to deliver to Maj. G. D. Alexander, in charge of the arsenal at Marshall.

By command of Major-General Churchill:

A. H. SEVIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 39. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, *Shreveport, La., April 19, 1865.*

I. The Districts of Arkansas and West Louisiana will hereafter form one command, and be known as the District of Arkansas and West Louisiana, under the command of Lieut. Gen. S. B. Buckner.

II. During the temporary absence of the general commanding the command of the department will devolve upon Lieut. Gen. S. B. Buckner. Communications for department headquarters will be addressed to Shreveport, La., as heretofore.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY FORCES FRONT LINES,
DISTRICT OF WEST LOUISIANA,
Lodi, April 20, 1865.

Capt. J. G. CLARKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: The reports from the front are "all quiet" along the lines. I forwarded this morning nine Federal prisoners captured by Captain Carmouche near Morganza (seven on 6th and two on 8th) and two citizens captured recently, one on Teche, the other near the Mississippi in the parish of Ascension, the charges against whom will accompany them. Lieutenant-Colonel Purves, Third Louisiana Cavalry, reports having captured a few days since (date not given) five flats with 117 bales of cotton en route for Vidalia, which he burnt. With the cotton he captured some citizens (number not given) and an escaped prisoner (name not given) from Shreveport. He reports a large amount of cotton having gone to the Federals from Catahoula Parish. It went down Big Bayou into Lake Larto, thence into Larto Bayou and the Sabine into Red River below the raft. This route seems to be a continual line of communications between the jayhawkers and the Federals. Colonel Purves has not a sufficient number of men to picket that system of bayous and lakes effectively.

Respectfully,

J. L. BRENT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

(Same to Maj. J. P. Smith.)

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 28. } HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION, *Marshall, April 20, 1865.*

I. The major-general commanding will review the troops of this division, weather permitting, on Saturday, 22d instant, on the race ground near the encampment of the artillery battalion. The troops will be upon the field promptly at 10.30 a. m. The position of each brigade will be designated by Major Horner, assistant inspector-general, who will be upon the ground at 10.30 a. m. for that purpose.

II. The details for labor upon the fortifications will, upon the day appointed for review, Saturday, be suspended.

By command of Major-General Churchill:

A. H. SEVIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from morning report of the troops at Sabine Post, Maj. Felix C. McReynolds commanding, for April 20, 1865.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Men.			
General staff	7	.....	7	7	
Sabine Pass	1	33	37	85	Daly's company, Fourth Arizona Cavalry.
Sabine Pass	1	32	47	116	B Company, Spaight's regiment.
Fort Griffin	4	85	115	205	Two companies Thirteenth Texas Infantry.
Fort Manhassett	3	39	48	69	One company Thirteenth Texas Infantry.
Beaumont	10	120	185	359	Five companies Ragsdale's cavalry battalion.
Total	26	309	439	841	

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., April 21, 1865.

SOLDIERS OF THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI ARMY:

The crisis of our revolution is at hand. Great disasters have overtaken us. The Army of Northern Virginia and our Commander-in-Chief are prisoners of war. With you rests the hopes of our nation, and upon your action depends the fate of our people. I appeal to you in the name of the cause you have so heroically maintained—in the name of your firesides and families so dear to you—in the name of your bleeding country, whose future is in your hands. Show that you are worthy of your position in history. Prove to the world that your hearts have not failed in the hour of disaster, and that at the last moment you will sustain the holy cause which has been so gloriously battled for by your brethren east of the Mississippi.

You possess the means of long-resisting invasion. You have hopes of succor from abroad—protract the struggle and you will surely receive the aid of nations who already deeply sympathize with you.

Stand by your colors—maintain your discipline. The great resources of this department, its vast extent, the numbers, the discipline, and the efficiency of the army, will secure to our country terms that a proud people can with honor accept, and may, under the Providence of God, be the means of checking the triumph of our enemy and of securing the final success of our cause.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 40. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., April 22, 1865.

The undersigned hereby resumes command of the department.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 20. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS, NEW MEXICO, AND ARIZONA,
Houston, April 23, 1865.

The major-general commanding the District of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, deems it proper, in view of recent events, to call upon

the army and patriotic citizens of Texas to set an example of devotion, bravery, and patriotism, worthy of the holy cause of liberty and independence, and of the great efforts heretofore made by the army and the people of Texas to advocate and uphold it. The enemy threatens our coast and will bring his great undivided resources for a successful invasion of the State. Let him be met with unanimity and Spartan courage, and he will be unsuccessful, as he has been in Texas. Let him be met at the water's edge, and let him pay dearly for every inch of territory he may acquire. Six hundred Frenchmen under the First Napoleon recaptured France from her enemies. Forty-two Irish soldiers, on our own soil, drove 15,000 men to sea. The Army of the Trans-Mississippi Department is larger, in finer order, and better supplied than ever. There are no navigable streams in Texas, therefore the enemy will be divested of the great power of steam, which he has elsewhere relied upon. Crops have been bountiful; our armies can therefore be supplied in almost any part of Texas. There is no reason for despondency, and if the people of Texas will it, they can successfully defend their territory for an indefinite period. The major-general commanding therefore exhorts the soldiers of the army to stand firmly by their colors, and obey the orders of their officers, and recommends to the citizens that they devote themselves still more fully to the cultivation of breadstuffs; for should our armies be unsuccessful in the east, every gallant soldier will rally to the banner of the Confederacy, which will still float defiantly west of the Mississippi River.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. B. Magruder:

EDMUND P. TURNER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 41. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, *Shreveport, La., April 24, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. W. R. Boggs is, at his own request, relieved from duty as chief of staff, and will report to Lieutenant-General Buckner, commanding District of Arkansas and West Louisiana, for assignment to duty.

In transferring General Boggs to the important duties of his new position, the general commanding desires to return his acknowledgments to that officer for the zeal and ability he has displayed and the benefit which he has conferred upon the public service in the discharge of the arduous duties which have heretofore devolved upon him.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 97. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, *Shreveport, La., April 24, 1865.*

I. Brig. Gen. H. P. Bee is relieved from duty with the cavalry, and will report to Major-General Magruder, for assignment to the command of the infantry brigade now commanded by Colonel Terry, Maxey's division.

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By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 114. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS, &c., *Houston, April 24, 1865.*

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XXX. Maj. Gen. S. B. Maxey, Provisional Army, C. S., having reported for duty to these headquarters in accordance with instructions from the general commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department, is hereby assigned to the command of the infantry division, as organized by paragraph XXIII, Special Orders, No. 105, current series, from these headquarters.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. B. Magruder:

EDMD. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HOUSTON, *April 25, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. S. B. MAXEY, *Commanding Division:*

The major-general commanding desires you to make the following disposition of the troops under your command: Harrison's brigade will be posted in the vicinity of Harrisburg, Bee's brigade in the vicinity of Liverpool, and Robertson's brigade at Virginia Point. The chief quartermaster and chief commissary of the district will make all necessary arrangements for transportation and the supply of quartermaster and subsistence stores to the troops at the several points. The troops of your division, now north of Harrisburg, will be assembled at that point by you without further orders. You are requested to establish your headquarters in the vicinity of Houston or Harrisburg.

T. M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, April 25, 1865.

Major-General PARSONS,
Commanding Division, Collinsburg:

GENERAL: I am directed by the general commanding to say you will order one of the brigades of your division to Shreveport without delay. It is very desirable it should arrive here by Friday evening next.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 115. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS, &c., *Houston, April 25, 1865.*

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VII. In accordance with paragraph I, Special Orders, No. 97, current series, department headquarters, Brig. Gen. H. P. Bee, Provisional Army, C. S., is assigned to the command of the Second Brigade of Maxey's division of infantry.

VIII. The following commands will constitute a part of the Second Brigade of Maxey's division, in addition to those already designated: Twentieth Texas Dismounted Cavalry (Battalion), Maj. J. R. Johnson; First Battalion Texas Sharpshooters, Maj. James Burnet.

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By command of Major-General Magruder:

EDMUND P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 116. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS, &c., *Houston, April 26, 1865.*

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XIX. Col. C. C. Gillespie is assigned to the command of the post of Houston, and will at once proceed with his regiment to that place, relieving Col. A. W. Spaight's regiment. Col. A. W. Spaight, upon being relieved by Colonel Gillespie, will proceed with his regiment to Galveston and relieve the Twentieth Texas Infantry, Col. H. M. Elmore, who will at once take post with his regiment in the vicinity of Harrisburg, reporting on his arrival to Brig. Gen. J. E. Harrison, commanding First Brigade of Maxey's division of infantry.

By command of Major-General Magruder:

E. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 42. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, *Shreveport, La., April 27, 1865.*

I. The following order is published for the information of all concerned:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES, *February 11, 1865.*

The discipline and efficiency of the army have been greatly impaired by men leaving their proper commands to join others in which they find service more agreeable. This practice is almost as injurious in its consequences as the crime of desertion, and the Articles of War expose the offender to a similar punishment, and subject the officer receiving him to dismissal from the army. It is, therefore, declared that the provisions of General Orders, No. 2, of this date, from Army Headquarters, apply to such men as have left their proper commands and joined others without being regularly transferred, who will receive the pardon promised by that order, upon complying with its conditions, or suffer the consequences attached to neglecting it. The names of such absentees will be forthwith reported to these headquarters by the officers with whom they are serving, and immediate measures will be taken to return them to their proper commands. As soon as practicable an inspection will be made, and charges will be preferred against those who neglect to enforce this order.

R. E. LEE,
General.

II. General Orders, No. 2, Headquarters of the Armies of the Confederate States, having been published in this department in General Orders, No. 36, current series, it is announced, by authority of the Secretary of War, that all enlisted men of this army who are improperly absent from their commands, except those guilty of deserting to, or arrested in the act of deserting to, the enemy, or who have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offense, or who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves without authority, who shall within twenty days from this date voluntarily rejoin their commands, or deliver themselves to any regularly appointed enrolling officer, provost-marshal, or any officer on duty, to be forwarded to their commands, shall be entitled to and receive the benefit of the pardon promised by the General in Chief, on authority of the President of the Confederate States.

III. General Orders, No. 2, Headquarters Armies of the Confederate States, published in this department in General Orders, No. 36, current series, by authority of the President, applies to enlisted men who are undergoing sentence, or trial on charges, or are in arrest for desertion

or absence without leave, with the exceptions above mentioned, and all men who come within the provisions of this paragraph will at once be released from arrest and return to duty.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from return of the defenses of Galveston, Col. Ashbel Smith commanding, for April 27, 1865.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.
	Officers.	Men.	
Cook's regiment heavy artillery	16	208	317
20th Regiment Texas Volunteer Infantry	16	442	533
8th Regiment Texas Volunteer Infantry	11	151	188
2d Regiment Texas Volunteer Infantry	28	420	504
Timmons' (Texas) volunteer infantry	20	322	384
Mann's (Texas) volunteer cavalry	25	350	443
Pyron's (Texas) volunteer cavalry	18	116	161
Dege's light artillery	4	74	114
Batteries Rodgers and Magruder	7	150	214
Battery Green	7	104	132
Battery Jackson	2	122	153
Battery Sherman	3	67	79
Battery Scurry	3	58	66
Border's (Texas) volunteer cavalry	26	323	397
Total	186	2,907	3,685

HOUSTON, *April 28, 1865.*

General E. KIRBY SMITH,
Commanding Trans-Mississippi Department:

GENERAL: In the present crisis of our affairs, when so much uncertainty and despondency exist, I deem it my duty, as one of the generals holding an important command under your orders, to communicate directly with you to offer you the fullest assurances of my most cordial support and to present for your consideration such views for the defense of the district which I have the honor to command and which is the most important of the Trans-Mississippi Department, as seem best calculated to sustain the confidence and the interest of the Trans-Mississippi Department. The first great object to be secured is a unity of purpose and action on the part of all the military authorities of the country. Were communication with His Excellency the President uninterrupted, were the locality even of the Government known, the assurance of the cordial support which I offer you might be considered unnecessary, as the laws prescribe obedience to the order of our superiors, and patriotism dictates that it should be rendered with alacrity and effect; but under present circumstances it is apparent to me that there cannot be too perfect an understanding between the subordinate generals and the commanding general of the department. In all communities in a similar situation there are men and even officers who make a pretext of the peculiar state of public affairs to abandon their colors and seek their homes. Demagogues take advantage of the occasion to accomplish their own purposes. The soldiers are excited against certain

classes of the citizens, and nothing but military power, vigorously wielded, can save us from deserters, far more to be dreaded than the worst the enemy can inflict upon us. Some desertions have taken place from several of the corps under my command, which have been made known to me; doubtless there are others which have not yet been reported, but as yet the disposition of the army, as far as I have been able to judge, is one of proud and patriotic defiance. The citizens of Texas, too, particularly in this part of the country, present a front of determined opposition and indicate unmistakably a purpose to put down croakers and disaffected men in their midst. This healthful state of feeling I shall cultivate by all the means in my power, and if it lasts, as I believe it will, we will still have it in our power, whatever may happen east of the Mississippi, to present a menacing and determined front to the foe to defend the cause of the Confederacy, perhaps for years in this State alone, to afford protection to the property and lives of citizens by enforcing public order and obedience to the civil laws in the community, and should our efforts be finally unavailing to resist successfully the concentrated forces of the North we shall wring from our foe the most honorable terms of settlement for ourselves, while we shall have proved ourselves worthy of the confidence of the people with whose interest we have been intrusted, and shall at least deserve the approbation of mankind. To accomplish all this it is necessary, in my judgment, that we should have some general plan of operations; and as the district which I command is evidently to be the theater of operations, and I am probably better acquainted with its resources and geographical features than almost any other general officer, I am sure you will pardon me if I offer some suggestions whose adoption is absolutely necessary to the success of any plan we may pursue. I have every reason to believe that the enemy contemplates occupying the Rio Grande from its mouth to Eagle Pass—first, to prevent the introduction of supplies, without which we cannot long carry on the war, and, secondly, to cut off all communication between Texas and the neighboring Empire of Mexico, with which they expect and will seek to be embroiled. Blockade running to the port of Galveston may be considered almost at an end. If the port itself be not taken the enemy will so cover the Gulf with cruisers as to make its continuance almost impossible, besides which the injudicious tenacity with which the Treasury agent, Judge Gray, attempts to carry out regulations of the Treasury—good in themselves a year ago, but utterly inapplicable to our present situation—has already driven away most of the steamers. We have thus left only the Rio Grande as our outlet, and the occupation of Brownsville, with a view to hold it, becomes a prime necessity. As long as we can receive supplies by that route, and as long as the door is left open for us to co-operate with Mexico against the United States, our army will possess a moral influence very disproportioned to its numbers. The works at Brownsville are represented to be very strong. They are open in the rear toward the Mexican side. Our relations with the Imperial authorities are of the most cordial nature; therefore the garrison need not be lost.

The sending a large expedition by sea to the Rio Grande is attended with great difficulty and danger. There is no harbor; the ships will have to lay in the open sea. The landing is difficult and there are several strong positions between the sea and Brownsville. A good brigade of infantry, in addition to the troops General Slaughter has already opposing the landing, which can only be made in open boats, defending the various positions between the sea and Brownsville and

finally defending the works themselves, would probably defeat six times their number. The enemy cannot prepare this summer an expedition of sufficient magnitude to overcome such an opposition on the lower Rio Grande, and it is almost impossible for him to land an army in safety at the mouth of the Rio Grande in winter. We should thus probably gain one year, and receiving our supplies by that frontier, keeping our communications free with Mexico, with the opportunity to profit by such events as the year may bring forth, our armies could easily keep the field against the enemy during this period. In selecting this brigade to occupy Brownsville I should be guided mainly by the consideration of the locality of their private interests. Troops born, raised, and owning property in Eastern Texas would be preferred. I have such a brigade, and that commanded by an officer of great intelligence, firmness, and gallantry—Harrison's brigade, Maxey's division. The grass is now good and the march could be made with rapidity. Additional transportation would of course be required. The main difficulty however is as to the means of supporting troops at that point. In 1863 I maintained 5,000 troops at Brownsville. It was expensive and involved a high responsibility from which I did not shrink. It will cost about $25,000 (specie) a month, everything included except pay, which will be unnecessary, to support the troops which I propose to keep on the Rio Grande, including Harrison's brigade. Mr. Sorley or any good merchant, or Judge Gray himself, if he would be guided by their advice, could easily make an arrangement with the people of Texas to obtain cotton enough to pay this sum. That these re-enforcements should be sent to Brownsville is in my judgment a high military necessity; that a sufficiency of the products of the country should be applied to support them, there is equally a military necessity of the highest order, for if it be clear that if the port of Galveston cannot be made use of for blockade running and that the enemy will within a reasonable time be in possession of the Rio Grande, why should the cotton be sent out of the country at all, perhaps to pay for articles which we never will get, or perhaps to go into the pockets of heavy contractors who control its disposition in Europe? If Judge Gray desires to receive supplies for the cotton he sends out he must pay the expenses necessary to keep at least one line of transit open for the trade. Was there a merchant who ever refused to pay the expenses of his business? and who can pay these expenses except Judge Gray, who alone holds the purse strings? The responsibility will be very grave upon the head of that officer or man who alone possessing the means to benefit the country not only fails to do so, but makes such an application of them as cannot by any possibility subserve the interests of the Trans-Mississippi Department for which he is the Treasury agent. I know not, general, what power you have over this matter, but I know simply this: where troops are vitally needed, as at Brownsville, they should be stationed, and that they should there be supported by the Treasury agent, who alone has the means—whether he desires it or not. I do not think the President would censure any commanding general who would assume such a degree of responsibility as might be necessary to support his troops. I hope action may be taken upon this matter at your earliest convenience; at least that you will do me the honor to answer this communication, which I send by Lieutenant Murdoch, an officer temporarily on duty in my office during General Hébert's illness, who will bring me any communication from you on the subject. He goes by the stage chartered for General Preston. I have communicated very freely with General Preston upon this and all

subjects connected with our situation, and am happy to have had my own views confirmed by his right and enlightened judgment. I have requested him to communicate to you all that I have said. His opinions on public matters will doubtless commend themselves to your favorable consideration, as they have done to mine.

With assurances of the highest respect, believe me, general, your obedient servant,

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

APRIL 30, 1865.

P. S.—Since writing the above I have received a very interesting letter from Colonel Ford, extracts from which I forward for your information. They confirm fully the propriety of the views above expressed, and give strong additional reasons that the step which I urge shall be taken at once.

J. B. M.,
Major-General, &c.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 118. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS, NEW MEXICO, AND ARIZONA, *Houston, April 28, 1865.*

I. Several changes having become necessary in the organization of Maxey's division of infantry, as announced in paragraph XXIII, Special Orders, No. 105, current series, the following is published as the final arrangement:

First Brigade (Brig. Gen. J. E. Harrison)—Twentieth Texas Infantry, Col. H. M. Elmore; Seventeenth Texas Dismounted Cavalry, Col. T. F. Tucker; Hardeman's battalion dismounted cavalry, Lieut. Col. P. Hardeman; Fifteenth Texas Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel.

Second Brigade (Brig. Gen. H. P. Bee)—Terry's regiment dismounted cavalry, Col. D. S. Terry; Thirty-first Regiment Texas Infantry, Col. F. J. Malone; Border's regiment, Col. J. P. Border; Merrick's battalion, Lieut. Col. G. W. Merrick; Twentieth Texas Dismounted Cavalry [Battalion], Maj. J. R. Johnson; First Battalion Texas Sharpshooters, Maj. James Burnet.

Third Brigade (Brig. Gen. J. B. Robertson)—Twenty-third Texas Dismounted Cavalry, Col. N. C. Gould; Martin's regiment dismounted cavalry, ——— ———; Eighth Texas Infantry, Col. A. M. Hobby; Baylor's regiment dismounted cavalry, Col. George W. Baylor.

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By command of Maj. Gen. J. B. Magruder:

STEPHEN D. YANCEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HOUSTON, *April 29, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,
Chief of Staff, Shreveport:

I must have some reliable cavalry; the little I have is scattered all over the State. Walker ought to be under my command. We must have unity. The men are deserting by tens and twenties a night.

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

Abstract from return of the Central Sub-District of Texas, Col. Joseph Bates commanding, for the month of April, 1865.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.				Heavy.	Field.
Sub-district staff	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13th Regiment Texas Volunteer Infantry	19	392	392	530	724	.....	.....
McCord's regiment (Texas) cavalry	13	76	102	124	317	.....	.....
Hughes' battery, light artillery	4	42	52	56	107	.....	4
Goode's company, 25th Regiment Texas Cavalry	3	28	34	37	68	.....	.....
Dunn's company, Waller's regiment (Texas) cavalry.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	39	538	580	747	1,216	.....	4

Abstract from return of the defenses of Galveston, Col. Ashbel Smith commanding, for the month of April, 1865.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.				Heavy.	Field.
General's staff	10	.....	.....	10	13	.....	.....
2d Texas Volunteer Infantry	25	395	395	492	783	.....	.....
8th Texas Volunteer Infantry	15	294	294	356	503	.....	.....
Timmons' volunteer infantry	20	315	315	382	547	.....	.....
Cook's regiment heavy artillery	28	430	430	605	825	.....	.....
Dege's battalion light artillery	6	74	74	118	153	.....	8
Mann's regiment volunteer cavalry	29	400	400	493	682	.....	.....
Pyron's regiment volunteer cavalry	14	150	150	190	299	.....	.....
Total	147	2,058	2,058	2,646	3,805	.....	8

Organization of troops in the defenses of Galveston, commanded by Col. Ashbel Smith, April 30, 1865.

2d Texas, Col. Ashbel Smith.
8th Texas, Col. Alfred M. Hobby.
Timmons' regiment, Col. Barnard Timmons.
Mann's cavalry regiment, Col. Walter L. Mann.
Pyron's cavalry regiment, Col. Charles L. Pyron.
1st Texas Heavy Artillery, Col. Joseph J. Cook.
7th Artillery Battalion, Batteries 5 and 8, Capt. A. E. Dege.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., May 2, 1865.

Hon. ROBERT ROSE:

SIR: Having entire confidence in your patriotism and experience, I have deemed you a suitable person to present to His Majesty the Emperor certain views as to the future interests of the Confederate States and of the Empire of Mexico. As the military commander of this department, I have no authority to appoint diplomatic agents or to initiate negotiations with foreign powers. Yet in the present con-

dition of our national affairs I deem it highly important, in a military point of view at least, to place myself in communication with the Government of Mexico. While, therefore, you will expressly disclaim any authority from the Confederate Government to act in a diplomatic capacity, you may give assurance that there is every probability that our Government will be willing to enter into a liberal agreement with the authorities of the Mexican Empire, based upon the principle of mutual protection from their common enemy. It cannot be disguised that recent reverses of the most serious character have befallen the Confederate arms. Nor can it be denied that there is a probability of still further losses to us. It may even be that it is the inscrutable design of Him who rules the destinies of nations that the day of our ultimate redemption should be postponed. If then, final catastrophe should overwhelm our just cause, the contiguity of Mexico to us and the future designs of the United States must naturally be a subject of the deepest solicitude to His Imperial Majesty. From the solemn action of their Houses of Congress, from the public expression by eminent persons standing high in the confidence of both the civil and military authorities of the United States, from the tone of their public journals, which have heretofore rarely failed to foreshadow the policy of that Government, it is plain that further schemes of ambition and of territorial aggrandizement are being nursed and matured by the United States. It is equally clear, judging by the signs of the times, they look with jealous eyes upon the neighboring Empire of Mexico, and that they meditate a blow aimed for its destruction. Your own information on these points will enable you to expose most fully the ambitious designs of our enemy in that quarter. If such be the ultimate purpose of the Federal Government, it cannot fail to strike his Imperial Highness that in the Confederate States, and more especially in the department adjoining his dominions, and over which I have the honor to preside as military chief, that there are many trained soldiers inured to the hardships of the field, and inspired with a bitter hatred of the Federals, whose services might be tendered to him against the North. There is under my command an army of 60,000 men; of these there are 9,000 Missourians, good soldiers, who have been driven from their homes, and would no doubt, upon favorable inducements as to immigration and protection being held out to them, take service with the power so favoring them. There are besides not less than 10,000 men, daring and gallant spirits from other States in this department, to whom a state of vassalage to the Federal Government would be intolerable, and who would gladly rally around any flag that promises to lead them to battle against their former foe. These men are commanded by veteran officers who have repeatedly led them in action and who thoroughly understand their character, and could control them without difficulty. If I am not mistaken in my conclusions as to the future policy of the United States, the propriety of an understanding between the Emperor and the Confederate States Government for their mutual defense will be apparent to His Majesty. The services of our troops would be of inestimable value to him. You will ascertain, if possible, the views of the Emperor on these subjects, and should the occasion seem favorable, inform yourself fully as to the probable terms and conditions upon which an agreement for mutual protection could be determined upon.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF TEXAS, NEW MEXICO, AND ARIZONA,
Houston, May 4, 1865.

To the People and Army of Texas:

CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS: The news which reaches us from the East, though wanting confirmation, and in my opinion entirely untrue, is such as to make even more sacred than ever the obligation which is on every soldier and every citizen to perform his whole duty.

Citizens, encourage by your patriotic example your noble Texan soldiers in performing their duty! Soldiers, stand by your venerated and illustrious President in his misfortunes, and above all present to your foe a united, firm, and defiant front, and to the world the spectacle of an army of citizen soldiers determined under any circumstances to be true to their duty, to be faithful to their beloved Confederacy, and ready at any moment to put down depredators on their innocent fellow-citizens and traitors to their country who seek by every means to undermine your fidelity!

The path of duty and the path of interest is here, as it is everywhere, the same. Let all good soldiers exercise over their weaker comrades the moral influence which the good and noble always possess.

Soldiers, give to your officers not only your official obedience, but your cordial, moral support.

We have immense power in our hands. Let us wield it as both honor and interest dictate, thus commanding the respect of our enemies, securing our own rights, and preserving public order and decorum. Come what may, we will thus be true to our colors and to the interests of the great State of Texas. We are not whipped, and no matter what events may transpire elsewhere, recollect that we never will be whipped.

J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 124. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS, &c.,
Houston, May 4, 1865.

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VIII. The commanding general having revoked his order directing Brig. Gen. J. E. Slaughter to report to department headquarters, it is ordered that General Slaughter retain command of Western Sub-District of Texas as heretofore.

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[STEPHEN B. YANCEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

HEADQUARTERS FORCES FRONT LINES,
Alexandria, May 5, 1865.

Lieut. L. L. CONRAD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

LIEUTENANT: Learning from a staff officer of General Bagby that he probably left Natchitoches last evening or this morning, I inclose you copies of two communications addressed him yesterday. I regret to be compelled to report that the demoralization of the garrisons of the forts is still progressing. Last night there were nearly fifty desertions. They avoided the north bank, where I had cavalry patrols, and managed to

cross to the south bank. They took arms and ammunition with them. I have ordered all the cavalry that I have in camp on south bank (six companies of Fifth Louisiana Cavalry) to take up the pursuit. From representations made to me I think the temper of the greater part of the troops of the garrisons is such as to forbid the belief that they can be relied on. Yesterday I directed Colonel King, commanding the forts, to institute the strictest inquiry into the disposition of his men and to separately converse with the company officers and reliable non-commissioned officers. I think the demoralization has reached such a point as to be beyond the control of the officers while the troops are in their present position, and think it would be advisable to change nearly the whole garrison. A portion of our exchanged prisoners returned this morning on the steamer Fletcher; among them were several men of the Webb, and they report the names of about twenty-five Missouri soldiers who declined to be exchanged and who took the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government. I forward no papers. The non-arrival of cars at Berwick Bay on 2d prevented my scouts from receiving papers, but inclosed I send copy of dispatches from New Orleans Times, evening edition, of 2d instant.

Respectfully,

J. L. BRENT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FORCES FRONT LINES,
Alexandria, May 6, 1865.

Maj. F. C. HUME,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: Lieutenant Collins, east of the Atchafalaya, reports an unsuccessful attempt on the part of the enemy on the night of the 2d instant to capture himself and scouts. He lost no one, had no casualty; the enemy had one man wounded. On the 4th instant one gun-boat and transport were anchored near Mossy's Shell Bank in Indian Bend, on Grand Lake. A re-enforcement of 200 negroes had arrived at Berwick Bay. All else on the front was quiet by the reports of this morning.

Very respectfully,

J. L. BRENT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[MAY 7, 1865.—For Thompson to Davis, in regard to surrender of Confederate forces, see Part I, p. 232.]

[MAY 9, 1865.—For E. Kirby Smith to Governors Allen, Reynolds, Murrah, and Flanagin, requesting the governors to assemble in conference, &c., see Part I, p. 189.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 43. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., May 9, 1865.

I. In addition to his duties as commander of the District of Arkansas and West Louisiana, Lieut. Gen. S. B. Buckner is announced, until further orders, as chief of staff to the department commander. All communications for department headquarters will be addressed to Col. S. S. Anderson, senior assistant adjutant-general.

II. When replying to letters, or referring to orders issued from department headquarters, officers must be particular to state the number of the letter, or the number and paragraph of the order.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[MAY 9, 1865.—For Thompson to Davis, in regard to surrender of Confederate forces, see Part I, p. 232.]

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, May 10, 1865.

Brigadier-General ROBERTSON,
Commanding Reserves of Texas:

GENERAL: I am directed by the general commanding to say that it has indirectly come to his knowledge that you, upon the expectation of being soon actually relieved by Brigadier-General Greer, who has been assigned to the command of the Reserves of Texas, declined to attend to any new business appertaining to your office. Such a course brings the business to a dead stop. The general commanding desires you to continue in the discharge of the duties of the general of reserves of the State of Texas until you are actually relieved by Brigadier-General Greer in person.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[C. S. WEST.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 44. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., May 10, 1865.

The following promotions are announced, to take effect from this date: Brig. Gen. Harry T. Hays, to be major-general. Capt. John E. Garey, acting quartermaster, to be lieutenant-colonel in the quartermaster's department.

II. The chiefs of the several sub-departments of the quartermaster's department, including the inspector of field transportation, will report to and receive their instructions from Lieut. Col. John E. Garey, chief quartermaster, Trans-Mississippi Department.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORCES FRONT LINES,
May 10, 1865.

Maj. J. K. GOURDAIN,
Post Commandant, Alexandria:

MAJOR: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you make the necessary preparations to destroy at a moment's warning the bridge on Bayou Rapides, in the suburbs of Alexandria, consulting with Capt. A. Buhlow, of the Engineer Corps. You will select a suitable officer for this work and give him the necessary instructions to destroy the bridge when ordered.

Very respectfully,

D. F. BOYD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT WASHITA, C. N., *May 10, 1865.*

Capt. T. M. SCOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Indian Territory:

CAPTAIN: I return you various papers. Inasmuch as the day set for assembling the Choctaw Brigade is later than I had expected, I will await the arrival of Bryan's and Piercey's battalions at this place, so as to get them off under proper orders. Bryan should give up the guns and the horse-thieves if in his battalion. I find it takes on an average from six to seven days to hear from Doaksville; this day is the first I have received anything from you. You will remember I left on the 1st instant. We must have better mail arrangements or none at all and trust to special expresses. The news of Federals out west turns out to be all bosh. What does all this Federal news about Sherman and Johnston mean? A friend writes me that up to 1st of May no official or even Southern accounts of Lee's surrender had reached Shreveport. It is very strange the country should be flooded with alarming reports relative to our army east. I shall advise all commissioners and delegates to Council Grove and the people generally to go ahead just the same as if no bad news had reached us. Please keep everything rocking along just as usual, especially in the quartermaster and commissary departments. The people and soldiers must be fed, come what may. The Indians are not scared yet.

Yours, truly,

D. H. COOPER,
Brigadier-General.

[MAY 10, 1865.—For Thompson to Davis, in regard to surrender of Confederate forces, see Part I, p. 233.]

Abstract from field return of the defenses of Galveston, Col. Ashbel Smith commanding, for May 10, 1865.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.
	Officers.	Men.	
Colonel commanding and staff	10	.....	10
2d Texas Volunteer Infantry	24	346	474
8th Texas Volunteer Infantry	9	159	181
21st Texas Volunteer Infantry	23	438	534
35th Texas Dismounted Cavalry	15	165	232
Timmons' regiment infantry	23	285	365
Mann's regiment cavalry	26	379	475
Pyron's regiment cavalry (a)	.....	.....	.....
Cook's heavy artillery	16	190	306
Dege's light artillery	5	84	130
Batteries Rodgers and Magruder	7	149	223
Battery Green	5	99	129
Battery Jackson	4	120	134
Battery Sherman	3	55	63
Battery Scurry	3	39	66
Total	173	2,508	3,322

(a) Not received.

Abstract from morning report of the troops at Sabine Post, Maj. Felix C. McReynolds commanding, for May 10, 1865.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Men.			
General staff	7	.....	7	7	
Sabine Pass	3	45	59	75	A Company, Ragsdale's cavalry battalion.
Sabine Pass	3	42	57	116	B Company, Spaight's regiment (Texas) infantry.
Fort Griffin	3	81	111	205	Two companies Thirteenth Texas Infantry.
Fort Manhassett	3	43	51	68	One company Thirteenth Texas Infantry.
Fort Manhassett	2	41	45	78	One company Fourth Regiment, Arizona Brigade.
Total	21	252	330	549	

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8. } HDQRS. NORTHERN SUB-DIST. OF ARK., *Chalk Bluffs, Ark., May 11, 1865.*

I. Having been summoned to surrender by the commanding officer of the U. S. troops in this district, and threatened with an overwhelming force that would necessarily destroy this already impoverished portion of the country if it should move through it, I have taken into consideration the utter destitution of our people north of the Arkansas, and upon the condition that armies of the United States will not march over the land, unless compelled thereto by the movement of the Confederate forces, I have agreed to accept the terms granted to General Robert E. Lee for the Army of Northern Virginia—and to surrender the C. S. troops now in the Northern Sub-District of Arkansas.

II. The C. S. troops east of Cache River and of White River south of the mouth of Cache are ordered to assemble at Wittsburg on the 25th day of May that they may be paroled; and the troops west of Cache River and White River below the mouth of Cache will assemble at Jacksonport, on the 5th day of June, that they may be paroled.

III. Where it is practicable the commanding officers will march their men to the rendezvous; where it is not practicable they will come in such squads or individually as the subsistence on their routes will justify; but each man had better bring his own rations to last him from his home and back.

IV. All public property, such as arms, ammunition, transportation, horses, &c., in possession of the officers or troops, must be brought to these rendezvous, to be turned over to the U. S. authorities; but the private property of all, and the side arms of the officers, will be retained by the owners. A strict compliance with this requirement will be expected, as we must act in good faith if we expect good faith.

V. It is expected that those who desire to accept these terms will be prompt in their attendance at the appointed rendezvous; and those who do not so desire will be gone out of this sub-district before the dates specified, as the alleviation of the suffering of the women and children will be frustrated by those remaining who are not paroled.

VI. C. S. officers, soldiers, and people north of the Arkansas: I have determined upon this surrender strictly from a military necessity and to save this desolated country from the horrors of an invasion in its present condition, and I would beg of you not to falter in your allegiance to the Confederate States, but be faithful, patient, and endurant, and all will yet be well.

M. JEFF. THOMPSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[MAY 11, 1865.—For Thompson to Davis, in regard to surrender of Confederate forces, see Part I, pp. 234, 235; and for Thompson to Dodge, on same subject, see Part I, p. 236.]

HEADQUARTERS FORCES FRONT LINES,
May 11, 1865.

Col. R. L. CAPERS,
Commanding Fifth Louisiana Cavalry:

COLONEL: You will express my commendation and approval to the men of your regiment who have remained true to their colors, notwithstanding the force of example and temptation. The circumstances that surround us are peculiar, and we should act with that patriotism that has ever distinguished the soldier. The interest of the private and the officer is identical, for the power that is vested in the one arises only from the representation and obedience of the other. What particular object those unfortunate men, who secretly left their companions on the night of the 9th instant, may have expected to accomplish is difficult to imagine. By this one step they lose the results of their long endurance and sacrifice the reputation that they have won. I have no desire to force men against their wishes to struggle for their own freedom, and under no circumstances would I wish to lead into battle any body of men who desire to abandon the cause for which we have taken up arms. There is a time for all things, and men should not unduly precipitate their action. I have no doubt but that opportunities will be frankly offered for men to select their own course; and that no unreasonable violence will be exhibited by our superior officers, who have attested by the common perils that they have freely shared with us their devotion to the common weal. But the present is not the time for men to act. Intrusted with the duty of the front, sacred responsibilities toward our comrades in arms require us to be vigilant and faithful; and even those who have or may determine to abandon the contest and go home will, if they desire to do so, have ample opportunities to execute their purposes, when, even if we had the desire, we would not have the power to retain them. How sad would be the spectacle of Louisianians turning upon each other those arms which they took up against a common foe, whose triumph this fraternal contest would consecrate. We have stood together in many trying scenes, and if we must part let us not part as enemies, but as brothers, dealing openly and frankly with each other, not going away from each other in the night as if we knew some wrong was being committed toward those who remain. Then while we remain together let us cherish toward each other the same confidence that has ever existed; and I trust that it is not necessary for me to say that the men will find in me one who sympathizes with their many sufferings and who has no disposition to exercise his authority for the purpose of oppression. In the short period your men have been attached to my command I have been pleased with them and gratified at their bearing; and I am confident if those men who left us the other night had come and conversed frankly with me they would now have remained cheerful and contented with those now present with the regiment who have thus preserved their honor untarnished to the end.

I am, colonel, yours, respectfully,

J. L. BRENT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Memorandum for General Smith.

MAY 12, 1865.

If the fourth article of the propositions presented by Governors Allen and Flanagin should be rejected on account of conflicting State governments existing in Louisiana and Arkansas, then the provisions of said article shall be asked for Texas, as there is no such confliction of government in that State.

GUY M. BRYAN,
Colonel and Commissioner.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. —. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, *May 12, 1865.*

I. Major-General Walker will relieve Major-General Forney in command of Forney's Texas division of infantry.

II. Brigadier-General Bee is assigned to the command of the cavalry now commanded by Major-General Walker.

III. Major-General Forney will report to Major-General Magruder for duty to be hereafter designated.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. B. BUCKNER,
Lieutenant-General and Chief of Staff.

[Indorsement.]

The arrangement in regard to assignment of Brigadier-General Bee was made exclusively by General Smith. Please acknowledge receipt of this dispatch, and say whether or not General Smith's order will be obeyed by you. If you retain command of the cavalry, I request that Debray's regiment be ordered at once to Harrisburg, and the rest of the brigade be posted at a convenient distance therefrom, and Debray be ordered to make his headquarters here, as there has been a serious mutiny at Galveston, a recurrence of which may be expected, in which case the place may fall into the enemy's hands. Important results depend on this arrangement. Please answer.

[J. B. MAGRUDER,]
Major-General, Commanding.

[MAY 13, 1865.—For terms of surrender agreed upon by the Marshall conference, &c., see Part I, pp. 190, 191.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 48. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, *Shreveport, La., May 13, 1865.*

Until further orders the headquarters of the department will be established at Houston, Tex. The chiefs of the several administrative departments will move their offices to that point with as little delay as practicable.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORCES FRONT LINES,
Alexandria, May 13, 1865.

Col. R. L. CAPERS:
(Through Col. W. G. Vincent,
Commanding Brigade, &c.)

COLONEL: I regret to learn the sad demoralization of your command, but I take pleasure in expressing to you my conviction that you have done all in your power to check it. I wish you to proceed with the debris of your regiment to Mansfield to report to Brigadier-General Bagby. If you can cross Cane River at Monett's Ferry you will proceed via Natchitoches. If not, you can turn off to the right and go by Beasley's, Bellwood, Fort Jesup, and Pleasant Hill. If on reaching Beasley's you deem it advisable for supplies to march via Natchitoches you can do so, but this will be near fifteen miles out of your way. You can get meal early to-morrow morning at Boyce's Mill and this evening you may move your regiment to that vicinity, sending an officer to Monett's Ferry to meet you on your march to-morrow with the information relative to the crossing. I wish you to move with what you can carry as rapidly as possible. Express my admiration to the officers and men of Company E at their conduct.

Respectfully,

J. L. BRENT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CONFIDENTIAL.] FORT WASHITA, *May 13, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. JAS. W. THROCKMORTON,
Commissioner, &c., Cherokee Town:

GENERAL: I inclose dispatch from Marshall. Can't vouch for it, or contradict. Scouts just in from Fort Smith report Blunt about to start from Gibson with a large cavalry force for Texas. He may, if it is so, look in on the council or send a flanking party that way. It will be well to send out scouts eastward toward Fort Gibson and north toward Walnut Creek. I have so directed Colonel Adair. Shall also send scouts from here and Boggy Depot by different routes toward Gibson. Have two small scouts up there now. Ought to be in soon. Shall probably hear from them in a day or so if anything is up. I will keep you posted. Under all the circumstances I rather think it would be best to hold the council on Washita, say about Elm Springs, so if any force should come from Gibson you can drop back into Texas via Gainesville. The story about Blunt may be all bogus, and no doubt his force is greatly exaggerated. His force is put down at 15,000. General McCulloch has been advised of all, and North Texas will be ready for Blunt if he should come. Shelby is reported not far off.

Respectfully and truly, your obedient servant,

D. H. COOPER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY,
Fort Washita, May 13, 1865.

Brig. Gen. H. E. MCCULLOCH,
Commanding Northern Sub-District of Texas:

GENERAL: Yesterday by special express I received reports of scouts recently from Fort Smith stating that Blunt was to leave Gibson by the 15th with a large cavalry force for North Texas. Captain Scott

wrote me he had sent you duplicates. I shall take necessary measures to ascertain the truth or falsity of this rumor, and in case of an advance of the enemy will hold him in check as long as my feeble force will enable me. I am comparatively destitute of supplies, and unable to embody the troops and keep them in camp. The necessary consequence is that the Territory is subject to raids at any time. Please inform me what progress is being made in collecting supplies at the principal depots, Bonham and Clarksville, and also where General Shelby's command now is. Preparations for defense should be made at once, and without the accumulation of supplies it will be futile to attempt to hold this Territory. General Throckmorton has been advised of the reported advance of Blunt and scouts sent or ordered toward Gibson and Walnut Creek. We have parties near Fort Smith all the time. I have also sent a few spies up to Fort Scott and some to Gibson, who have been gone some time and ought to report soon if there really is any movement on foot.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. H. COOPER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY,
May 13, 1865.

Col. TANDY WALKER,
Commanding Choctaw Brigade:

COLONEL: Information having been received that Blunt is making preparations for a movement from Fort Gibson on Texas through the Indian Territory, it is necessary that the troops should be concentrated immediately. You will therefore take steps to call all your men into camp without delay. You will report your actions from time to time. If Blunt comes he will come with negroes and Pins and we must be ready to defend the country. If the reports we have are true there is no time to be lost. Urge upon the colonels and other officers the necessity of assembling the men without delay. I intended to start to-morrow for Doaksville, but shall not leave this portion of the country until satisfied of its safety. Please report by every mail the number of men in camp and when you are ready or will be ready to march in case you are needed. If the grass or water is failing where you are, you can move out to the neighborhood of Coffreys. Corncon's old store will make a good commissary building, and I suppose Omsly will not object. McCurtain's regiment I wish to remain on Kimishi and operate on his old line in the direction of Fort Smith. The other two Choctaw regiments must be in readiness to move up to Little Boggy or elsewhere as may be required. Please instruct Colonel McCurtain to keep a constant watch on Fort Smith and endeavor to get information relative to reported re-enforcements at Gibson under Blunt.

Respectfully and truly, your friend,

D. H. COOPER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 133. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS, &c.,
Houston, May 13, 1865.

* * * * * * *

IV. Captain Goode's company of cavalry will report to Colonel Gillespie, commanding post of Houston, for duty.

V. In pursuance of orders from department headquarters, Brig. Gen. H. P. Bee, Provisional Army, C. S., is relieved from duty with Maxey's division of infantry, and will report to these headquarters for assignment to the command of Walker's cavalry corps.

* * * * * * *

STEPHEN D. YANCEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HOUSTON, *May 14, 1865.*

Major-General MAXEY,
Commanding Division:

I am directed by the major-general commanding to say that you will order Brigadier-General Harrison to hold his brigade in readiness to move at once to Richmond. You will also order Bee's brigade to move in as short time as possible to the same point, at or near which you will establish your own headquarters. Nothing in the above will be so construed as to interfere with the order directing Buster's, Clepper's, and McCardle's [companies] to report to assistant adjutant-general at these headquarters.

WM. T. CARRINGTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SEMI-OFFICIAL AND CONFIDENTIAL.]

DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY,
Fort Washita, May 14, 1865.

Capt. T. M. SCOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: Your dispatch of the 10th reached me yesterday, having been delayed in consequence of going by Boggy Depot. I had made arrangements to start to-day for Doaksville, but shall, of course, await further developments from Gibson. Two scouts, Capt. J. N. Hilderbrand and Return Foreman, and perhaps a third, Capt. John Smith, who was to go, are all up about Gibson, and if any movement is on foot there we shall hear of it soon. Besides the above, Captain Pulliam sent Alexander and some of Major Piercey's men up toward Fort Scott. I have ordered the troops into camp. Please see that the Choctaw Brigade is assembled, prepared, and held in readiness for marching orders. McCurtain's regiment will assemble in its camp on Kimishi, present position. The Chickasaw Regiment will meet at this place. Please tell my son David to bring my servants, baggage, and camp equipage to Washita, as I may have to take the field; also to send to Captain Wright's and get some cotton and wool, and to bring up my loom and reel from Armstrong Academy. Major Norris will furnish a wagon in place of my mess vehicle, which General Throckmorton took with him. Say to Captain Howell that I desire he should come up, also Captain Marston. Direct Lieutenant Patteson to assist Colonel Walker in preparing his brigade for the field. Howell's battery is at Washita. Headquarters will remain for the present at Towson. You will please take all necessary measures to have supplies forwarded. Major Norris and Major Oliver must be energetic and push things along. Tell Major Oliver that the Creeks have brought out, or will have out in a few days, about 4,000 head of cattle (stock round), many beef, all of which go to the Texas market, to be bought by the agents of the purchasing department, as the Indians are informed no money can be had here or else-

where in the Indian Territory. The beef grow thin in being driven to Texas and herded there until brought back under requisitions upon Blossom Prairies or some other exhausted ranges. They get back poor. Our troops must eat the meat, and necessarily depredate upon the country. This little arrangement of the Texas speculators must be nipped in the bud. Major Thomas you will remember directed or promised that funds should be furnished for the purchase of beef from the front, but his understrappers in Texas take it upon themselves to withhold the money. Please direct Major Oliver to call Major Thomas' attention to the practical working of his system, or, which will be better, perhaps, do it yourself through the adjutant-general at department headquarters. It seems to be the settled purpose of the money changers to ruin this country and break down all military operations in this district to feather their own nests. The thing is intolerable. You can send Colonel Anderson an extract of the above from this letter for his information. We cannot be starved out in this district to please anybody. The consequence will be that the Indians will be forced back into Texas and have to live upon the people there. I think if General Smith knew how his agents manage business he would apply the proper remedy. I desire to call your attention to another matter nearer home. It is the common "talk" that the "staff officers at headquarters are whipped." Great caution should be exercised by persons in high positions how they express opinions tending to discourage the people. Please caution the staff. Affairs look gloomy enough, God knows, but an example of cheerfulness and fortitude and hopefulness must be set by the officers before the people.

You will have arrangements made immediately for a daily express to this post and Boggy Depot. Rapid and certain communication is absolutely necessary. Kreel's mail or courier line is a regular humbug. Where is the chief of ordnance? Why is it that there is a deficiency of percussion caps at Washita? See that this is remedied without delay. Have you heard nothing yet from Captain Lewis' case? Has anything been heard relative to Doctor Evans' assignment as medical director? What did Col. P. P. Pitchlynn say in his speech to the Choctaws? It is reported that he swears I shall not have the troops, but I do not believe it. There cannot, it seems to me, be any question as to the policy [of] organizing for the defense of the country and preservation of order. It must be done. When the Choctaws assemble have a day set for the election of brigadier, allowing time for McCurtain and the Chickasaw Regiment to vote on the same day, and then give the order for the election. I am glad to learn the difficulty between Bryan's battalion and the Choctaws was arrested. There seems to have been an unnecessary excitement about the affair. Prudence and forbearance are requisite under existing circumstances. We must take care not to get up strife among the people and among the troops. I will come down as soon as assured of the safety of this portion of the country. Direct Captain Pulliam to keep up his scouts to the neighborhood of Fort Smith, and to keep his eyes open as to events passing around him. It is now very important to note everything that floats upon the popular current.

Yours, truly,

D. H. COOPER,
Brigadier-General.

P. S.—In regard to the Federal reports of what is going on east of the Mississippi and also as to meeting of governors, &c., I shall pay no attention to them, but go ahead without deviation until the Government

of the Confederate States speaks in some tangible and authoritative manner. We formed the Confederation and the nations of this Territory formed alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Confederate States Government, and we have no right to be looking to separate managements. It is the best policy to act honorably and stand to the engagements with each other.

C.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY,
May 14, 1865.

Col. D. N. MCINTOSH AND OTHERS:

COLONEL: Information having been received that Blunt is making preparations for a movement from Fort Gibson on Texas through the Indian Territory, it is necessary that the troops should be concentrated immediately at the camp near Boggy Depot. You will therefore take necessary measures to collect your men and bring them into camp at once.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. H. COOPER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 42. } HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
Marshall, May 14, 1865.

I. In accordance with instructions, all details, &c., on the fortifications at this place will be discontinued until further orders.

By command of Major-General Churchill:

A. H. SEVIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 45. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., May 15, 1865.

Maj. Ed. A. Burk is announced as chief inspector of field transportation for the department during the temporary absence of Maj. C. D. Hill. He will report to Lieut. Col. John E. Garey, chief quartermaster, for instructions.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT WASHITA, C. N., *May 15, 1865.*

Col. S. S. ANDERSON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Trans-Mississippi Department, Shreveport, La.:

COLONEL: Reports of scouts from neighborhood of Fort Smith, to the effect that Blunt was collecting a cavalry force for a raid into Texas from Fort Gibson, have been sent you. I have parties up about Gibson, and will hear soon if there is any movement on foot. I do not at present credit the story, but have called the Indians into camp and will take all necessary precautions. We want arms, breadstuffs, and money to buy beef, which can be drawn from the front. The purchasing agents in Texas appropriate the lion's share of money, the effect of which is to force our people to drive the cattle to Texas for sale and my commissary of district to obtain the same beef back again, after becoming poor, on requisition. The troops consequently refuse

to eat the beef and depredate upon the people, thus entailing double expense upon the Government, and inflicting wrongs upon the inhabitants which are fast producing alienation of their regard for the Confederate States Government and the Southern cause. All this in order that certain parties in Texas may monopolize the beef business of this district.

Respectfully,

DOUGLAS H. COOPER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District of Indian Territory.

CONFIDENTIAL.] FORT WASHITA, C. N., *May 15, 1865.*

Col. S. S. ANDERSON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Trans-Mississippi Department, Shreveport, La.:

COLONEL: The council at North Fork between the allied Indian nations, the Indians of the plains, and the commissioners of the Confederate States meets to-day. In a preliminary council at this place, it was agreed between General Throckmorton and Colonel Reagan and the delegates from the allied nations that on their arrival at Council Grove there should first be a council between the representatives of the allied nations and the delegates from the Indians of the plains, to whom the tobacco and wampum had been sent inviting them to council, with a view of a general peace and treaty of friendship among all the Indians. After they shall have made "peace" among themselves, and washed out all the "red spots" and made the "paths" between them "white," the representatives of the Confederate States should be introduced and if desired by the Indians a tripartite treaty be made in writing. The Indian league or treaty according to their custom being made with the tobacco, the pipe, and the wampum, and unwritten. I am informed the Indians who will attend the council are thirsting for revenge on the frontier of Kansas, and if assisted will at once attack the frontier of Kansas, and even operate farther north simultaneously. Now I desire instructions whether under existing circumstances it would be proper or politic to turn loose these savages upon the Federal settlements on their frontier; and if so, request to be informed as to the time when the attack should be made. If there is any movement against Missouri in contemplation, the expedition against Kansas and the frontier generally, by the Indians and troops of this district, should of course be so timed that the two columns would support each other and create a diversion mutually advantageous. It is important that the commanding general's instructions should reach me with the least delay possible, inasmuch as the scarcity of provisions and the unruly and uncontrollable character of the material with which I have to operate render it highly desirable to get the expedition off soon, if it be proper to send it at all.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. H. COOPER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
Marshall, May 15, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel GALLEHER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of Arkansas and West Louisiana:

COLONEL: Repeated applications are being made to me for furloughs to go home and cut the growing wheat crop. The families of many of

the soldiers of my command are in very destitute circumstances, being entirely dependent on their relatives in the army for a support. I am satisfied there will be much suffering in Arkansas unless proper measures are taken to save the wheat crop. The time will soon be at hand when the work must be done. I would therefore ask the privilege of granting five furloughs to each company for that purpose.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. CHURCHILL,
Major-General.

[MAY 15, 1865.—For Smith to Sprague, in regard to surrender of Confederate forces in the Trans-Mississippi Department, see Part I, p. 191.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 46. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, *Shreveport, La., May 16, 1865.*

I. The following promotions are announced to take effect from May 10, 1865: Brig. Gen. J. O. Shelby, to be major-general; Brig. Gen. A. P. Bagby, to be major-general.

II. The following promotions are announced to take effect from this date: Col. L. M. Lewis, Sixteenth Missouri Infantry, to be brigadier-general; Col. S. D. Jackman, Jackman's (Missouri) cavalry, to be brigadier-general; Col. B. F. Gordon, Shelby's (Missouri) cavalry, to be brigadier-general; Col. A. W. Terrell, Thirty-fourth Texas Cavalry, to be brigadier-general.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT WASHITA, C. N., *May 16, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. JAS. W. THROCKMORTON,
Commissioner, &c.:

GENERAL: I inclose "extra" from Marshall, from which you will see the probable condition of affairs east of the Mississippi and in prospect west. Under existing circumstances I would respectfully suggest that the negotiations with the Indians of the plains be confined to merely securing friendly relations with them, and that the contemplated raid into Kansas be deferred until the action of the governors of Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri, the commanding general of the department, and other military officers of high rank now in council at Marshall, shall be made known. General Smith refused to accede to the demand for a surrender of this department, but as the commissioners from General Grant did not leave, I presume the matter is referred to the governors.

Respectfully and truly,

D. H. COOPER,
Brigadier-General, &c.

FORT WASHITA, C. N., *May 16, 1865.*

Col. W. P. ADAIR,
Commanding, &c.:

COLONEL: I have inclosed later "extra" from Marshall to General Throckmorton, to which I refer you for the probable condition of

affairs east of the Mississippi River and in prospect west. I am just in receipt of a letter from Maj. E. C. Boudinot, in which he says the Confederate States has passed an act to pay the annuities to the Indians in cotton. Under the existing circumstances I would respectfully suggest that the negotiations with the Indians of the plains be confined to merely securing friendly relations with them. The contemplated raid into Kansas will be deferred until I can hear from General Smith, of whom I have asked instructions relative to it, and hope they will be received before the council adjourns. The governors of Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri, the commanding general of the department, and other military officers of high rank are now in council at Marshall, to whom it is supposed propositions for the surrender of this department by General Grant have been referred, General Smith having refused to accede to the demand for the surrender of this department, and is making active preparations for its defense. 'Tis best to wait for the word. No news yet from Gibson. Captain Fields has gone upon a scout to see what is going on. I have also sent a scout from Bryan's battalion under Captain Owens. In case you withdraw your troops from the western frontier, do it quietly and leave a sufficient guard to protect the council and see the Indians off to their ranges. I have directed the Indian division to be assembled on Little Boggy. Bryan and Piercey are here, and will be used according to circumstances.

Your friend,

D. H. COOPER,
Brigadier-General.

HOUSTON, *May 16, 1865.*

General E. KIRBY SMITH,
Commanding Trans-Mississippi Department, Shreveport:

GENERAL: On the night of the 14th instant, from most reliable information that can be obtained, some 400 of the troops attempted to desert the post of Galveston with arms in their hands. Colonel Smith, by prompt action, supported by Colonel Timmons' and Colonel Hobby's regiments, arrested their advance and restored quiet. I learn from Major-General Maxey, that, notwithstanding all his efforts, he cannot produce such a state of feeling in his division as will justify him in depending upon their resisting. I have seen letters from intelligent officers in Walker's infantry division who state that those troops will fight no longer. I have sent for General Walker and he will be here to-day; will add what he may say after I see him. The officers and men insist upon dividing the property before the surrender, and I think it ought to be done as I have telegraphed you. I have exerted myself more than I ever did to instill a spirit of resistance into the men, but in vain. I but make myself antagonistic to the army and an object of their displeasure. Nothing more can be done except to satisfy the soldiers, to induce them to preserve their organization, and to send them in regiments, &c., to their homes, with as little damage to the community as possible. For God's sake act or let me act.

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—I entirely concur in the foregoing. I will say in addition that my observation convinces me that the troops of this district cannot be relied upon. They consider the contest a hopeless one, and will lay

down their arms at the first appearance of the enemy. This is the unanimous opinion of the brigade and regimental commanders of Forney's division whom I have this day consulted. The cavalry are still firm and quiet, but only waiting for what they consider the inevitable result, viz, surrender.

Respectfully, &c.,

J. G. WALKER,
Major-General, Commanding Division of Cavalry.

HOUSTON, *May 16, 1865.*

General E. KIRBY SMITH,
Commanding Trans-Mississippi Department, Shreveport, La.:

GENERAL: Major-General Walker refuses to give up the command for the present to Brigadier-General Bee, though he was informed that the order came from department headquarters. I wish Debray's regiment ordered to Harrisburg. A portion of the garrison at Galveston mutinied on Sunday. This arrangement will probably prevent another mutiny and save Houston. It is a burning injustice to me to deprive me of the command of the cavalry under these trying circumstances.

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 47. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, *Shreveport, La., May 17, 1865.*

All orders granting exemption from impressment for wagons and teams are suspended for sixty days.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORCES FRONT LINES,
Alexandria, May 17, 1865.

Capt. SAM. FLOWER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to respectfully inform the major-general commanding that Captain Murphy, commanding the outpost on the Teche, a good and reliable officer, reports that the Sixteenth Army Corps, U. S. Army, is under marching orders at New Orleans for Red River, and I have but little doubt that when the flag-of-truce boat, with Lieutenant-Colonel Sprague, U. S. Army, on board, goes out of the river they will enter. I should judge from the tenor of my information that the advance against this front has already commenced. The position is such that the enemy can reach Alexandria in forty-eight hours. In fact Brigadier-General Farrar, U. S. Army, has already advanced on Harrisonburg, on the Ouachita, and captured the pickets and public property there. Our communications with our pickets and their morale is such that no substantial reliance can be placed on further information until the enemy is in the immediate vicinity of Alexandria.

Respectfully,

W. G. VINCENT,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FORCES FRONT LINES,
Alexandria, May 17, 1865.

Col. L. A. BRINGIER,
Commanding Seventh Louisiana Cavalry:

COLONEL: General Brent has directed me in his temporary absence to open all communications to him marked "personal" or "private," and, if they related to official matters requiring immediate attention, to refer them to Colonel Vincent, commanding the front. In accordance with those instructions your communication of the 16th instant was referred to Colonel Vincent, who would respectfully direct you to use your own discretion in granting leaves of absence to your men for such time and purpose as you think best consistent with preserving your regimental organization. Indeed, with the whole country filled with deserters with arms in their hands, the question would naturally arise whether many of those who have thus far remained true and fast to their colors should not be allowed to go home to defend their families. The fact can no longer be concealed that the whole army and people, with scarce an individual exception, are resolved to fight no more, and to break up the army at all hazards. All is confusion and demoralization here, nothing like order or discipline remains. Heavy desertions and plundering of Government property of every kind is the order of the day. There are but eighty-six enlisted men at the forts. All the commands of every arm of the service at and near Alexandria are destroyed, viz: Yoist's and McMahan's batteries; the heavy artillery and infantry at the forts; the Third and Fifth Louisiana Cavalry. The Second Louisiana Cavalry still retains its organization, but there have been heavy desertions, the men are thoroughly demoralized, and all may leave at any moment; in a word, colonel, the army is destroyed and we must look the matter square in the face and shape our actions (personally and officially) accordingly. The colonel commanding commends you highly for your success in preserving thus long your organization and so many men. He thinks that all that can be expected of you is to use every mild and conciliatory means to preserve your regimental organization, but any violent measures to restrain desertions now is believed both by him and General Brent to be conducive of no good results, and would only tend to exasperate the soldiery and cause them to commit many depredations on citizens, besides endangering the lives of officers uselessly. The colonel commanding hopes the tenor of this communication will be properly understood; it is designed to be merely advisory, and you are left free to act as you think best, and at the same time to preserve your regimental organization.

Respectfully,

D. F. BOYD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CONFIDENTIAL.] FORT WASHITA, *May 17, 1865.*

Capt. T. M. SCOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: Your note of the 14th urging my return to headquarters has just been received. I wrote you by Dixie and also by Colonel Weissenger. I know it would be very desirable that I should be at Doaksville, but it is more necessary that I should be at or near the post of danger. A man should be endowed with ubiquity to keep matters moving along quietly in this district at present. I have written

for my "traps," as it will no doubt be necessary that I should take the field unless General Smith and the governors enter into an armistice with the enemy. I wish you to embody the Choctaw Brigade, or rather Walker's and Folsom's regiments, near Doaksville or Coffreys without delay; McCurtain on the Towson and Fort Smith road at or near Billy King's, or such other point high up in Kimishi Valley, as he thinks best for the protection of the people in that region. Walker and Folsom should be in readiness to move up to Boggy on short notice, in case the enemy should attempt a raid from Gibson. The force there proves to be small, as you will see from the inclosed report of Alexander, but a very small cavalry force can overrun the country, unless the men are kept in camp ready to meet them. As soon as you can get the Choctaws organized, or as soon as it is fairly under way, you can come up to Washita. If Folsom needs the house before you are ready to move you had better move out to Krumburgh and give it up to him. Major Norris and Major Oliver can remain and push up transportation and supplies. The latter are indispensable. Without them we cannot keep any force in camp. Direct Captain Lewis to send up caps and lead to this post. Nearly the whole command are about here and the due proportion of ammunition should be here, or at any rate an ample supply for the troops. Keep a reliable company or two of Choctaws at Pine Ridge, Captains Peter Matubbee's, and Krebs', First Choctaw and Chickasaw Regiment, and have regular patrol kept up so as to protect the magazine and stores at Doaksville (both Matubbee and Krebs are invalids and their companies are true as steel) from depredations.

Send for Colonel Walker and impress upon him the necessity of energy and watchfulness in that regard particularly. I shall be glad to have the staff all at Washita as soon as the change can be made without detriment, but the first thing is to get the Choctaw Brigade in the field. I learn from private sources that General Smith will make fight, and we must be prepared to do our share in keeping back the vandals until our Government makes terms with the Federals. You must endeavor to infuse new life into the quartermaster and commissary departments. I will visit Doaksville as soon as I can feel that my presence in this region is not absolutely necessary. Say to Colonel Pitchlynn I regret to have been obliged to disappoint him. My advice to him and all is to keep cool and quiet and watch the current of events, but at the same time have the force of the nation in camp and ready for the defense of the country and promotion of order. There is more danger of anarchy from lawless bands of armed men in case the war is stopped than there is now from the public enemy. Hence it is requisite that the civil officers and authorities of the nation should give me their assistance by [advising] the warriors to stand to their colors, obey orders, refrain from plunder, and protect the country until the storm is over and things settle down in peaceful channels. It is not now so much a question of violence against Federals as against lawless and desperate men of our own [army], who are beginning to feel free from all restraints. Above all let me counsel the Choctaws to be one people, as they have been during this war. Let no motive, either of avarice or revenge, impel them to acts of violence against private rights, uphold and maintain justice, and enforce the laws calmly and impartially, and they will not only come out safe, but they will command the admiration of the world. Do not fail to have a daily line of couriers to Boggy and to this place, and do not send trains with any valuables without escort. Distribute the coffee fairly to the brigade, reserving share for headquarters and posts. Send General Watie a liberal share to him at Boggy. Have what belongs to each

brigade turned over direct to the brigade commissary by Major Oliver, chief commissary of district. The division should be made according to the strength of the brigade. There has been unfairness practiced in the distribution of clothing, and I do not intend it shall be done again, as to clothing or anything else. The quartermaster of the First Indian Brigade drew his proportion of clothing and blankets, &c., for 2,700 men, while other brigades were put down at less than half that number. This sort of things will break up the division.

Yours, truly,

D. H. COOPER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

18TH INSTANT.—I detained the courier, hoping to hear further by regular mail, but it failed yesterday. General Watie has returned to Boggy Depot, and I shall visit him, and if things are quiet will probably go to Doaksville. However, as soon as Walker's command is ready, unless there is some threatened movement down the line that I do not anticipate, order it to Camp Granite, near Boggy Depot, my old camp. It is necessary to concentrate the troops near Boggy.

COOPER.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 115. } HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION, *Marshall, May 17, 1865.*

I. Capt. L. Sleeper, commanding escort, will proceed with his company by the Spring Bank road to Lewisville, or until he meets Mr. Waits on that road in charge of General Churchill's wagons and ambulances, and will return with them through Shreveport to these headquarters, guarding them closely on the route.

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By command of Major-General Churchill:

A. H. SEVIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 48. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, *Shreveport, La., May 18, 1865.*

Until further orders the headquarters of the department will be established at Houston, Tex. The chiefs of the several administrative departments will move their offices to that point with as little delay as practicable.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HDQRS. DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY, *Fort Washita, May 18, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. H. E. McCULLOCH,
Commanding Northern Sub-District of Texas:

GENERAL: I inclose copy of letter from Captain Scott, assistant adjutant-general, District of Indian Territory. You will see that the preservation of order and the safety of public property requires the presence of some reliable white troops in this district. If you have

control of Shelby's old brigade (now commanded by Colonel Gordon), or any other reliable man, I should be glad to have a regiment sent immediately to Doaksville, and another to this place, and a third to Boggy Depot. They would serve as a nucleus for the law-abiding portion of the country, protect public property, and enable me to preserve order. Moreover [from] the unsettled condition of affairs we may reasonably expect a raid by Blunt, and as much force should be thrown forward or held in supporting distance to this district as can possibly be provided for. If the Federals come in I am apprehensive of serious disturbances among the people. I called your attention to this matter several days ago, but as yet have no reply. If you have not the right to direct General Shelby's movements, please forward this with Captain Scott's letter and ask his aid. I feel sure he will give it. I want prudent officers and steady men, who will do just enough and not get into difficulties with the people or allow themselves to be made use of to gratify private malice or avarice.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. H. COOPER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FORCES FRONT LINES,
May 19, 1865.

Capt. SAM. FLOWER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

No reports have been received at these headquarters from the front, nor can I expect again to hear from the outposts or to communicate with you except through the kindness of some volunteer courier or citizen. You must be painfully aware that orders and compulsory measures to make the few remaining men do their duty on this front are now at end. Everything here, as you have been advised, is disorder and confusion. The courier lines from the outposts to these headquarters and from here to Natchitoches are all destroyed. The outposts are without rations; there are no means of supplying them, everything like Government transportation having been stolen, and for that reason I am momentarily expecting the several outpost commanders to report with what may be left of their commands at these headquarters. General Brent, on his arrival here yesterday from Natchitoches, finding that the moment contemplated in your instructions of 16th instant, for his attempting to negotiate a surrender of the forces, public property, &c., of your command had arrived, left at 10 p. m. on board the steamer Champion for the mouth of Red River, to put himself in communication with the Federal authorities.

Very respectfully,

WM. G. VINCENT,
Colonel, Commanding.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HDQRS. WEST SUB-DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
Brownsville, May 19, 1865.

Major-General MAGRUDER,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report for your information that great dissatisfaction exists among the troops on this frontier; at least one-half have already or will desert their colors. They say, "We are

whipped. It is useless for the Trans-Mississippi Department to undertake to accomplish what the Cis-Mississippi Department has failed to do." War meetings have been held, speeches made, but all without the desired effect. Force could not be used, as the rest of the troops could not as a body be depended upon. I have issued orders to the troops stationed in the interior to spread out and apprehend the absentees.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. E. SLAUGHTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 43. } HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
Marshall, May 19, 1865.

I. This division will move on the Henderson road to-morrow morning in the following order and time, alternating each successive day: First, Tappan's brigade, 5 o'clock; second, Hawthorn's brigade, daylight; third, McNair's brigade, daylight; fourth, Roane's brigade, daylight. The trains will move in the rear of the division in the order of their respective commands.

II. Inspectors-general of brigades will report to Major Horner, assistant inspector-general, at 6 a. m. to-morrow.

III. Brigade commanders will order all guard and fatigue details to rejoin their respective commands to-morrow morning, preparatory to marching with the division.

By command of Major-General Churchill:

A. H. SEVIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORCES FRONT LINES,
Alexandria, May 20, 1865.

Col. L. A. BRINGIER,
Commanding Seventh Louisiana Cavalry:

COLONEL: The colonel commanding congratulates you on your safe arrival at Tanner's with your train. He directs that you remain at or near Tanner's till further orders, and if you find yourself unable to preserve your train you will distribute your wagons and teams to responsible planters in the neighborhood of your camp, taking a receipt "to be returned on your order." It would be worse than useless to attempt to bring your train here. Every wagon and mule would be stolen in less than four hours after your arrival. There is corn at Tanner's at your own depot, it is said, and also Government beeves in the swamps near by. Colonel Vincent believes, therefore, that you will have no difficulty in subsisting your command. He furthermore impresses upon you the necessity of preserving your regimental organization intact, and for that reason and the fact that General Brent expressly ordered that your leave of absence be withheld till further orders, Colonel Vincent, in the absence of any order from General Brent on the subject, does not feel authorized to send you your leave of absence. He regrets that he feels it his duty to contravene your wishes in that regard, but your presence is so necessary at all times to your command, and especially at this juncture, that he feels confident that you will cheerfully acquiesce in his decision. General Brent is now on the Mississippi River attempting to negotiate a surrender of General Hays' command, District of

West Louisiana. The Louisiana generals are acting independently of General Smith and General Buckner, who are determined in no event to surrender, have now no hope of success, and would bring ruin on Louisiana and Texas merely to enable them to escape with a corporal's guard into Mexico. For these reason's Louisiana must look out for herself, and there is but little doubt that in a few days the district will be surrendered on the terms granted General Taylor. Inclosed please find copy of General Order from these headquarters. Should you have any difficulty to subsist let it be known; an effort (but in vain we fear) will be made to relieve you.

Respectfully,

D. F. BOYD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 140. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF TEXAS, &c.,
Houston, May 20, 1865.

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XXI. As soon as Elmore's regiment shall have left Richmond, Malone's regiment, Merrick's battalion, Johnson's battalion, Terry's regiment, and Border's regiment will move from Richmond, via Houston, to Navasota, in the order in which they are mentioned. They will move by rail.

By command of Major-General Magruder:

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WM. T. CARRINGTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
Marshall, May 20, 1865.

BRIGADE COMMANDERS, CHURCHILL'S DIVISION:

GENERALS: Major-General Churchill directs me to say that furloughs will be granted all men who desire to go home to cut their wheat. Applications for this purpose will be made at once and forwarded to these headquarters for final action.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. H. SEVIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT WASHITA, C. N., *May 21, 1865*

Col. TANDY WALKER,
Commanding Second Brigade:

COLONEL: You will immediately start a scout up to Arkansas River to drive out stock and gain such information as they can relative to the movements, &c., of the Federals. Colonel McCurtain's regiment being nearest will execute this order. All the stock within reach of the Federals should be driven out. We don't want the Yankees to get them, besides we need them ourselves for the use of the troops. We have no further news of Blunt. I think unless peace be [declared] we shall hear from him. In the meantime the troops and people must be provided for. Please keep a lookout for my bay saddle-horse; I am afraid some one has stolen him. He is branded on the left shoulder with the letter "D." The only advice I can give at present is to stand to the colors, preserve [order] and guard against Yankee raids and

depredations by jayhawkers. It is folly to act upon every wild rumor afloat upon the breeze. We must wait and watch, every man doing his duty, until such time as those in authority may determine what is proper to be done. Above all I counsel the Indian nations and the people of each nation to be united and firm.

Your friend,

D. H. COOPER,
Brigadier-General.

HOUSTON. *May 21, 1865.*

Col. A. SMITH,
Commanding Defenses of Galveston:

Hobby's regiment will come up to-morrow. Send as many stores up to Virginia Point as will not interfere with transportation of Hobby's regiment. See Mr. Brown or agent on this subject. Send Welhausen's battery to-morrow to Virginia Point instead of up to Houston, with authority to Welhausen to march to Houston if he finds want of food, wood, or water at Virginia Point. Send next day, if there be engines enough, most unmanageable regiment of men, accompanied by officers, to Houston, telegraphing up to me by what trains the different companies will go to their homes from this place. State to the troops that all of the Galveston troops who behave properly shall have honorable discharges, which have already been made out, as they have been true to their trusts. Order all troops which go west to be halted and camped at Harrisburg, where they can get supplies and will start by first train for the west. If there be three engines one can be employed hauling stores to Virginia Point, whilst the others will be engaged in transporting troops. If there be but two, one can transport stores to Virginia Point, whilst the other can transport the men. Reduce the garrisons at Pelican Spit and Bolivar to the lowest point. Be sure to transport to Virginia Point all the artillery on wheels. State to the men who will assist you to the last that it shall be so announced in their discharges. Before the troops are removed from the forts on Galveston Island remove by steamers by night the reduced garrisons at Pelican and Bolivar to the island and march them across the island to Virginia Point. As soon as they are started the last of the troops who garrison the island will march on the same night to Virginia Point. Before which, however, call in your cavalry and send it by land to Houston and cross all your trains. Order spades to Virginia Point to dig wells. It is important that the commands are moved by regiments if possible, and that the transportation of each regiment should precede it. Try and persuade the men to let the stores be moved to Virginia Point, and especially the transportation, before they move; and if they will wait four days, until the transportation can be placed at the points at which they leave the railroads, they can use the transportation, which they will need greatly. If you have steamers enough send a light-draft one to Liberty, with that portion of Spaight's regiment from that region. The other portion must be sent through Houston to the northern portion of the State. If there are any from the west they must be stopped at Harrisburg and sent forward. The other steamers in the last resort may be loaded with stores and sent to Harrisburg. If the men will wait four days at Galveston, pro rata proportion of clothing will be distributed and sent to them. The above remarks are only suggestions. Vary them to suit circumstances, but parade the troops Monday morning (to-morrow) and explain to them the necessity of a little time in order to give them the necessary trans-

portation and clothing. Such steamers as are not necessary for the taking off of the troops may be loaded with stores and stopped at Harrisburg. Perhaps the time necessary for the evacuation may be gained by continuing the train as at present, every other day; the other engines being used for the transportation of stores. Send with each regiment three days' rations and salt. Ship all the salt at once here, except what may be necessary for a few days at Galveston. It is better to send all the negroes with their overseers by steamer to Harrisburg if it can be done. Be sure to spike all guns that cannot be brought away. Do not forget the telescope from the observatory. The detachment from Pyron's regiment at Bolivar should be sent to Liberty. Telegraph to Captain McKay, of Labor Bureau, the disposition of negroes so that he may get them in hand and send them to their masters. Direct the engineer to send by steamer to Harrisburg the spades and implements. Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson will bear you a copy of this in letter form. Please answer.

By command of Major-General Magruder:

E. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 119. } HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
Marshall, May 21, 1865.

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VII. Brigadier-General Hawthorn will proceed to-morrow morning at daylight with as many of his men as he may think proper, and a train of fifty wagons, to Jefferson and there seize and bring to this place fifty hogsheads of sugar belonging to the Confederate States Government. The fifty Government wagons will be ordered to report to General Hawthorn at General Roane's brigade on the Jefferson road.

VIII. Major Hawthorn, acting chief quartermaster, will order fifty six-mule wagons and teams to report to Brigadier-General Hawthorn at General Roane's brigade camp on the Jefferson road, to-morrow at 5 a. m. promptly.

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By command of Major-General Churchill:

A. H. SEVIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT WASHITA, C. N., *May 22d, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. JAS. W. THROCKMORTON,
Commissioner, &c.:

GENERAL: I inclose you two notes from Marshall, from which you will see what the "situation" is. We have no news and nothing official. I have suggested a call of the "grand council of the six allied nations" to meet for the purpose of receiving the reports of their commissioners to the Indians of the plains, and to take into consideration the present condition of the country and determine what course the "allies" will take. It seems to me it should be entirely improper, under existing circumstances, to undertake anything more than to secure peaceful relations among and with the Indians.

Respectfully,

D. H. COOPER,
Brigadier-General Comdg. and Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

NEAR FORT WASHITA,
May 22, 1865.

Brig. Gen. STAND WATIE,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: I inclose you a short note from Doctor Duval. There are thousands of rumors afloat, but "no news." We shall know the result of Governor Allen's mission in about thirty days. It is said a truce had been agreed upon for that time, but of course, if it be so General Smith will officially notify us. We must act merely on the defensive. I would respectfully suggest, as I did in conversation, that the "grand council of the six allied nations" be convened for the purpose of receiving the report of their commissioners to the Indians of the plains and to take into consideration the present condition of affairs and determine the policy to be pursued in the Indian Territory.

I am, general, your friend,

D. H. COOPER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding, &c.

P. S.—I have received and will forward your requisition for Mrs. Shaw's property, though I doubt whether the Governor of Texas will place it within the Indian Territory. The laws of the Cherokee Nation will, however, be recognized by the Texas courts as settling Mrs. Shaw's rights, and will be refused by their judgment. The governor will no doubt say the courts of the State are open to all parties.

Yours, truly,

D. H. COOPER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding, &c.

FORT WASHITA, C. N., *May 23, 1865.*

Col. TANDY WALKER,
Commanding, &c.:

COLONEL: The grand council of the allied Indian nations has been called to assemble 10th June for the purpose of determining what course the Indian nations will take. Until the council decides the military must preserve order. In the meantime I wish the troops employed in scouting on Arkansas and Canadian, James Fork, Brazil, and Poteau, keeping the enemy out of the country and at the same time bringing out all cattle in his reach for use of the army and the refugees. I do not desire collision with the Federals, but they must keep out of the Choctaw country until the grand council otherwise determine. Make requisition and draw what ammunition is required for the Choctaw Brigade. Don't issue to the troops only when absolutely necessary; take good care of it.

Respectfully, your friend,

D. H. COOPER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13. } HEADQUARTERS HARRISON'S BRIGADE,
Camp Near Richmond, Tex., May 24, 1865.

I. In obedience to orders from district headquarters, commanding officers of the regiments composing this brigade, viz, Fifteenth Regiment Texas Volunteer Infantry, Seventeenth Regiment Texas Dis-

mounted Cavalry, Twentieth Regiment Texas Volunteer Infantry, Thirty-first (Hardeman's) Regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry, will march their respective commands as near their homes as practicable, and discharge them from the service of the Confederate States.

II. The transportation of each regiment will be divided between the companies as equally as possible, and whatever transportation may be in the brigade commissary, ordnance, or quartermaster's department will be distributed amongst the respective regiments of the command.

By command of Brigadier-General Harrison, commanding brigade:

JNO. B. JONES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY,
Fort Washita, May 25, 1865.

Col. S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Trans-Mississippi Department:

COLONEL: I have to inform you, and through you General Smith, that I have established headquarters of this district at Fort Washita, and respectfully request that instructions be sent me through special express, inasmuch as I learn the regular courier-line has failed. The people of the Territory, the allies of the Confederate States Government, desire to be true to their treaty obligations, but if the Confederate States Government is defunct, as reported, they desire to provide for themselves. The people are greatly suffering for provisions, and I would urgently request that you will take necessary steps to place the cotton due them for annuities, under the act of Congress, in the hands of some safe party or parties in trust, to be turned over to their authorized treasurers or other agents, and also that you will cause to be turned over to me, for the supply of their necessities temporarily, such specie funds as are to the credit of Indian account in the hands of the treasury agent or depositary in this department. The grand council confederated Indian nations has been called in accordance with [the] terms of their league to meet on the 10th of June next at Armstrong Academy, Choctaw Nation, to receive reports from the delegates [of the] Indians of the plains, and to take into consideration the condition [of the] Indian nations and determine their future course.

I am, colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. H. COOPER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF TEXAS, NEW MEXICO, AND ARIZONA,
Houston, May 26, 1865.

TO THE PEOPLE OF TEXAS:

The commanding general of the district announces to the citizens of Texas that, at his request, Commander Sands, commanding U. S. fleet off Galveston, has permitted to pass to New Orleans two commissioners, Col. Ashbel Smith, C. S. Army, and W. P. Ballinger, esq., for the purpose of opening negotiations with the proper authorities of the United States, for the pacification of the State of Texas on the basis of the treaty of 1845, by which she was annexed to the United States, and that practically, though not formally, an armistice will exist between the blockading fleet and the garrison at Galveston until the result of

these negotiations shall have been known, unless, in the meantime, Commander Sands shall receive other instructions. Through this commission, appointed with the concurrence of the able governor of the State, the views of His Excellency Governor Murrah (which he was prevented by illness from presenting at the recent meeting of the governors and General Smith at Marshall) will be communicated to the Federal Government, and it is believed that peace can be definitely concluded with the United State Government upon such terms as will insure it to be honorable and lasting. In the meantime it is absolutely necessary that the planters of each county, particularly those residing near the various railroads, shall send, without the least delay, provisions, especially corn and bacon, to Houston and Galveston, which places have been drained of their supplies in furnishing the troops in their recent retrogade movement, and which places now offer a profitable market. Four hundred bushels of corn and 2,000 pounds of bacon are required to be sent forthwith to Galveston, for the supply of the troops there, until the commissioners shall have been heard from. The patriotic planters are once more earnestly called upon to furnish supplies to the garrison at Galveston, so as to enable the commanding general to make this last effort for the interest of the State of Texas.

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, *Washington, Ark., May 27, 1865.*

HON. A. H. GARLAND:

DEAR SIR: I have a letter from General Buckner of the 19th, General Fagan of the 20th, and General McNair of the 22d. In Arkansas the troops have been furloughed and Colonels Logan and Newton have gone to Shreveport. In Louisiana, on the recommendation of Colonel Sprague, Governor Allen did not offer to go to Washington. General Smith sent conditions by Colonel Sprague for consideration. On the 20th General Buckner went to the mouth of the river to communicate with the Federal authorities. The Missouri troops were in camp, but the Louisiana troops were chiefly at home. In Texas the Arkansas troops were furloughed, the Texas troops were chiefly at home. General Smith was at Houston. After General Buckner started to the mouth of the river General Fagan was in command of the department. Mrs. Garland was well on yesterday. So far as I know, there is not a man of ours in arms in this State.

Your obedient servant,

H. FLANAGIN.

HEADQUARTERS FORCES FRONT LINES,
May 28, 1865.

Capt. J. C. MURPHY,
L. D. PRESCOTT, &c.:

CAPTAIN: In obedience to an agreement entered into at New Orleans on the 26th instant, between the Confederate and Federal military authorities, the Confederate troops on the front lines of the District of West Louisiana are directed to abstain from all hostilities against the United States. Full explanatory orders will be issued in a few days.

By order of Brigadier-General Brent:

D. F. BOYD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, *Washington, Ark., May 28, 1865.*

Hon. A. H. GARLAND:

DEAR SIR: Governor Allen did not go to Washington. General Buckner visited the mouth of Red River upon matters touching the surrender on the 20th. He had not been heard from at Shreveport up to the 24th. So far as I know, there is not a Confederate soldier in arms in the State. The command at Marshall is furloughed. I feel no hesitation in acting as I would act if no such thing as a Confederate force existed. I do not believe that there are 3,000 men under arms in the department, not 500 Arkansans.

Your obedient servant,

H. FLANAGIN.

[MAY 30, 1865.—For Smith to Sprague, relative to surrender of Confederate forces in the Trans-Mississippi Department, see Part I, p. 193.]

ALEXANDRIA, *May 30, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. H. T. HAYS,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: You will perceive by the terms of the military convention that the time, mode, and place of paroling is to be determined by commissioners. As the Federals will occupy Alexandria, Natchitoches, Shreveport, Monroe, Washington, and probably other central points, I would respectfully advise that the paroling be done at the Federal posts. The advantages of this plan are: First. The convenience of these central localities. Second. The ability to provide the men with rations, which we would not have. Third. The more orderly conduct of the men. If the Federals will name but one commissioner then the days of paroling will be determined and published beforehand, but if more than one be named, increased facilities would be given. On our behalf officers of the rank of colonel, or lieutenant-colonel, if possible, who are residents of or near the Federal posts, had best be selected, as if nonresident officers are selected they will have difficulty in supporting the expense of living at Federal posts. I respectfully request not to be named as a commissioner for many reasons, one of which is that I have five regiments in my brigade who are scattered from the Arkansas line to the Gulf of Mexico, and it is, hence, impossible for me to supervise the paroling of the brigade. For near eight months I have held the front without any relief, and I think there is nothing in the convenience of the public service which requires my assistance in this matter. General Buckner, I presume, will give you specific instructions in this matter.

Yours, respectfully,

J. L. BRENT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NEW ORLEANS, *June 1, 1865.*

Lieut. Gen. R. TAYLOR, C. S. Army:

GENERAL: As the commanding general of the last organized corps of the Confederate forces east of the Mississippi River, I report to you my presence in your late department. Although under parole, I desire

to carry out to the full extent of my power the stipulations of your convention of surrender, so far as your own orders to commissaries may not have anticipated my official action. I have therefore to request that you will indicate any official action that may remain for me to take to conform implicitly to your stipulations of surrender. Holding no public property, it has only remained for me to direct all commissary officers to turn over all public property, as stipulated in the several conventions of commanding generals, and to arrange for the subsistence of hospitals and returning troops. Your further suggestions are requested, and for better information I ask that this communication be made the subject of conference with the general commanding the U. S. Department of the Gulf.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. M. ST. JOHN,
Brig. Gen., C. S. Army, and Commissary-General of Subsistence.

[Indorsement.]

NEW ORLEANS, *June 6, 1865.*

Respectfully referred to Major-General Canby, commanding Department of the Gulf. I have advised General St. John to proceed to Richmond before he establishes himself here, provided he can do so with the consent of the U. S. military authorities.

R. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-General, C. S. Army.

ALEXANDRIA, LA., *June 4, 1865.*

Capt. W. B. RATLIFF:

CAPTAIN: In view of the fact that the Confederate forces and public property, &c., of the Trans-Mississippi Department have been surrendered to the United States by a convention executed by Lieutenant-General Buckner at New Orleans on 26th of May, 1865, it is hereby ordered that all Confederate officers and men belonging to or being in the section of country east of the Atchafalaya and west of the Mississippi shall report to the Federal post at or near Morganza for the purpose of being paroled. Captain Ratliff, in virtue of special authority from Lieutenant-General Buckner, is hereby appointed commissioner on behalf of the Confederate authorities to parole, in conjunction with the Federal authorities, all Confederate officers and men, in accordance with the printed forms prepared by Brigadier-General Andrews, U. S. Army, and in the absence of Captain Ratliff and his failure to designate an officer to represent him the senior Confederate officer present will act as commissioner. All arms, except side-arms of officers, and all public property, will be turned over to the U. S. authorities.

I am, captain, yours, respectfully,

J. L. BRENT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

(Same to Lieutenant Collins.)

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, June 6, 1865.

Brigadier-General COOPER,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: You will please find inclosed a copy of a General Order of this date containing the terms upon which the troops of this depart-

ment have been surrendered.* You will apply to the nearest officer of the U. S. Army and complete the surrender of your command in accordance with the terms as set forth in the order inclosed.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

S. B. BUCKNER,
Lieutenant-General and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. —. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
Houston, June 7, 1865.

I. The major-general commanding the District of Texas being authorized to "judge of the proper time when he can accept his parole," and having made all arrangements in his power to carry out the provisions of the convention entered into by Generals Canby and Smith, hereby relinquishes the command of the district, and devolves the same upon Brigadier-General Debray, who will carry out the orders already given in reference to the convention, and give such others as he may deem proper, until the arrival of Brigadier-General Harrison, or such other officer superior in rank to himself as may report for duty at Houston.

II. Should General Harrison fail to report at Houston in proper time, General Debray will perform the duties of commissioner as well as that of commanding officer of the district.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. B. Magruder:

WM. T. CARRINGTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY,
Near Fort Washita, June 16. 1865.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE WEISSENGER,
Volunteer Aide-de-Camp:

COLONEL: I have recently learned unofficially, through the newspapers, that the C. S. forces in the Trans-Mississippi Department have been surrendered on the same terms as were accepted by Generals Lee, Johnston, and Taylor, east of the Mississippi River. Your services therefore being no longer required here, you are at liberty, whenever it suits your convenience, to return to your home, reporting to the first commanding officer of U. S. troops on your route, and conforming to the terms of the surrender. In taking leave of you, colonel, permit me to thank you for the important assistance you have rendered me as my acting aide-de-camp, and to express my high appreciation of your character as a gentleman and an officer. By your assistance and that of the few who, like yourself, stood steadfast at the post of duty to the last, I have been enabled to restore order to a community wild with excitement and desperate from impending starvation. By the blessing of God, I believe the most dangerous crisis of the late war has been safely passed, and the horrors of anarchy averted within this district.

With my best wishes for your future success and happiness, I am, colonel, truly, your friend,

DOUGLAS H. COOPER,
Brigadier-General.

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* Not found as an inclosure, but see General Orders, No. 61, Military Division of West Mississippi, May 26, p. 604.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY,
Fort Washita, June 26, 1865.

Capt. T. M. SCOTT,
Adjt. Gen. District of Indian Territory, near McKinney, Tex.:

CAPTAIN: I have to inclose copy of terms upon which General E. K. Smith has surrendered the Trans-Mississippi Department.* As yet I have received no official information or instructions from department headquarters. The terms were received here on the 23d instant, as published in the Houston Telegraph. It will, of course, be necessary that proper steps be taken to collect and surrender the "troops and public property" of this district. You will please report at these headquarters as soon as possible to assist me in the discharge of my duties, and to secure to the officers and men of the army of this district the benefits of the amnesty, according to the stipulations contained in the agreement between General Smith and Major-General Canby, entered into at New Orleans May 26, 1865. No doubt commissioners on the part of the United States will be here soon to receive the surrender of this district. The country is quiet, and no danger in traveling alone.

Respectfully,

D. H. COOPER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—Federal commissioners and commissioners from the several Indian nations meet at Armstrong Academy on 28th instant to make a treaty of peace, and I hope we may secure amnesty and discharge for all prisoners of war belonging to the troops of this district. This would save a vast amount of trouble and expense.

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* Not found as inclosure, but see p. 604.

ALTERNATE DESIGNATIONS

OF

ORGANIZATIONS MENTIONED IN THIS VOLUME.*

Abernathy's (James T.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*
Abreu's (Francisco P.) **Infantry.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Adam's (Emil) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 144th Regiment.*
Adams' (Charles W.) **Infantry.** See *Kansas Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Adams' (William) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Agnew's (James M.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 16th Regiment.*
Ainsworth's (Lucien L.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Alden's (George M.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Alexander's (John H.) **Cavalry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Allen's (John D.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 15th Regiment.*
Allen's (Samuel W.) **Artillery.** See *H. Willke's Artillery, post.*
Allgower's (Charles F.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 77th Regiment.*
Alsup's (Thomas M.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 16th Regiment.*
Anderson's Band. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Anderson.*
Anderson's (Jabez J.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Anthony's (Jacob M.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Appeal Artillery. See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate.*
Armstrong's (William F.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Volunteers, 2d Regiment.*
Arnold's (Nathan **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 7th Regiment, State Militia.*
Atkins' (Robert F.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 98th Regiment.*
Audrain County Militia. See *Missouri Troops, Union.*
Baca's (Santurnino) **Cavalry.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Badger's (Algernon S.) **Cavalry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Bailey's (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 53d Regiment.*
Baird's (Spruce M.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment, Arizona Brigade.*
Baldey's (George) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 65th Regiment.*
Baldwin's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 83d Regiment.*
Barker's (Henry L.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Barnes' (James) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 21st Battery.*
Barnes' (John T. M.) **Artillery.** See *Oliver J. Semmes' Artillery, post.*
Bartram's (Nelson B.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 20th Regiment.*
Batchelor's (William M.) **Infantry.** See *New Orleans First Infantry, post.*
Bates County Militia. See *Missouri Troops, Union.*
Baum's (G. A. Ralph) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 164th Company.*
Baylor's (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment, Arizona Brigade.*
Beach's (Augustus) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 2d Battery.*
Beal's (Lucius W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 126th Regiment.*
Beals' (Job S.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 7th Regiment.*

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* References, unless otherwise indicated, are to index following.

Beattie's (Adam) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 26th Battery.*
Bell's (William B.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Benton's (Thomas H., jr.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Benton's (Thomas O.) **Artillery.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate.*
Bentzoni's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 56th Regiment.*
Bernard's (John M.) **Cavalry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Berry's (Patrick C.) **Militia.** See *Stone County Militia, post.*
Berthoud's (Edward L.) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Bicker's (Henry K.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 77th Regiment.*
Bicknell's (George F.) **Cavalry.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Billig's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Bingham's (Henry W.) **Cavalry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Bishop's (Marion F.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Volunteers, 2d Regiment.*
Blain's (James A.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 3d Regiment, State Militia.*
Blair's (Charles W.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Blake's (Asa G.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 53d Regiment.*
Blake's (John T.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Blanden's (Leander) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 95th Regiment.*
Bliss' (William W.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 87th Regiment.*
Boardman's (Napoleon) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, Batteries C and M.*
Bodungen's (Frederick W. von) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, Battery D.*
Boedicker's (Emil) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 84th Regiment.*
Bolin's Men. (Official designation not of record.) See *Nath. Bolin.*
Bollinger County Militia. See *Missouri Troops, Union.*
Bollinger's (Henry G.) **Militia.** See *Camden County Militia, post.*
Bondren's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 25th Regiment.*
Bonham's (Isaac) **Cavalry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Boone County Militia. See *Missouri Troops, Union.*
Boothby's (Charles W.) **Infantry.** See *New Orleans First Infantry, post.*
Border Cavalry (Bourland's). See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Border's (John P.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Bostwick's (Burr H.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Bottum's (Edwin A.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 48th Regiment.*
Boucher's (Andrew J.) **Militia.** See *Livingston County Militia, post.*
Bourland's (James) **Cavalry.** See *Border Cavalry, ante.*
Boyd's (George, jr.) **Cavalry.** See *Edwin A. C. Hatch's Cavalry, post.*
Boyd's (Josiah P.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 15th Regiment.*
Brackett's (Alfred B.) **Cavalry.** See *Minnesota Troops.*
Bradford's (J. L.) **Artillery.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Battery F.*
Bradley's Cavalry. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment.*
Bradley's (George) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Brady's (William) **Cavalry.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Branson's (David) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 62d Regiment.*
Bretney's (Henry C.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Breuning's (George) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Bridges North Missouri Railroad Militia. See *Missouri Troops, Union.*
Briggs' (George G.) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Bringier's (L. A.) **Cavalry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment.*
Bristol's (Henry B.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment.*
Britton's (William B.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Brotherton's (David H.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment.*
Brown's (Albert) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Brown's (Albert H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 96th Regiment.*

Brown's (H. M. U. C.) **Cavalry.** (Official designation not of record.) See *H. M. U. C. Brown.*

Brown's (John B.) **Militia.** See *Izard County Militia, post.*

Brown's (Justin E.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 10th Regiment, Battery A.*

Bruce's (John) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 19th Regiment.*

Brumback's (Jefferson) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 95th Regiment.*

Bryan's (J. M.) **Indians.** See *Indian Troops, Confederate, 1st Battalion, Cherokee.*

Bryant's (Edwin E.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 50th Regiment.*

Bryant's (Julian E.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 46th Regiment.*

Buchanan's (Robert C.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment.*

Burch's (Lyman J.) **Militia.** See *Jasper County Militia, post.*

Burnet's (James) **Sharpshooters.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 1st Battalion.*

Burns' (D. M.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 47th Regiment.*

Burt's (Edmund C.) **Cavalry.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 3d Regiment.*

Burton's (Augustus W.) **Infantry.** See *Kansas Troops, 12th Regiment.*

Busey's (Samuel T.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 76th Regiment.*

Bush's (Daniel B., jr.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment.*

Bush's (Louis) **Cavalry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment.*

Buster's (Cladius) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 20th Regiment.*

Byrne's (James J.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 18th Regiment.*

Cahill's (Lawrence) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 35th Company.*

Calder's (Joseph W.) **Cavalry.** See *Nevada Troops, 1st Battalion.*

Calhoun's (John B.) **Militia.** See *Cooper and Moniteau Counties Militia, post.*

Calkins' (William H.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 12th Regiment.*

Callaway County Militia. See *Missouri Troops, Union.*

Callicott's (John A.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 29th Regiment.*

Camden County Militia. See *Missouri Troops, Union.*

Cameron's (A. J.) **Artillery.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate.*

Campbell's Regiment. (Official designation not of record.) See *Colonel Campbell.*

Campbell's (Earl T.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Volunteers, 3d Regiment.*

Campbell's (Hugh J.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 18th Regiment.*

Cape Girardeau County Militia. See *Missouri Troops, Union.*

Capers' (Richard L.) **Cavalry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment.*

Carnahan's (Robert H.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 3d Regiment.*

Carmouche's (E. A.) **Cavalry.** (Official designation not of record.) See *E. A. Carmouche.*

Carpenter's (Robert) **Cavalry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 3d Regiment.*

Carroll's (Charles A.) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate.*

Catherwood's (Edwin C.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 13th Regiment.*

Chaffin's (James A.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 16th Regiment.*

Chandone's (Victor) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 172d Company.*

Chapman's (James F.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 122d Regiment.*

Chapman's (Thomas P.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Chappel's (Harmon T.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 2d Regiment, Battery E.*

Chariton County Militia. See *Missouri Troops, Union.*

Chase's (John W.) **Artillery.** See *Vermont Troops, 2d Battery.*

Chester's (William E.) **Militia.** See *Johnson County Militia, post.*

Chicago Mercantile Artillery. See *Charles G. Cooley's Artillery, post.*

Childress' (George L.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 8th Regiment.*

Chrysler's (Morgan H.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 2d Regiment (Veteran).*

Clark's (Curtis) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 7th Regiment.*

Clark's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 34th Regiment.*

Clark's (John G.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Clark's (John G.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 50th Regiment.*
Clarke's (Charles E.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Clay County Militia. See *Missouri Troops, Union.*
Clement's (A.) **Band.** (Official designation not of record.) See *A. Clement.*
Cleminshaw's (Sherman) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 169th Company.*
Clepper's (L. G.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 20th Regiment.*
Cloud's (William F.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Coates' (James H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Cobb's (John C.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 96th Regiment.*
Cochran's (John R.) **Militia.** See *Bollinger County Militia, ante.*
Cogswell's (William) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops.*
Colbert's (Edward) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Cole's (Nelson) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Collins' (Richard A.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*
Colman's (Edward) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 49th Regiment.*
Comstock's (Joseph J., jr.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 11th Regiment.*
Conkey's (Theodore) **Cavalry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Connaway's (Dennis H.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 15th Regiment.*
Connelly's (James W.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 1st Regiment, Batteries B and C.*
Connor Artillery. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Battery H.*
Conover's (Robert) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Conrad's (George D.) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Cook's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Cook's (Henry N.) **Militia.** See *Boone County Militia, ante.*
Cook's (Joseph J.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
Cook's (William R.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Cooley's (Charles G.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops.*
Cooper and Moniteau Counties Militia. See *Missouri Troops, Union.*
Cooper County Militia. See *Missouri Troops, Union.*
Cooper's (James W.) **Battalion.** (Official designation not of record.) See *James W. Cooper.*
Cooper's (Melville H.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 15th Regiment.*
Cowgill's (John) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Volunteers, 2d Regiment.*
Crain's (John S.) **Militia.** See *Saline County Militia, post.*
Crandal's (Frederick M.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 48th Regiment.*
Crane's (William W.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Craven's (Hervey) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 89th Regiment.*
Crawford's Company. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Crawford.*
Creagan's (John) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Crebs' (John M.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 87th Regiment.*
Cremer's (Harrison W.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Crocker's (Watson D.) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 9th Battery.*
Cronin's (Michael) **Cavalry.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Crowe's (Samuel S.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 93d Regiment.*
Culver's (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Curran's (Sterrit M.) **Cavalry.** See *Nebraska Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Cutler's (Martin B.) **Cavalry.** See *Nebraska Troops, 1st Battalion.*
Dallas County Militia. See *Missouri Troops, Union.*
Dalton's (John H.) **Cavalry.** See *Nevada Troops, 1st Battalion.*
Daly's (Andrew) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment, Arizona Brigade.*
Daniel's (James M.) **Artillery.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*

Daniel's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 15th Regiment.*
Daniels' (Don A.) **Artillery.** See *Minnesota Troops, 3d Battery.*
Darrow's (Jonathan) **Cavalry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Dashiell's (George R.) **Artillery.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
David's (James B.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Day's (George A.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 91st Regiment.*
Day's (John W.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 1st Regiment, Batteries F and L.*
Debray's (Xavier B.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 26th Regiment.*
Decker's (James B.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 9th Regiment, State Militia.*
Dege's (A. E.) **Artillery.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
De Grendele's (Edward L.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Dengler's (Adolph) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 43d Regiment.*
Denicke's (Ernest A.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Union, 3d Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*
Dennis' (James M.) **Militia.** See *Osage and Maries Counties Militia, post.*
Denny's (Alexander) **Militia.** See *Howard County Militia, post.*
Densmore's (Daniel) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 68th Regiment.*
Derry's (Thomas) **Cavalry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Deus' (Charles) **Cavalry.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Dickey's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 84th Regiment.*
Diehl's (Edwin P.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 50th Regiment.*
Dietz's (Henry F.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 41st Regiment.*
Dimon's (Charles A. R.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Volunteers, 1st Regiment.*
Disney's (Elias) **Militia.** See *Saint Clair County Militia, post.*
Dole's (George) **Infantry.** See *Indian Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Home Guards.*
Donohue's (H. C.) **Militia.** See *Pettis County Militia, post.*
Donovan's (Edward) **Cavalry.** See *Nebraska Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Dornblaser's (Benjamin) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 46th Regiment.*
Doudna's (Willoughby) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Douglas' (G. B.) **Militia.** See *Pacific Railroad Militia, post.*
Douglas' (H. Ford) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored.*
Drake's (Francis M.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 36th Regiment.*
Driscoll's (John) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 2d Regiment, Battery H.*
Dumonteil's (Felix) **Cavalry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 14th Regiment.*
Dunlap's (Oscar F.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Dunn's (B. F.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 13th Battalion.*
Dwight's (James F.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 11th Regiment.*
Eads' (James D.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, State Militia.*
Earle's (Willard C.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 70th Regiment.*
Easter's (Henry H.) **Artillery.** See *Arkansas Troops, Union, 1st Battery.*
Eaton's (Charles G.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 72d Regiment.*
Eaton's (John P.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Volunteers, 1st Regiment.*
Eayre's (George S.) **Artillery.** See *William D. McLain's Artillery, post.*
Eberhart's (Gustavus A.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Edgar's (Edwin J.) **Cavalry.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Edgar's (William) **Artillery.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Edgerton's (Alonzo J.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 67th Regiment.*
Edington's (John A.) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 9th Battery.*
Edmiston's (Robert) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Edwards' (Loring J.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 51st Regiment.*
Ehle's (Marshall M.) **Cavalry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Eicher's (Daniel F.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Ellis' (Asa A.) **Cavalry.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 3d Regiment.*

Ellison's (David) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Volunteers, 3d Regiment.*
Ellsworth's (William) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Elmore's (Henry M.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 20th Regiment.*
Elting's (William R.) **Artillery.** See *William Cogswell's Artillery, ante.*
Etter's (Chambers B.) **Artillery.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate.*
Evans' (William H.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Everest's (Aaron S.) **Cavalry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Fair's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 54th Regiment.*
Fales' (Henry W.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Vermont Troops, 1st Battery.*
Farrar's (Bernard G.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 6th Regiment.*
Farris' Men. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Farris.*
Feldman's (John F.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 8th Regiment, State Militia.*
Fenex's (William L.) **Militia.** See *Taney County Militia, post.*
Fenton's (Frank B.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery A.*
Ferris' (Eddy F.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Ffrench's (William) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Field's (Albert R., jr.) **Cavalry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Fisher's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Volunteers, 3d Regiment.*
Fisk's (Julius G.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Fiske's (William O.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Fitch's (Horace) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 35th Regiment.*
Fitzwater's (Andrew J.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 11th Regiment.*
Flanagan's (Thomas) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Flint's (William F.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 43d Regiment.*
Foley's (John) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 61st Regiment.*
Folsom's (Sampson) **Indians.** See *Indian Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Choctaw.*
Foreman's (John A.) **Infantry.** See *Indian Troops, Union, 3d Regiment, Home Guards.*
Foster's (Jim) **Gang.** (Official designation not of record.) See *Jim Foster.*
Foust's (Joseph) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery F.*
Fouts' (William D.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Fox's (Benjamin F.) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Freudenreich's (George A.) **Cavalry.** See *Edwin A. C. Hatch's Cavalry, post.*
Friesner's (William S.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 58th Regiment.*
Fristoe's (Edward T.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*
Fritz's (Emil) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Frontier Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Frost's (Frank) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 80th Regiment.*
Fuchs' (Frederick W.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, Battery C.*
Fulkerson's (James R.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 50th Regiment.*
Fuller's (Henry W.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 75th Regiment.*
Fuller's (Robert) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Gammon's (William) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 15th Regiment.*
Gandolfo's (John B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 178th Regiment.*
Gardner's (Patrick S.) **Cavalry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Garrett's (John A.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 40th Regiment.*
Gaskill's (Charles B.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 81st Regiment.*
Geiger's (Washington F.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 8th Regiment.*
Gere's (William B.) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Gibson's (Allen) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 62d Regiment.*
Gibson's (William E.) **Artillery.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Giddings' (Napoleon B.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 51st Regiment.*
Gilchrist's (Charles A.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 50th Regiment.*
Gillespie's (Clayton C.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 25th Regiment.*
Gillette's (Lee P.) **Cavalry.** See *Nebraska Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Gillis' (J. J.) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 10th (?) Regiment.*

Gillpatrick's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 83d Regiment.*
Ginn's (Thomas J.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 3d Battery.*
Glasgow's (Samuel L.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Glover's (William) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 39th Regiment.*
Gober's (Daniel) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate.*
Good's (Joseph R.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 39th Regiment.*
Goodale's (Greenleaf A.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 77th Regiment.*
Goode's (H. H.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 25th Regiment.*
Goode's (Philip H.) **Artillery.** See *Iowa Troops, 4th Battery.*
Gooding's (Albert L.) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Gordon's (Anderson) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
Gordy's (Minos T.) **Artillery.** See *Saint Mary's Cannoneers, Artillery, post.*
Gorham's (Samuel A.) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Gould's (Nicholas C.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 23d Regiment.*
Grant's (Hiram P.) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Gravely's (Joseph J.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 14th Regiment.*
Gray's (Edmund B.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 28th Regiment.*
Gray's (Marcena C. S.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Green's (Louis F.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Green's (Modesta J.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 11th Regiment.*
Greene's (Joseph E.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Greer's (Napoleon B.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Greer's (Samuel W.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Gregg's (Lafayette) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Griffin's (Thomas H.) **Cavalry.** See *Nebraska Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Griffith's (John) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 11th and 17th Regiments.*
Griffith's (Richard R.) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 13th Battery.*
Griswold's (Frank C.) **Cavalry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Haberkorn's (Charles) **Cavalry.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Hadden's (Jesse) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 1st Regiment, Batteries D and E.*
Hadley's (Julius L.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 25th Battery.*
Haggett's (Frank E.) **Infantry.** See *New Orleans First Infantry, post.*
Haldeman's (Horace) **Artillery.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Hall's (Alfred G.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 74th Regiment.*
Hamilton's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 110th Regiment.*
Hamilton's (Walter B.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 4th Regiment, State Militia.*
Hancock's (Bradford) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Handy's (George E.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Volunteers, 1st Regiment.*
Hanna's (James W.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Hardeman's (Peter) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Arizona Brigade.*
Hardeman's (William P.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 31st Regiment.*
Harding's (Chester, jr.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 43d Regiment.*
Harris' (S. S.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*
Harris' (Warren W.) **Militia.** See *Howard County Militia, post.*
Harrison's Company. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Harrison.*
Harrison's (Isaac F.) **Cavalry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*
Harrison's (M. La Rue) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Harshbarger's (Samuel A.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 16th Regiment.*
Hart's (Andrew J.) **Militia.** See *Morgan County Militia, post.*
Hart's (William) **Artillery.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate.*
Harwood's (Paul) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 57th Regiment.*
Haskell's (Daniel B.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Hatch's (Edwin A. C.) **Cavalry.** See *Minnesota Troops.*

Haughawout's (William J.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Hawes' (Charles W.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 92d Regiment.*
Hawkins' (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Hayman's (Luther T.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 9th Regiment, State Militia.*
Haynes' (Charles H.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Hays' (Benjamin F.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Hayter's (Robert M.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 16th Regiment.*
Hayward's (William E.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Volunteers, 2d Regiment.*
Headlee's (David A.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 16th Regiment.*
Heath's (Sullivan) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Heath's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 33d Regiment.*
Henderson's (John G.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Henderson's (Thomas) **Cavalry.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Hendricks' (Isaac C.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 1st Regiment, Batteries I and M.*
Hennion's (Martin) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Henry's (William) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Hequembourg's (Alexander G.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 40th Regiment.*
Herbert's (John) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Hilderbrand's (Samuel) **Gang.** (Official designation not of record.) See *Samuel Hilderbrand.*
Hildreth's (James M.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Hill's (Captain) **Company.** (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Hill.*
Hill's (John E.) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Hiller's (John M.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, State Militia.*
Hills' (Charles S.) **Infantry.** See *Kansas Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Hinds' (Ezra F.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Volunteers, 2d Regiment.*
Hissong's (Lyman J.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 5th Regiment.*
Hitchcock's (Frederick L.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 25th Regiment.*
Hobby's (Alfred M.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment.*
Hodsdon's (Alfred) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Holbrook's (William B.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*
Holbrook's (William C.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Holland's (Louis) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, Battery E.*
Holmstedt's (Ernest W.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 74th Regiment.*
Holt's (Alfred F.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Holtzclaw's Guerrillas. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Holtzclaw.*
Hopkins' (Frank G.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 44th Regiment.*
Hotchkiss' (Walter S.) **Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 2d Battery.*
House's (Albert E.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Houston's (John K.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Howard's Cavalry. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Howard.*
Howard County Militia. See *Missouri Troops, Union.*
Howard's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Howe's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 124th Regiment.*
Howell's (Seymour) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Howell's (Sylvanus) **Artillery.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Howland's (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment.*
Hubbard's (James T.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 56th Regiment.*
Hubbard's (Lester C.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 49th Regiment.*
Hudson's (John G.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 60th Regiment.*
Hughes' (Robert J.) **Artillery.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Hughey's (William M.) **Artillery.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate.*

Hulaniski's (Thadeus C.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery L.*
Humfreville's (Jacob L.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Hunt's (Thomas J.) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Hunter's (William T.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 3d Regiment, State Militia.*
Hurd's (Tyrus I.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Husband's (S.) **Company.** (Official designation not of record.) See *S. Husband.*
Hutchins' (Cyrus L.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Volunteers, 1st Regiment.*
Hutchinson's (Cyrus) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Hyatt's (Francis) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
Hyde's (Absalom) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Hynes' (Dennis J.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Hynson's (H. C.) **Artillery.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Irwin's (James) **Artillery.** See *Thomas F. Vaughn's Artillery, post.*
Ivory's (William W.) **Cavalry.** See *Nebraska Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Izard County Militia. See *Arkansas Troops, Union.*
Jackson County Militia. See *Missouri Troops, Union.*
Jackson's (Dwight) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 52d Regiment.*
Jackson's (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Jackson's (Jim) **Guerrillas.** (Official designation not of record.) See *Jim Jackson.*
Jackson's (Zaremba) **Cavalry.** See *Nebraska Troops, 1st Battalion.*
Jacobi's (Arthur) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Jacoby's (Lawrence) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 1st Battery.*
Jasper County Militia. See *Missouri Troops, Union.*
Jenkins' (Richard W.) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Jennison's (Samuel P.) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Johnson County Militia. See *Missouri Troops, Union.*
Johnson's (Curtis) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Johnson's (Francis M.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Johnson's (Gilbert M. L.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Johnson's (John M.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 114th Regiment.*
Johnson's (John R.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 20th Regiment.*
Johnston's (Benjamin F.) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Jones' (Henry E.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 56th Regiment.*
Jones' (John) **Artillery.** See *Minnesota Troops, 3d Battery.*
Jones' (John R.) **Cavalry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Jones' (O. G.) **Artillery.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Jones' (Samuel B.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 78th Regiment.*
Jones' (Simon) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 93d Regiment.*
Judd's (George E.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 4th Regiment.*
Kargé's (Joseph) **Cavalry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Kates' (Theophilus) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 5th Battery.*
Keeler's (William B.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 35th Regiment.*
Keith's (Menzo H.) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Keller's (Louis) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 58th Regiment.*
Kelly's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 114th Regiment.*
Kemp's (Northrup R.) **Infantry.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Kendall's (John H.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery L.*
Kennedy's (Milton) **Infantry.** See *Kansas Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Kennicott's (Ransom) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 37th Regiment.*
Kerber's (Charles) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Kidd's (James H.) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Kidd's (R. A.) **Command.** (Official designation not of record.) See *R. A. Kidd.*
King's (Austin A.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 13th Regiment.*
King's (Benjamin) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 6th Regiment.*
King's (Ezra) **Militia.** See *Cape Girardeau County Militia, ante.*

Kinney's (Thomas J.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 119th Regiment.*
Kinsey's (William B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 161st Regiment.*
Kirby's (Byron) **Cavalry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
Kittredge's (Willard) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Knee's (Samuel G.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Knight's (John P.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Knox's (Charles M.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 126th Regiment.*
Krebs' (Alfred) **Indians.** See *Indian Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Choctaw and Chickasaw.*
Krekel's Guerrillas. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Krekel.*
Krumme's (Henry F. C.) **Cavalry.** See *Nebraska Troops, 1st Battalion.*
Lafayette County Militia. See *Missouri Troops, Union.*
Landers' (James H.) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Landgraeber's (Clemens) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Landry's (Joseph O.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 29th Regiment.*
Laughlin's (Rankin G.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 94th Regiment.*
Lawrence's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Lawton's (William W. H.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion.*
Leake's (Joseph B.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Le Clair's (Francis) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Lehman's (Monte) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 9th Regiment, State Militia.*
Lesueur's (Alex. A.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*
Lewis' (Hiram J.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 52d Regiment.*
Lewis' (Levin M.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 11th [16th] Regiment.*
Likens' (James B.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 35th Regiment.*
Lilly's (Eli) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Lippincott's (Charles E.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 33d Regiment.*
Livingston County Militia. See *Missouri Troops, Union.*
Logan's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 118th Regiment.*
Loring's (Albert) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 10th Regiment, Battery C.*
Loring's (Edward P.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 10th Regiment.*
Lybe's (A. Smith) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Volunteers, 3d Regiment.*
Lyon's Guerrillas. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Lyon.*
Lyon's (Charles D.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 4th Regiment.*
Lyon's (Orlo H.) **Artillery.** See *Iowa Troops, 3d Battery.*
Lyon's (Virgil H.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 9th Regiment.*
McAlpine's (Thomas D.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 13th Company.*
McCabe's (Francis) **Cavalry.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*
McCardle's (James H.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 26th Regiment.*
McCord's (James E.) **Cavalry.** See *Frontier Cavalry, ante.*
McCord's (William B.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 55th Regiment.*
McCormack's (Isidore) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 4th Regiment.*
McCurtain's (Jackson) **Indians.** See *Indian Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment, Choctaw.*
McFarland's (Archibald R.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 9th Regiment, State Militia.*
McFarland's (James C.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 94th Regiment.*
McGinnis' (James C.) **Militia.** See *Lafayette County Militia, ante.*
McGrade's (Frank) **Cavalry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 2d Regiment.*
McGuire's (J. Horace) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 10th Regiment, Battery G.*
Mack's (Albert G.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 18th Battery.*

Mackey's (Cyrus H.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 33d Regiment.*
McLain's (William D.) **Artillery.** See *Colorado Troops.*
McLaughlin's (John A.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 47th Regiment.*
McMahan's (John F.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 16th Regiment.*
McMahan's (M. V.) **Artillery.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
McMichael's (Dewitt C.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 13th Regiment.*
McMillan's (Robert) **Militia.** See *Clay County Militia, ante.*
McNally's (Christopher H.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Volunteers, 3d Regiment.*
McNally's (Francis) **Artillery.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate.*
McNaughton's (Harlow P.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 7th Battery.*
McNeill's (A. J.) **Cavalry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
McVean's (Donald C.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 62d and 70th Companies.*
Magee's (David W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 47th Regiment.*
Main's (Zalmon S.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 52d Regiment.*
Majors' (John B.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 43d Regiment.*
Malone's (Frederick J.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 31st Regiment.*
Mann's (Walter L.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Marland's (William) **Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 2d (B) Battery.*
Marr's (James) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery K.*
Marsh's (Josiah F.) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Marshall's (John G.) **Artillery.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate.*
Marshall's (Levi G.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Martin's (Leonidas M.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment, Partisan.*
Mason's (Charles M.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
Mathewson's (Joseph H.) **Cavalry.** See *Nevada Troops, 1st Battalion.*
Matthews' (Asa C.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 99th Regiment.*
Mattson's (Hans) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Matubbee's (Peter) **Indians.** See *Indian Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Choctaw and Chickasaw.*
May's (Dwight) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Maybery's (M. F.) **Command.** (Official designation not of record.) See *M. F. Maybery.*
Maynadier's (Henry E.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Volunteers, 5th Regiment.*
Mayo's (John E.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 13th Regiment.*
Meatyard's (Edward B.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 64th Regiment.*
Meley's (Thomas D.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Volunteers, 2d Regiment.*
Meredith's (John D.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 39th Regiment.*
Merriam's (Henry C.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 73d Regiment.*
Merrick's (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 22d Regiment.*
Meszaros' (Emeric) **Cavalry.** See *Florida Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Milks' (Henry B.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 14th Regiment.*
Miller's (George) **Militia.** See *Cooper County Militia, ante.*
Miller's (George B.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 48th Regiment.*
Miller's (Jacob) **Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 12th Battery.*
Miller's (Jesse S.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Miller's (Mathew M.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Enrolled Militia (Freedmen).*
Miner's (Nelson) **Cavalry.** See *Dakota Troops, 1st Battalion.*
Miner's (Stephen H.) **Cavalry.** See *Edwin A. C. Hatch's Cavalry, ante.*
Minor's (Hiram) **Militia.** See *Perry County Militia, post.*
Mississippi County Militia. See *Missouri Troops, Union.*
Mitchell's (Albion L.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 63d Regiment.*
Mitchell's (Greenville M.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 54th Regiment.*

Mitchell's (Harrison) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 14th Regiment.*
Mitchell's (John J.) **Militia.** See *Audrain County Militia, ante.*
Mitchell's (William B.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 15th Regiment.*
Molony's (Thomas J.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Volunteers, 2d Regiment.*
Monks' (William) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 16th Regiment.*
Monroe's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 7th Regiment.*
Montgomery's (Bacon) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
Montoya's (Donaciano) **Cavalry.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Moore's (David) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 51st Regiment.*
Moore's (James M.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 15th Regiment.*
Moore's (Risdon M.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 117th Regiment.*
Moore's (Webster P.) **Cavalry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Moore's (William M.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 10th Regiment.*
Moran's (William) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 50th Regiment.*
Moreland's (Abraham B.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Morgan County Militia. See *Missouri Troops, Union.*
Morgan's (James N.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 144th Regiment.*
Morgan's (Wick) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 15th Regiment.*
Morgan's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 23d Regiment.*
Morrill's (Joseph C.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 3d Regiment.*
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